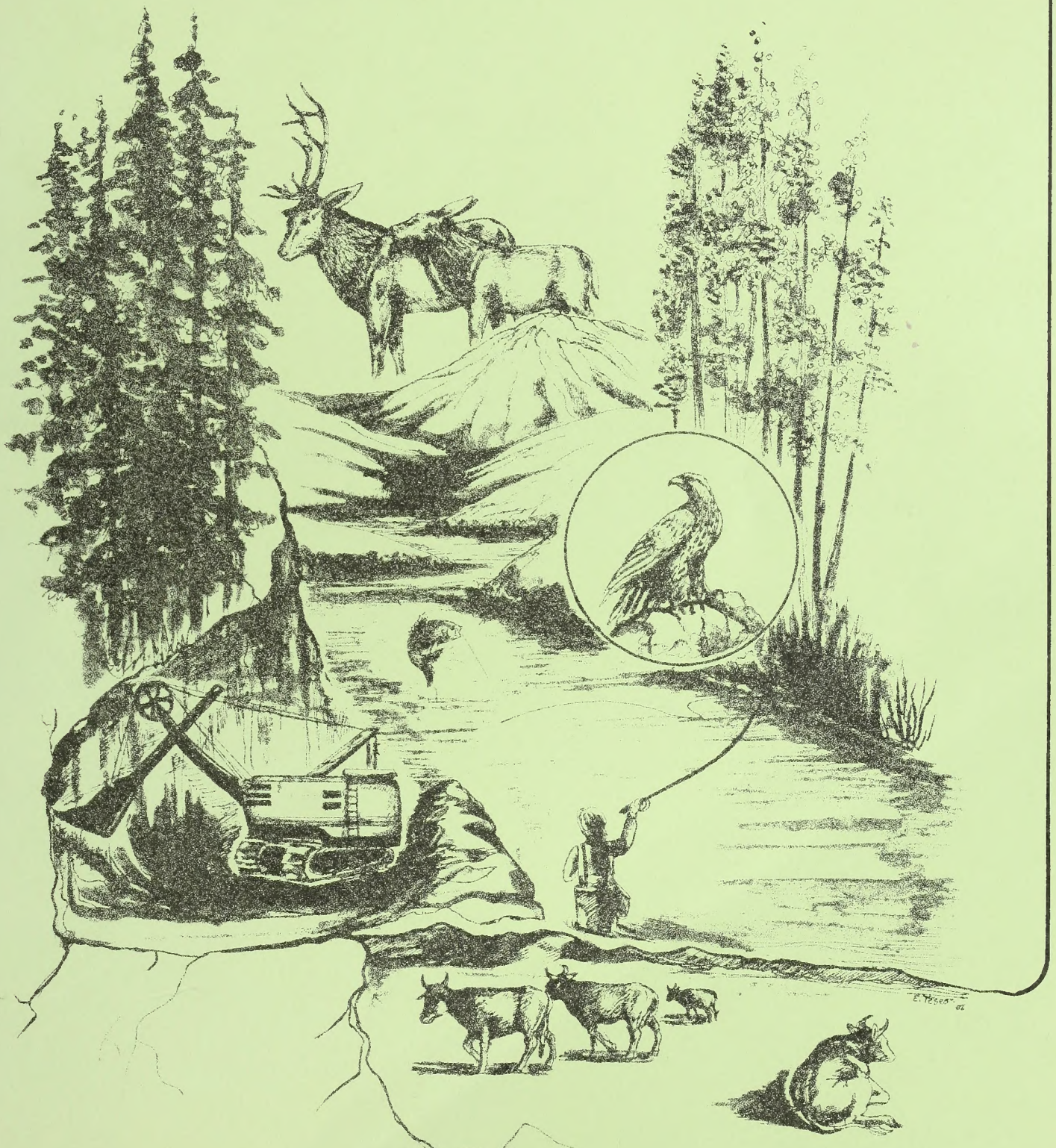
POCATELLO
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT



DRAFT 1987

NOTICE TO READER

Please retain your copy of this draft RMP/EIS for future reference. The final document may be published in an abbreviated form; only corrections or additions to this draft and public comments with BLM responses would be included.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho Falls District
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

January 20, 1987

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review and comment is a copy of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for our Pocatello Resource Area. The draft plan and EIS have been prepared by a team of Bureau of Land Management specialists.

The team has identified and analyzed five alternatives in this draft plan/statement dealing with management of the public lands in southeast Idaho. The document addresses land transfers, management of 415 grazing allotments, federal mineral estate, commercial forest land, big game habitat, recreation values, water quality, and riparian areas.

Written comments may be submitted at any time before the close of business on April 30, 1987. Written comments should be sent to:

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District Office
ATT: RMP/EIS Team Leader
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Public hearings will be held in Pocatello and Soda Springs to receive oral and written testimony on the document. One hearing will be held on April 15, 1987 at 7:00 p.m. in meeting room B-43 at the Federal Building/U.S. Courthouse at 250 S. 4th Ave. in Pocatello, Idaho. The second public hearing will be held on April 16, 1987 at 7:00 p.m. in the courtroom at the Caribou county Courthouse in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Sincerely,

Lloyd H Ferguson
District Manager

Enclosure: Draft Resource Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement

ID 88048712

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POCATELLO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

AND

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DRAFT

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville,
Caribou, Franklin, and Power Counties
State of Idaho

Prepared by

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Idaho Falls District

DELMAR D. VAIL

Delmar D. Vail
State Director, Idaho

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ERRATA SHEET

Pocatello Draft RMP/EIS

Please make the following corrections or additions to your copy of the Pocatello Draft RMP/EIS:

PART I

Page 2: Paragraph 1; line 4, delete "PRA".
Page 9: Item 1 under "Section 206"; change next to last word to "the".
Page 10: First paragraph; line 4, change "20 percent" to "25 percent".
Page 13: Next to last paragraph, line 4, substitute "difficult" for "rare".
Page 21: First line under "Moderate Use Class", change "101,141" to "107,058".
Page 25: First sentence under "Lands Management Objective", insert "acres" after "17,068".
Page 26: Paragraph 2, line 6; change "2.700" to "2,700".
Page 30: Paragraph 4, line 4, last word, change "lost" to "reduced".
Page 36: Paragraph 6, line 4, change "an" to "and".
Page 37: Paragraph 4, line 4, change "implementing" to "reducing".
Page 39: Paragraph 1, line 1; insert "ACEC" after "The Stump Creek Ridge".
Page 42: Last paragraph, first line, delete "public".
Page 43: Paragraph 9, line 3, delete "reality", insert "realty".
Page 49: Paragraph 5, line 2, delete "in", insert "the".

PART II

Page ii: Part II, List of Tables, Item 3.1, delete "with", insert "within".
Page S-4: Last paragraph, line 1, change "17,078" to "17,068".
Page S-5: Paragraph 4, line 4, change "7.89" to "70.89".
Page 3-2: Paragraph 1, line 1, change "Cambrian" to "Precambrian".
Page 3-12: Paragraph 1, line 1, insert "would" between "land" and "occur".
Page 3-16: Paragraph 2, line 2, change "on" to "to".
Page 3-20: Paragraph 1, line 4, change "sharp-taileds" to "sharp-tails".
Page 3-34: Table 3.8, paragraph 2, column 4, line 1, change "mustodon" to "mastodon".
Page 4-6: Table 4.1, footnote 1, add "acres" following "648,901".
Page 4-35: Paragraph 2, line 5, change "38,011" to "28,011".
Page 4-71: Paragraph 4, line 3, add "are" following "28,381 acres".
Page 4-87: Change last heading to read "Short-Term Use vs Long-Term Productivity".
Page 5-10: Reference 6, correct to read: "Stoddart, L.A., A.D. Smith and T.W. Box, Range....".
Page 5-12: Add "BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis".
Page 5-20: Add "LEK: See Strutting Ground."

PART I

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART I

DRAFT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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DRAFT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This document is divided into three parts. Part I is the Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP). The draft plan is described in the Proposed Management Prescription section and includes both management objectives and required management actions. The Rationale for the Selection of the Preferred Alternative is also outlined.

Alternative B is the preferred alternative and, as pointed out above, is the same as the draft plan (Part I). The only exception is the Range Management Program for which the proposed action is Alternative A. No final decisions have been made, however, and any of the alternatives could be selected. The resource management plan proposed for final approval will be formulated only after public review of the draft. The final proposed plan will be identified in the final environmental impact statement, which is scheduled for release in September 30, 1987.

Part II of this document is the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Draft EIS is prepared as part of the resource management planning process to assess the potential environmental impacts of the plan alternatives. The plan alternatives are described in Chapter 2 of the Draft EIS.

Part III, Appendix, consists of specific data on which Part I and Part II are based. Even more detailed information is available and can be inspected at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Pocatello Resource Area Office in Pocatello, Idaho.

For example, environmental consequences were estimated and documented for each affected resource by alternative. The environmental consequences found in Part II, Chapter 4, represent a summary of the more detailed data.

The Caribou-Bear Lake and Pocatello Management Framework Plans (MFPs) have been incorporated into the Pocatello Draft RMP document. These two plans cover the majority of the Pocatello Resource Area (PRA). Many of the MFP decisions were carried forward as part of the Draft RMP.

This document has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with Sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

There are two Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the PRA; they are Petticoat Peak (28-1) which consists of 11,298 acres and Worm Creek (37-77) which consists of 40 acres. Worm Creek WSA is adjacent to a Forest Service Rare II area. The Petticoat Peak WSA has been covered in

the Eastern Idaho Plan Amendment EIS. The Worm Creek WSA will be covered under a Section 202 EIS. Although the 11,338 acres are carried in the Draft RMP in some activities to balance the acreage, wilderness suitability will not be evaluated in this document. These PRA two WSAs will be managed under the BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, until Congress makes its decision.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The PRA is located in southeastern Idaho and encompasses 264,481 acres of public land (see Location Map 1). The area includes the lands surrounding the city of Pocatello in the northwestern corner of the PRA then south to the Utah State line and east to the Wyoming State line. The Burley District borders the west, and the Big Butte and Medicine Lodge Resource Areas (Idaho Falls District) serve as the northern boundary. Three major rivers run through the PRA - Portneuf River, Blackfoot River, and Bear River.

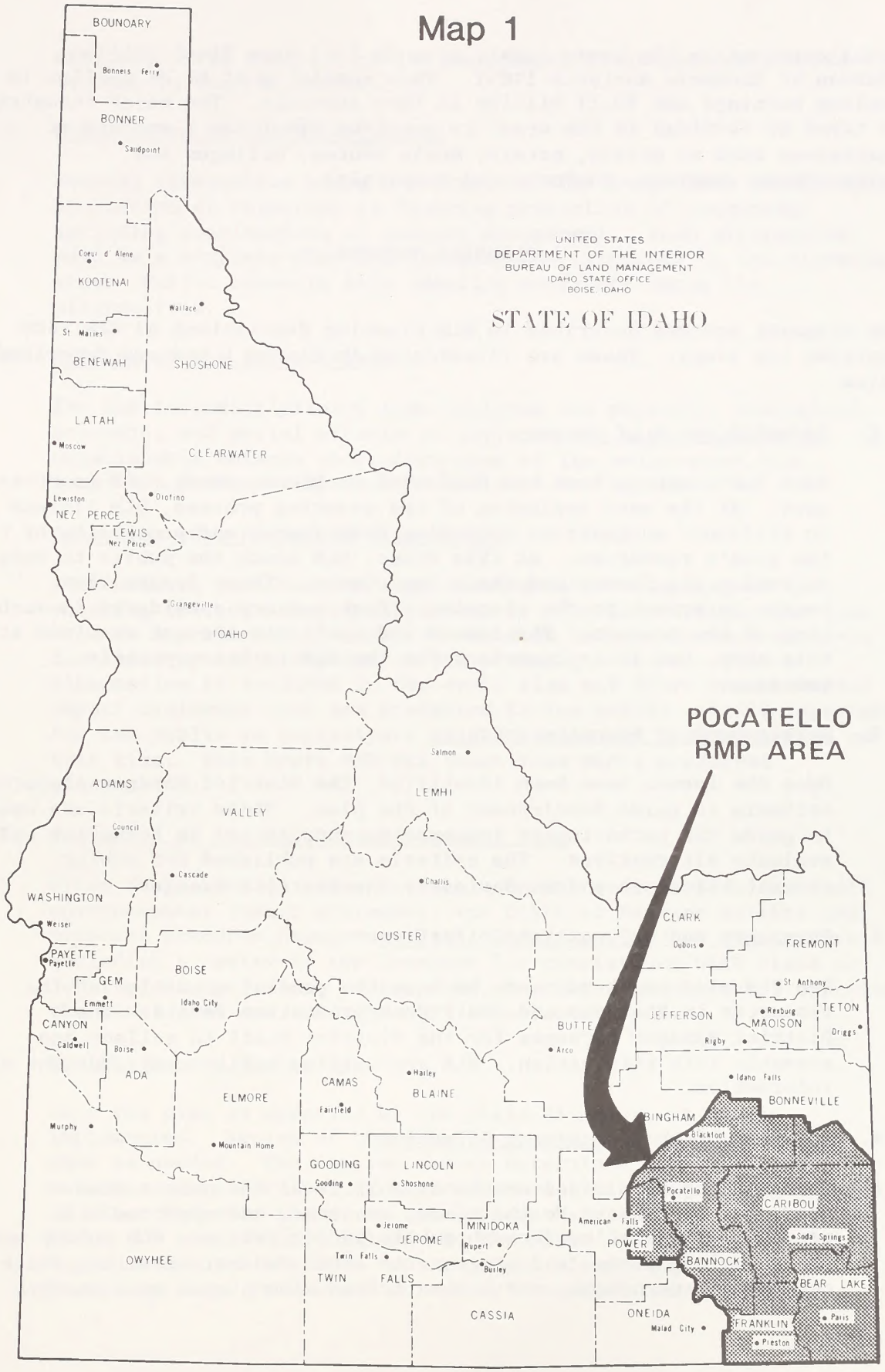
Characteristic landforms are a combination of rolling plains and valley floors bordered by low foothills and more rugged mountain ranges. Elevations on public land in the PRA range from a low of 4,350 feet in the valleys to 8,032 feet atop Petticoat Peak.

Foothills and meadows in the area provide opportunities for ranching and dry farming, with irrigated farming practiced in some of the valleys. The northern portion of the area is part of the Columbia Plateau, primarily a flat to rolling plain of basaltic lavas traversed by the Snake River. The soils, rich in volcanic ash, provide for good agricultural crop production and rangeland.

Native vegetation consists primarily of sagebrush-grass associations in the valleys and juniper-grass associations in the foothill areas. On higher elevation areas, Douglas-fir stands are found on north and east-facing slopes, with aspen communities often occurring in canyon bottoms, along stream channels, and in other wet areas. Localized riparian and meadow communities are found throughout the area, with various shrub species (mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry) occurring locally at higher elevations.

The PRA covers all or portions of seven counties: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Caribou, Franklin, and Power. There are 35 incorporated cities in the area, with populations that range from below 100 to 46,340 (Pocatello). Total population of the seven-county area is estimated at 208,200 (Bureau of the Census 1985). Bannock and Bonneville counties each account for 33 percent of the population, while Bingham County adds another 18 percent. No other county accounts for more than 5 percent.

Map 1



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE
BOISE, IDAHO

STATE OF IDAHO

Total earnings in the seven-county area in 1983 were $1.35 billion (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). This consisted of $1.24 billion in nonfarm earnings and $0.11 billion in farm earnings. The major industry, in terms of earnings in the area, is services (includes a variety of businesses such as hotels, motels, movie houses, colleges and universities, lawyers, doctors, and hospitals).

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process described in BLM Planning Regulations 43 CFR 1600 contains ten steps. These are illustrated in Figure 1 and are described below:.

1. Identification of Issues

   Each BLM resource area has different problems, needs, and resource uses. At the very beginning of the planning process, BLM listens to citizens' suggestions regarding development and protection of the area's resources. At this stage, BLM needs the public to help determine the issues and their importance. These issues then become important to the planning effort and are considered in each step of the process. The issues and conflicts are not resolved at this step, but it is important for the BLM to hear specific comments.

2. Development of Planning Criteria

   Once the issues have been identified, the District Manager prepares criteria to guide development of the plan. These criteria are used to guide the gathering of information and, later, to formulate and evaluate alternatives. The criteria are published for public comment before they are adopted by the District Manager.

3. Inventory and Information Collection

   The BLM planning team needs to know the present condition of the resources in the area and their past production levels. The District Manager arranges for the district staff to collect and assemble this information. BLM appreciates public contributions of information.

4. Analysis of the Management Situation

   The planning team assesses the capability of the public land resources to respond to the needs, concerns, and opportunities previously identified through public participation. BLM policy and the policies, plans, and programs of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes also play a role in this

analysis. The Analysis of the Management Situation for the PRA is located in the PRA Office.

5. Formulation of the Alternatives

Several alternative plans are prepared that range from emphasizing production of resources to favoring protection of resources, including continuation of present management. Each alternative must be a complete plan for managing the resources in the planning area. Public comments help identify conflicts among the alternatives.

6. Effects of the Alternatives

The BLM interdisciplinary team analyzes the physical, biological, economic, and social effects of implementing each alternative. The relationship between short-term uses of the environment and long-term productivity must be analyzed during this step.

7. Selection of a Preferred Alternative

Alternatives and their effects are evaluated according to the planning criteria developed in Step 2. The District Manager then selects a preferred alternative based on information and analysis developed up to this point in the planning process. This alternative is included in the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement that are presented to the public. It is important for the public to participate in the review and comment period at this time. This Draft RMP/EIS identifies BLM's preferred alternative.

8. Selection of the Resource Management Plan

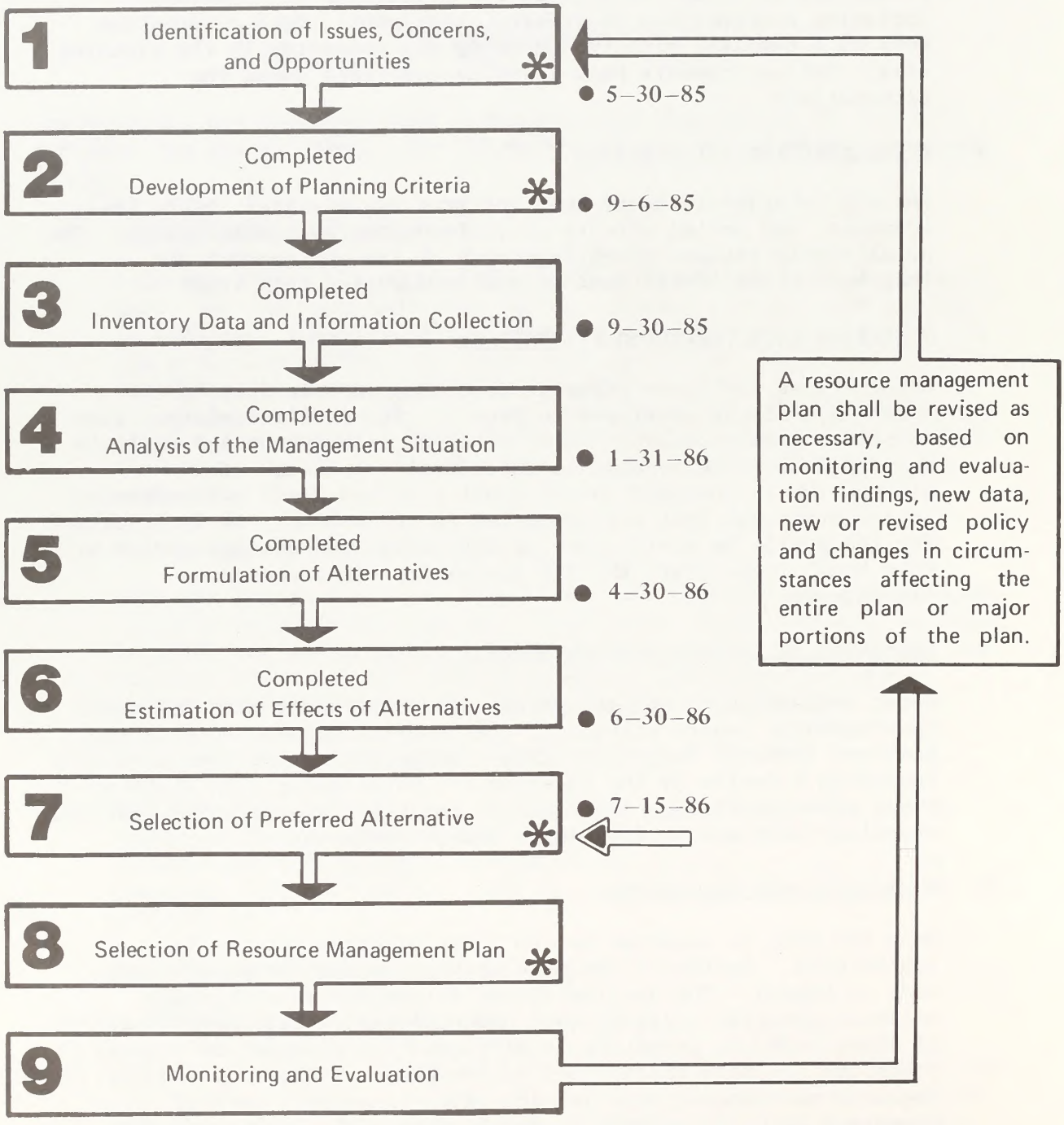
After evaluation of comments received on the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement, the District Manager selects the proposed Resource Management Plan. After review and concurrence, including a review by the Governor for consistency with State or local plans, policies, or programs, the BLM State Director approves the final plan and environmental impact statement.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Once the plan is approved by the State Director, it can be implemented. Review of the plan is ongoing and amendments are made as needed. The ongoing review determines if mitigating measures are effective; if environmental limits have been exceeded; if other Federal, State, or local plans have changed; or whether there are new data significant to the plan. Monitoring studies begin as soon as possible and are used, along with initial inventory data, to sustain or modify livestock use adjustments.

Figure 1

STEPS IN THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS


1 Identification of Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities *
5–30–85
2 Completed Development of Planning Criteria *
9–6–85
3 Completed Inventory Data and Information Collection
9–30–85
4 Completed Analysis of the Management Situation
1–31–86
5 Completed Formulation of Alternatives
4–30–86
6 Completed Estimation of Effects of Alternatives
6–30–86
7 Selection of Preferred Alternative *
7–15–86
8 Selection of Resource Management Plan *
9 Monitoring and Evaluation
A resource management plan shall be revised as necessary, based on monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy and changes in circumstances affecting the entire plan or major portions of the plan.

* Steps Requiring Public Participation

● Date Completed

Studies are conducted on a recurring basis. Monitoring and evaluation reports are available for public review.

10. Maintenance, Amendment, and Revision

Resource management plans are updated to reflect minor changes in data and further refinement or documentation of the approved plan. Maintenance does not result in expansion of the scope of resource use or restrictions or in changes in the terms, conditions, or decisions of the approved plan. Maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or the preparation of environmental analysis documents.

When changes are required that go beyond routine maintenance, the resource management plan must be amended in accordance with the BLM planning regulations. Amendments must include the NEPA process to determine environmental impacts, public involvement, interagency coordination, and consistency determinations as required by the regulations.

When changing conditions (e.g., major improvements or declines in forage condition) affect all or major portions of the plan, then the plan must be revised, using the regulations required for the preparation of a new plan.

PLANNING ISSUES, SCOPING, AND PLANNING CRITERIA

The BLM planning regulations generally equate land use planning with problem solving or with issue resolution. An issue may be defined as an opportunity, conflict, or problem regarding the use or management of public lands and resources. Not all issues can be resolved through land use planning. They may instead require changes in policy, budgets, or legislation.

Scoping

The Pocatello Draft RMP addresses public issues and management concerns related to public land management in the PRA. An initial list of issues and concerns was developed by the PRA staff. This list was submitted to the Idaho Falls District Advisory Council and the Grazing Advisory Board and was mailed to all other known interested parties. Comments were solicited from all of these parties as well as from a variety of informal public contacts. From this initial list of issues and public comments, similar items were combined and agency management concerns were incorporated to avoid duplication. The result was eleven planning issues that the Pocatello Draft RMP will address. These eleven issues have been used to establish the scope of this Draft RMP.

It is important to understand that issues brought to BLM's attention by the public involve value judgments or personal preferences. This frequently results in differing or opposing views of public land management. These different ways of looking at public land management are reflected in the alternatives, which are described and analyzed later in Part II.

Some of the issues identified by the public are not considered in the Draft RMP. These are issues that do not require a land use decision. These issues may be handled through routine administrative channels. An example of an issue that was brought to BLM's attention and will not be included in this Draft RMP is "maintain the existing grazing fee". Resolution of this concern cannot be addressed by the planning system because it is determined by legislation and/or administrative procedures.

All public input to the Pocatello Draft RMP has been documented and filed in the PRA Office. It is available for public review.

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the factors or data that BLM must consider prior to arriving at a land use decision relative to any issue. The following are the factors that have been used in arriving at decisions in the Draft RMP:

A. Social and economic values.

B. Plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes.

C. Existing law, regulations, and BLM policy.

D. Future needs and demand for existing or potential resource commodities and values.

E. Public input.

F. Public welfare and safety.

G. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands.

H.. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values.

I. Environmental impacts.

Issues Addressed in the Pocatello Draft RMP

Eleven issues are addressed in this document. These issues were identified based on planning team members' judgment, interagency consultation, public input, and review by BLM managers.

The following discussions present a brief overview of the issues included in the alternatives. The alternatives are found in Part II, Chapter 2 and are analyzed in Part II, Chapter 4.

ISSUE #1 - Land Ownership Adjustments

Background

In accordance with Section 102(a)(1) of the FLPMA, "The public lands shall be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning ...it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest...". The scattered nature of some of the public lands within the PRA makes them difficult for BLM to manage. Therefore, we are considering sale and exchange proposals. Other public lands can provide access for utilities, roads, and communication sites, while others can meet community expansion, recreation development, and private institution needs. FLPMA contains provisions to allow BLM to sell, exchange, lease, and authorize rights-of-way across public lands.

However, we are expanding on previous management plans which have identified approximately 12,000 acres of public lands suitable for sale, 403 acres suitable for lease, and 11,000 acres suitable for exchange.

Criteria

Public land disposals involving either public sale or exchange must meet the criteria in Sections 203 or 206 of FLPMA:

Section 203

1. The land must be difficult and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands and must not be suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.

2. The land must have been acquired for a specific purpose and must no longer be required for that or any other Federal purpose.

3. Disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can be achieved prudently or feasibly only if the land is removed from public ownership, and these objectives outweigh other public objectives and values that would be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership.

Section 206

1. The public interest will be well served by making that exchange.

2. The Federal lands found proper for transfer out of Federal ownership and which are located in the same State as the non-Federal lands to be acquired.

3. The values shall be equal or if they are not equal, the values shall be equalized by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary concerned as the circumstances require so long as payment does not exceed 20 percent of the total value of the lands transferred out of Federal ownership.

The public lands identified for sale are isolated tracts scattered throughout the PRA that have minimum multiple use values. Many of these tracts have no legal or physical access because they are surrounded by private lands.

The public lands identified for exchange are principally those lands that would consolidate lands for the State of Idaho and BLM to improve management. Some private land exchanges have also been identified that would consolidate BLM land blocks.

ISSUE #2 - Legal and Physical Access to Public Lands

Background

The scattered, isolated nature of some blocks of public land in the PRA provides limited or no public access across private lands. The major need for access comes from recreationists (hunting, fishing, ORV users); however, the Forestry and Wildlife programs would also benefit from improved access to public lands. Wherever a need to improve access to public lands across private lands is identified, the impacts to private landowners would be considered.

Criteria

Acquiring legal access to blocks of public lands where the public and BLM have identified high resource values must meet the criteria of Section 205 of FLPMA, which states: Acquisitions shall be consistent with the mission of the department involved, and with land use plans.

The level (type) of access needed will be determined by activity planning, legal adequacy, costs vs benefits, duration, availability of informal use authorizations, and assurance of favorable opinion of title.

ISSUE #3 - Rangeland Management

Background

The PRA has 415 grazing allotments. Currently (1986) 21,886 animal unit months (AUMs) are licensed to cattle, 7,035 AUMs to sheep, 230 AUMs to horses, and 3,506 AUMs (cattle and sheep)are being held in non-use. The total livestock forage allocation of 32,657 AUMs was based upon the range survey of 1963 and the Bannock-Oneida Grazing EIS, finalized in 1980. Except for the 29 allotments located in the Bannock-Oneida EIS area, the grazing allotments are managed on a case-by-case basis following general policies established by BLM.

Livestock grazing on public lands has some conflicts with other resources. These conflicts include competition with wildlife for forage, water, and shelter; alteration of vegetation leading to soil erosion or water quality reduction; and contamination of recreation sites.

Livestock grazing on public lands in many cases is an important part of local farming operations.

Future livestock forage allocation will be based upon ecological site inventories, type of livestock to be grazed, season of use, and forage needs of other species. The ecological site inventory includes range site classification, present vegetation, ecological condition, and apparent resource trend. The analysis of the above information will determine a proposed stocking rate for each allotment. Adjustments to the proposed stocking rates will be made by future monitoring on each allotment.

Criteria

The following factors being considered in setting livestock use levels and establishing basic management:

1. The economic stability of the local livestock industry in all seven counties.

2. Plant vigor maintenance requirements, condition and trend, as well as watershed and riparian area protection and stability requirements, must be met.

3. The BLM will provide habitat, including forage, for wildlife on public land. The amount of forage provided is determined by BLM through consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the public land users.

ISSUE #4 - Protection of Wildlife Habitat

Background

Wintering habitat, both food and shelter, is crucial for elk, deer, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, and many nongame species in the PRA. Whenever winter feed is not adequate or accessible to animals on public land, they may move to private lands, other less suitable public lands, or die.

Riparian habitat is an important natural resource to wildlife, livestock, water, and recreationists. Management of riparian areas is one of the key wildlife habitat management issues. Effective and practical stipulations for development and livestock use of riparian areas is a high priority. Management of livestock and other programs (e.g., minerals) should be directed at reducing soil erosion, stream sedimentation, and vegetation rehabilitation.

Criteria

BLM will manage fish and wildlife habitat on the public lands by:

1. Preparing Habitat Management Plans.

2. Installing wildlife improvements: fences, watering facilities, brush seedings, and goose nesting platforms.

3. Giving priority to threatened or endangered species habitat.

4. Maintaining big game habitat to support herd numbers as identified by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

5. Inclusion of stipulations or conditions on BLM leases.

ISSUE #5 - Control of Grasshoppers and Weeds on Public Lands

Background

Grasshopper populations have been very high on some public lands in the last few years due to weather conditions. In 1985, extensive areas of public and private lands were sprayed with malathion to reduce very high populations of grasshoppers. The BLM worked closely with county extension agents and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to conduct the control program.

Noxious weeds continue to invade some public lands within the PRA. In 1984, it was estimated that 8,055 acres of public land in the PRA was infested by State listed noxious weeds. Between 1983 and 1985, weed control efforts were curtailed due an appeal involving spraying to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Consequently, the weeds have re-invaded treated areas and continue to spread in other areas. Local county weed control supervisors are concerned that continued lack of weed control on public lands will jeopardize their control efforts on adjacent private lands.

Criteria

Control of grasshoppers on public lands is also a concern in BLM. We will continue to cooperate with APHIS wherever grasshopper population densities occur. Whenever grasshopper or mormon cricket population exceed 8 per square yard on BLM lands next to croplands, control can be started. Infestation on "large blocks" of BLM rangeland can also be controlled under this Act.

Control of noxious weeds is a concern to BLM. In the PRA, Dyer's woad is the most widespread weed which has infested approximately 1,620 acres of public land. The BLM is presently cooperating in a Noxious Weed EIS supplement which should be completed in early 1987.

Individual sites and species will be handled on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the EIS supplement.

ISSUE #6 - Off-Road-Vehicle Use on Public Lands

Background

Year around off-road-vehicle (ORV) use in the PRA is a popular recreation activity. The BLM, in coordination with the Forest Service, has designated some wheeled and over-snow trails across public lands in the PRA. Soil erosion and subsequent siltation of streams result from some ORV use on public land. The degree of erosion is dependent on soil type, slope, vegetative cover, and amount of precipitation. Designated ORV trails require significant maintenance work each year to minimize negative impacts to soils.

ORV use on public lands can also adversely impact the experience of other recreation users; therefore, any new designations should take other users into consideration.

Criteria

Public lands will be designated as either open, limited, or closed to motorized vehicles. In making these determinations BLM will consider the following:

1. Public safety.
2. Resolving conflicts between uses of public lands.
3. Resource protection requirements.
4. Public access requirements for recreation use.
5. Maintaining the Pocatello ORV Plan's designations.

ISSUE #7 - Timber and Firewood Utilization

Background

The PRA has a few small timber sales each year. They usually involve only a few thousand board feet per sale and are mostly contracted to local farmers and small logging operations. Access is a major problem making large timber sales rare unless the BLM timber can be combined with a sale on adjacent State or Forest Service lands. The access problem also makes it difficult to allow the public use of the slash for fuelwood. Overall, in the PRA, firewood utilization is limited by both physical and legal access.

Criteria

Generally, lands containing commercial timber or other forest products such as firewood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are available for

harvest except where expressly closed by law or regulation. Some areas may also be subject to special restrictions to protect other resource values. All Timber Production Capability Classifications will be re-evaluated relative to current BLM forest land policy.

ISSUE #8 - Protection of Riparian Habitat and Water Quality

Background

Riparian habitat is a key natural resource valuable to wildlife, livestock, water quality, recreation, and other interests. The PRA has a considerable amount of riparian habitat which occurs along perennial streams, springs, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, and rivers. Livestock and people concentrate along streams; therefore, the likelihood of conflict is inevitable as are the adverse impacts to riparian habitat and water quality. Heavy livestock grazing along streams can reduce streamside vegetation enough to allow streambank erosion, stream sedimentation, stream pollution, and general annoyance and concern to recreationists using the streamsides for fishing, camping, and picnicking.

Management of riparian areas is one of the key wildlife habitat management issues. Effective and practical stipulations on development and livestock use of riparian areas is a high priority, and new methods of managing need to be considered for these areas. Management actions for livestock management and other programs (e.g., minerals) should be directed at reducing sedimentation and stream pollution.

The Portneuf River and Marsh Creek have sedimentation and pollution problems which adversely impact water quality and recreational use of the streams.

Criteria

Executive Order (E.O.) 11990 requires BLM to avoid long-term and short-term adverse impacts associated with destruction, loss, or degradation of wetland-riparian areas. BLM must also ensure the preservation and enhancement of "the natural and beneficial values of wetland-riparian areas which may include constraining or excluding those uses that cause significant, long-term ecological damage". A variety of methods may be employed, including the use of management actions designed to maintain or improve riparian habitat, inclusions of stipulations or conditions in BLM leases, granting of licenses and permits, and development of detailed plans for watershed management.

BLM policy and responsibilities mandate adherence to FLPMA and the Clean Water Act in regards to nonpoint-source water quality management (refer to Section 208, Public Law 92-500). By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices, the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures.

ISSUE #9 - Shoshone-Bannock Off-Reservation Rights

Background

The present Fort Hall Reservation boundary was established in 1900 by ceded adjustment. However, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes retained all wood-gathering, livestock grazing, hunting, and harvesting rights on the ceded lands that have remained in public ownership. Therefore, all public lands 16 to 26 miles south of the Reservation unit are subject to these carryover rights (see Map 7). The exercising of these rights have caused no problems in managing the public lands to date; however, if grazing rights should be exercised, severe adverse economic impacts could occur to some or all of the presently authorized grazers.

Criteria

The BLM will accommodate on public lands within the ceded boundary all Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' off-Reservation rights with as little impact as possible to existing privileges granted through lease or permit.

No public lands within the ceded area will be disposed of through sale. However, opportunities for exchange may provide benefits to the off-Reservation rights and the BLM will be closely coordinated with the Tribes.

ISSUE #10 - Mineral Development (Prospecting Leases, Phosphate Mining, Geophysical, and Oil and Gas Exploration)

Background

The mineral development and processing industries are a major economic factor in southeastern Idaho, employing over 1,500 persons in the PRA. In Caribou County, about 1 in 5 jobs are directly mining related (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). The known phosphate reserves will provide a stable resource base to supply market demands for fertilizer and elemental phosphorous, and continued employment long into the foreseeable future. Also, there is good potential for discovery of additional phosphate deposits, and other resources including geothermal energy, oil and gas, and hardrock locatable minerals. Mineral development also results in negative impact to other public land resources which, if not properly mitigated, can cause reduction of visual quality, loss of forage and/or displacement of livestock and wildlife, and off-site impacts to water quality and fisheries. Many potential impacts are eliminated or reduced through properly developed, site-specific stipulations which require reclamation of disturbed lands, control of development methods, avoidance of critical wildlife areas, etc.

Criteria

BLM manages energy and mineral resources on the public lands. Generally, the public lands are available for exploration and development, subject to applicable regulations and Federal and State laws.

Areas will be identified where there are major conflicts between mineral leasing and exploration and other resources. Generally, when these conflicts occur, an Environmental Assessment will be completed to develop protective stipulations (such as seasonal closures) or mitigating measures which would be tailored to the specific conditions and resources affected. These stipulations will be designed to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts to the resources in conflict with mineral leasing. Where adverse impacts to critical resources cannot be adequately mitigated, leasing will be allowed only with a No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO) stipulation.

ISSUE #11 - Availability of Lands for Phosphate, Competitive and Non-Competitive Leasing (Fringe Acreage), and for Oil and Gas Leasing

Background

There are lands in the PRA containing phosphate deposits which are large enough to support a viable mining operation, but which are not yet leased. These lands are available for competitive leasing if there are showings of interest.

Also, there are lands adjacent to existing leases which contain known phosphate resources, but not large enough to be of interest except to the adjacent lease holder. These lands may be offered for non-competitive, fringe acreage leasing.

Competitive lease offerings are discretionary with the Department of the Interior. Existing mining operations sometimes require additional acreage which, although small in size, is needed to fully recover the mineral deposit.

Approximately 70 to 80 percent of available lands in the PRA are already leased for oil and gas. Leases will be offered on the remaining areas through the Simultaneous Leasing Program or by over-the-counter lease applications. When leases expire, they are made available for leasing through the Simultaneous Leasing Program.

Criteria

BLM policy states that it is the objective of BLM to make public lands available for the orderly and efficient development of energy and mineral resources under principles of balanced multiple use management. This policy also states that withdrawals and administrative actions must be clearly justified and be in the national interest (BLM Mineral Resources Policy Statement, 1984).

Lands and mineral estate with high values will continue to be made available for exploration and leasing under all alternatives. NSO stipulations will only be applied using sound management criteria and where resource protection is required by the FLPMA.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

Fire Management

Develop a fire management plan for the PRA and maintain vegetation types based on:

1. Capability of the land for improvement through fire manipulation.

2. Protection of certain public and private lands (e.g., critical wildlife and watershed areas, cultural resources, privately owned structures such as homes, oil and gas pumping stations, etc.).

3. Need to change plant communities through the use of prescribed fires, primarily to benefit livestock and wildlife forage, as well as to improve watershed conditions.

4. Identify areas within the PRA as either limited or full suppression.

Cultural Resource Management

BLM will manage cultural resources so that representative samples of the full array of scientific and socio-cultural values are maintained consistent with State and Federal laws.

Management will emphasize appropriate site use through the development of specific management plans. These management plans will identify cultural resource protection and use objectives, establish the actions BLM must take to achieve its objectives, and outline procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

During the planning process there has been consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will be notified prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a "may affect" situation is determined through the environmental assessment process, consultation with the USFWS will be initiated in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

The BLM is aware of the presence of three listed endangered species (whooping crane, peregrine falcon, and bald eagle) in the PRA. BLM has consulted with the USFWS throughout the Pocatello RMP process and will continue to coordinate with the USFWS.

Wilderness Study Areas

There are two WSAs in the PRA. They are Petticoat Peak (ID-28-1) which consists of 11,298 acres and the 40 acre Worm Creek parcel (ID-37-77) which is adjacent to a larger U.S. Forest Service wilderness proposal.

The study and environmental analysis of the two WSAs is not included in this RMP/EIS. The Petticoat Peak WSA was evaluated in the Eastern Idaho Plan amendment /EIS. Worm Creek will be evaluated in a plan amendment/EIS covering eight other WSAs less than 5000 acres located throughout Idaho. Although the 11,338 acres that total the two WSAs are carried in this RMP for some resource programs to balance acreages, wilderness suitability in the PRA will not be evaluated in this document.

The Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs will continue to be managed in compliance with the BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM revised June 1986) until acted upon by Congress.

Access (refer to Map 8)

Table 1 lists access needs common to all alternatives. In most cases, vehicle access is the needed type of access. However, this may vary according to each alternative and the needs identified in subsequent activity plans for each benefiting resource activity.

TABLE 1
COMMON ACCESS NEEDS

Location	Legal Description			Miles	Activity	Coordination Needed
Morgan Bridge	T4S	R39E	S19	0.1	Recreation	
Stump Creek	T7S	R46E	S22	0.5	Comm. Site Recreation	
Taylor Mountain	T1S	R39E	S7	2.5	Comm. Site	
Blackrock Canyon	T7S	R35E	S14	0.5	Recreation	
Moonlight Mtn.	T6S	R36E	S30	0.5	"	Sho/Ban
Caddy Canyon	T7S	R35E	S14	1.5	"	
King Creek	T7S	R38E	S16	1.8	"	FS
Crystal Creek	T8S	R34E	S30	0.8	"	FS
Bell Marsh Creek	T8S	R36E	S34	2.0	"	FS
Smith Canyon	T8S	R38E	S10	0.3	"	
S. Fish Creek	T9S	R38E	S22	0.3	"	
Garden Creek	T10S	R35E	S4	1.0	Comm. Site Recreation	
Browns Canyon	T6S	R44E	S29	2.0	Recreation	FS
Cottonwood Creek	T12S	R40E	S34	1.5	"	
Beaver Basin	T10S	R39E	S22	0.3	"	
Wallentine	T8S	R44E	S31	1.0	"	
Harkness Canyon	T9S	R37E	S9	2.0	Recreation	FS
E. Bob Smith	T9S	R37E	S13	1.5	"	FS
Outlaw Creek	T6S	R34E	S32	1.5	"	FS
Jacobs Canyon	T15S	R43E	S28	0.5	"	County
Cheatback Canyon	T11S	R41E	S4	0.5	"	
Upper Miles Cyn.	T13S	R43E	S17	0.3	"	
Bear Hollow	T13S	R45E	S18	2.5	"	FS
Oregon Trail	T13S	R45E	S32	4.5	"	
Cottonwood/Lost	T9S	R36E	S20	2.0	"	FS
Soda Point	T9S	R41E	S7	0.05	"	
Co-op Creek	T11S	R43E	S32	2.0		
			Total:	33.95 Miles		

Easements

Blackfoot River Narrows	T7S	R42E,	S11	1.0	Recreation
2 1/2 Mile Cyn.	T5S	R35E,	S30	0.5	"
Oneida Narrows	T14S	R40E,	S21	9.0	"
			Total:	10.5 Miles	

ISSUES AND CONCERNS CONSIDERED BUT NOT ADDRESSED IN DETAIL

The following issues and concerns were identified during the issue identification/analysis phase of the planning process and are the result of public input at public meetings or were written comments.

Issues/Concern	Rationale for Not Considering
1. Fees and Processing Costs/Fiscal Policy. Public programs should bring a return to the government which is at least equal to the BLM's costs. Make programs pay their own way. Do not waste tax money.	These concerns cannot be addressed by the planning process because it is a legislative procedure.
2. Land Use Planning. Under the BLM/FS Interchange, BLM should retain mineral administration and adjudication.	This concern cannot be addressed by the planning process because it is a legislative procedure.
3. Garden Creek Gap. Concerned about the proposed development of the Garden Creek Gap proposal, and what would be the impacts of a "subdivision" on wildlife.	This concern is covered under Issue #4. BLM will continue to work with Bannock County to resolve any problems occurring in this area.
4. Maintain a reasonable population of beaver, but must be kept out of irrigation ditches.	This is not a concern that can be addressed by the planning process. The Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game has responsibility for the beaver populations and control. BLM will continue to cooperate with Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game on any control needs.
5. Hydro. No small hydroelectric projects should be allowed on public lands.	These concerns cannot be addressed by the planning process because they are not specific enough. BLM will continue to allow or deny small hydro-electric projects on a case-by-case basis using the environmental analysis approach.

MULTIPLE USE AND TRANSFER CLASSES

The RMP has been broken down into the following multiple use or transfer classes: intensive use/development, moderate use, limited use, or transfer. Multiple use and transfer classes are general planning categories included in Idaho RMPs to provide Statewide consistency and uniformity.

Multiple use and transfer classes serve two purposes in this plan. The first is to describe overall opportunities and constraints by indicating what level of resource production and use is appropriate, what intensity of management is needed, whether there are sensitive and significant resources that must be protected, and whether BLM would consider transfer of public lands from its jurisdiction. The second purpose is to provide a basis for considering unexpected proposals by supplementing the detailed resource management objectives and required actions established for the PRA with general purpose and policy statements. This feature is intended to help keep the plan responsive to future demands and to reduce the number of future plan amendments that otherwise might be needed.

Prior to undertaking or approving any proposed resource management action on public lands in the PRA, BLM will ensure that such action is consistent with the purposes and policies of the multiple use or transfer class or classes involved.

The multiple use classes assigned to the RMP for each alternative are shown on Maps 2 through 6. Map 3 illustrates all of the potential transfer classes. Public lands are placed in the multiple use or transfer class that best reflects the specific resources and management priorities for the area. The multiple use and transfer classes described for the RMP pertain only to the surface acreage managed by the BLM. A description of these classes and their purposes and policies is given in the following sections.

Moderate Use Class

A total of 101,141 acres are classified as moderate use in this Draft RMP.

Purpose

The purpose of a moderate use class is to delineate public lands that are suitable for a wide variety of existing and potential uses.

Policy

The first priority for managing a moderate use class is to provide for the production or use of forage, timber, minerals and energy, recreation, or other consumptive resources while maintaining or enhancing natural systems. These areas will be managed for a moderate intensity of use and

will generally be available for production and use of consumptive resources, subject to BLM standard operating procedures and other controls as needed. Sensitive and significant resource values, however, will be protected consistent with Federal and State law. Public lands in a moderate use class will be retained in Federal ownership.

Limited Use Class

A total of 137,350 acres are classified as limited use in this Draft RMP.

Purpose

The purpose of a limited use class is to delineate public lands where strict environmental controls are required to protect sensitive and significant resources.

Policy

The first priority for managing a limited use class is to protect key wildlife habitat, scenic values, wilderness, cultural resources, watershed, and other sensitive and significant resources while providing for other compatible uses. These areas will be managed for relatively low intensities of use and with strict environmental controls to protect sensitive and significant values. A limited use class may be closed to or contain restrictions on off-road-vehicle use, mineral and energy exploration and development, forest management practices, location of utility corridors and installations, and livestock grazing. Because of the relatively significant environmental considerations in these areas, some uses may not be permitted. Special attention will be given to finding appropriate locations for compatible uses. Public lands in a limited use class will be retained in Federal ownership.

Intensive Use/Development Class

A total of 2,930 acres are classified as intensive use/development and another 75 acres are proposed for intensive use/development in this Draft RMP. These sites and acreages are shown on Table 2.

Purpose

The purpose of an intensive use/development class is to delineate areas suitable for large-scale intensive use and development.

TABLE 2
INTENSIVE USE/DEVELOPMENT SITES

Existing	Acres
Dike Lake	35
Goodenough Cr.	5
Henry Mine	560
Stauffer Mine	240
Conda Mine	1,160
5	
Sagehen Flat	5
Graves Creek	5
Cutthroat Trout	5
Wolverine Creek	5
Caribou Ski Area	120
Moonlight Mtn. Yurt	20
Howard Mtn. Comm. Sites	520
Chinks Peak Sites	120
Fish Cr . Comm. Sites	40
Garden Creek Comm. Site	20
Taylor Mtn. Comm. Sites	50
Stump Creek Comm. Sites	20
Total:	2,930

Proposed	Acres
Upper Blackfoot River	40
Trail Creek Bridge	5
Harkness Canyon	5
Blackrock Canyon	5
Chinks Peak Hang gliding Site	
Blackrock Canyon Winter Trail	5
Walker Creek Loop Trail	5
Morgans Bridge	5
Total:	75

Policy

The first priority for managing an intensive use/development class is to provide for existing and projected demands for large-scale intensive use and development. Intensive use areas are generally reserved for major recreation sites or facilities, off-road-vehicle intensive use areas, large-scale mineral or energy extraction operations, military use areas, or major utility installations. These areas will be managed for a high intensity of use. Because of the potential for conflict with other uses in these areas, some uses may not be permitted. Protection of sensitive and significant resources, however, will be ensured, consistent with Federal and State law. Public lands in an intensive use/development class will be retained in Federal ownership.

Transfer Class

A total of 17,068 acres are classified for transfer in this Draft RMP.

Purpose

The purpose of a transfer class is to delineate public lands that may be considered for transfer out of Federal ownership.

Policy

The transfer class is the class in which public lands may be transferred out of Federal ownership under this plan. Public lands declared eligible for transfer by their inclusion in this category are subject to detailed consideration prior to the final decision regarding transfer. Transfer classes are delineated in response to specific developments, community expansion, and other transfers, including transfers to the State of Idaho. Transfer classes will be managed on a custodial basis until transferred from Federal jurisdiction. New public investments in these lands will generally be kept to a minimum.

THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

This section identifies resource management objectives and required management actions. The resource management objectives set priorities for managing the various resources. Required management actions identify the management actions, limitations, and other provisions that are needed to accomplish the objectives.

Minerals Management

Management Objective

Manage 648,901 (5,942 acres of this total are managed for oil and gas only) acres of Federal mineral estate (excluding Forest Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs acreage) for mineral and energy exploration and development while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values.

Required Management Actions

A total of 598,581 acres would be open for non-energy solid minerals (phosphate) leasing. Approximately 44,378 acres would be closed to non-energy solid minerals (phosphate) leasing with 28,381 acres of that total being non-discretionary (National Wildlife Refuges, withdrawals, etc.) and 15,997 acres discretionary (Resource Natural Areas, Area of Critical Environmental Concerns, public land around Grays Lake, etc.).

A total of 324,009 acres would be open for oil and gas leasing with standard stipulations and with seasonal occupancy restrictions. Another 30,499 acres would be open for oil and gas leasing with a NSO restriction. Approximately 38,895 acres would be closed to oil and gas leasing. About 318,067 acres would be available for geothermal leasing with standard stipulations and with seasonal occupancy restrictions, and 30,499 acres would be available with NSO; 38,895 acres would be closed. A total of 330,250 acres would be open for the location of mining claims, while 57,211 acres would be closed to mineral entry. Mineral material (sand and gravel) disposals would be permitted on 311,793 acres; 75,668 acres would be closed.

Lands

Management Objective

Retain a public land base of 247,413 acres for long-term management in Federal ownership and consider 17,068 for disposal actions.

Required Management Action

BLM would examine 17,068 acres of public land, applying the standard operating procedures for sales or for State or private exchanges, or for transfer under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Included in this total are 8,124 acres that would be considered for transfer solely through exchange.

Land acquisitions would occur through exchanges with private landowners and the State of Idaho. BLM would attempt to acquire 9,687 acres of private land and 9,880 acres of State Land.

A total of 403 acres of public land would be retained and used under existing permits/leases for a ski area, the National Guard and agriculture, and yurt system.

Right-of-way development would occur with standard stipulations on 191,561 acres. Restrictions other than standard stipulations would be imposed on 42,251 acres. A total of 30,669 acres would be closed to right-of-way development.

Range Management

Management Objective

Manage 217,728 acres for grazing. Improve 8,957 acres of poor condition range to good and 7,500 acres of fair condition range to good. Provide 34,276 animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock forage in 15 years. Offer 7,200 acres of the 15,400 acres of total unallotted rangeland for lease.

Required Management Actions

In the short-term, no adjustments would be made on any allotments. Grazing adjustments would be made over the 15-year life of the RMP and would occur only after conducting monitoring studies and coordinating with affected users. The initial stocking level of 24,061 AUMs would be below the active preference and is the five-year average use. The long-term stocking level of 34,276 AUMs would be 15 percent above the active preference and 30 percent above the five-year average use. Proposed improvements would include 11,240 acres of brush control/seedings, 54 water facilities, and 10 miles of fences.

Wildlife Management

Management Objective

Provide forage for 7,105 deer and 543 elk. Improve 3,682 acres of elk and deer winter range and 3,126 acres of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse seasonal ranges from fair to good ecological range condition. Provide a more consistent water supply on 1,000 acres of deer, sage grouse, and non-game habitat in the Bear Lake Plateau area. Enhance big game movement and safety through fence modifications. Protect the future integrity of the elk breeding area in Brown's Canyon.

Required Management Actions

Eight habitat management plans would be developed on 45,959 acres. Prescribed burning would occur on 7,320 acres of big game range and 40 acres of river habitat. BLM would install 2 guzzlers and fence several areas to improve wildlife habitat (riparian areas). About 6 miles of fence would be modified for big game movement and safety. The quality of 2.700 acres of big game habitat would be improved through restrictions on livestock use and timber management and harvest.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Management Objective

Manage 264,481 acres for ORV designations of either open, closed, or limited.

Continue to manage for dispersed recreation by maintaining existing recreational opportunity settings. Manage the visual resources on lands outside of the Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) to maintain existing scenic qualities. Protect existing and planned investments in developed recreation sites.

Recognize recreation as the principal use of the lands in the two designated SRMAs - the Blackfoot River SRMA and the Pocatello SRMA for a total of 64,532 acres.

Required Management Actions

The two SRMAs would entail mineral withdrawals, restrictions on some nonrecreational uses, and restrictive visual management practices. A recreation area management plan would be written for each SRMA.

Lands open to wheeled vehicle use would be 75,115 acres and over-snow use would be 143,931 acres. Wheeled vehicles would be limited to designated routes and/or existing roads and trails on 185,829 acres where soil erosion is a concern. Over-snow vehicles would be limited on 93,673 acres of big game winter range to designated routes. Areas with

extremely erosive soil, important cultural sites, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and Research Natural Areas would be closed to wheeled vehicles on 3,537 acres. Areas closed to over-snow vehicles due to big game winter range would include 26,879 acres.

For visual resource management, the following designations would be made: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 99,055 acres; Class III, 141,266 acres; and Class IV, 12,822 acres.

Wilderness

Management Objective

Manage 11,298 acres of the Petticoat Peak WSA and the 40 acres of Worm Creek WSA under the BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, until Congress makes its decision.

Required Management Actions

Continued management under BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review until Congress makes a decision.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Management Objective

Propose to designate three areas which would include: Stump Creek Ridge (2483 acres), Downey Watershed (1800 acres), and Travertine Park (223 acres) which totals 4,506 acres.

Required Management Actions

Stump Creek Ridge ACEC

-Abide by the Stump Creek Habitat Management Plan.

- Establish grazing systems which enhance winter forage for elk.

- Propose a common use allotment by combining some or all of the grazing allotments in the ACEC area.

- Continue snowmobile closure, increase enforcement efforts.

- Rehabilitate winter range through burning or establishment of browse species.

- Discretionary closure for phosphate.

- NSO for oil and gas.

- Requires plan of operation for mining claim development.

Downey Watershed ACEC

- Initiate a grazing management system that will restore native vegetation to good condition.

- Propose combining the Yago Creek and 9 Mile Creek Allotments into a common allotment to provide better opportunities for grazing management.

- Discretionary closure for phosphate.

- NSO for oil and gas.

- Maintain the 1800-acre mineral withdrawal for locatables.

Travertine Park ACEC

- Fence to exclude livestock from the area.

- Sign the area to explain values and the need to protect them.

- Discretionary closure for phosphate.

- NSO for oil and gas.

- Requires plan of operation for mining claim development.

Research Natural Areas

Management Objective

Manage 1,494 acres as RNAs. This includes seven proposed areas: Cheatback Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Oneida Narrows, Pine Gap, Robbers Roost Creek, and Travertine Park.

Required Management Actions

- Close to ORV use in these areas.

- Eliminate livestock grazing from Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap and Travertine Park by fencing.

- NSO stipulations on leasable mineral activities and withdrawal from mining claim location for all the proposed RNAs.

Cultural Resource Management

Management Objectives

Manage cultural resources so that representative samples of the full range of scientific and socio-cultural values are maintained consistent with State and Federal laws.

Required Management Actions

Manage thirteen cultural resource management areas which have potential for contributing scientific, historic, or management information. Designate three of these areas as NSO and ten as Sensitive Areas (see Table 3).

TABLE 3
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREAS

	Acres
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY	
1. Historic Railroad Grade	10
2. Blackrock Canyon	40
3. Historic Trail Segments	2,000
SENSITIVE AREAS	
1. Prehistoric Area A	280
2. Indian Rocks	370
3. Prehistoric Area B	1,200
4. Upper Valley	520
5. Prehistoric Area C	280
6. Prehistoric Area D	40
7. Bear Lake Plateau	320
8. Prehistoric Area E	240
9. Prehistoric Area F	40
10. Prehistoric Area G	3,400

Forest Management

Management Objective

Intensively manage 12,177 acres of restricted and non-restricted commercial forest land under clearcut, shelterwood, and group selection harvest regeneration methods. Manage 1,078 acres of commercial forest land to benefit other resource values. Manage 28,011 acres of woodland for the production of woodland products (firewood, post/poles, etc.).

Required Management Actions

Forest management activities could occur on 13,255 acres of commercial forest land. Of this, 808 acres of predominantely lodgepole pine would be managed under a clearcut harvest regeneration method.

The remaining 12,447 acres of predominately Douglas-fir would be available for restricted management or would be managed to enhance other uses. These areas would be harvested under shelterwood or group selection harvest regeneration methods.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land would be placed in a deferred category precluding any forest management activities. In addition, the Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984 withdraws 1,279 acres from timber base for productivity reasons, unstable slopes, and problem regeneration sites.

Approximately 28,011 acres of woodland would be available for management. The Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs would defer 5,069 acres precluding any woodland management activities in these areas until a designation is made. An additional 500 acres of woodland would be lost due to proposed juniper cutting areas scheduled in the Soda Springs area to alleviate understory erosion.

Riparian and Water Quality

Management Objective

Manage 20.15 miles of stream to improve riparian habitat and water quality. Maintain 70.89 miles of stream in present (fair, good and excellent) condition.

Required Management Actions

Allotment management plans (including riparian) would be written to help evaluate management options in different areas within the PRA. New timber harvest roads would be closed at the completion of timber sales. BLM would fence 8.25 miles of perennial stream riparian area.

Soils and Watershed Management

Management Objective

Manage the PRA to keep soil erosion within tolerable limits (less than 5 tons/acre/year).

Required Management Actions

Monitoring would occur on 22 allotments, identified in Appendix H, for at least three years to determine erosion rates. If erosion rates exceed 5 tons/acre/year, surface disturbing activities would be reduced and livestock grazing adjusted. The 948 acres in allotment 0036 would continue unallotted for grazing to protect erodable soils in Oneida Narrows. Reclamation would occur on 224 acres in the Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek mining areas.

Fire Management

Management Objectives

Manage fire for the protection and enhancement of resource values such as livestock forage, wildlife habitat, and timber.

Required Management Actions

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,141 acres. 11,338 acres would be managed under the limited suppression to maintain wilderness quality. All developed recreation sites and sites that have the potential for development would be under suppression restrictions, i.e., no retardant, no heavy equipment use, and no fireline explosives.

Prescribed burns for vegetation manipulation will be one of the options considered for brush control. At the activity planning stages, actual acres to be burned will be determined. Heavy fuel loading caused by logging debris and dead trees would be reduced by controlled burning to decrease the likelihood of having a disastrous fire.

Access

Approximately 87,900 acres (33 percent) of the public lands in the PRA have legal public access over existing Federal, State and county roads. Throughout the planning process, public access and easements needs to important blocks or tracts of public land were identified. See Table 1.

Required Management Action

The acquisition of 44.00 miles of road and trail access identified would open another 37,300 acres (17 percent) of public lands in the PRA to the public primarily for recreation purposes.

Five alternatives are analyzed in the Pocatello Draft RMP/Environmental Impact Statement (Part II of this document). Each alternative emphasizes a different management philosophy, ranging from continuing present management to making significant changes in future management. Impact assessment of these alternatives has identified the magnitude of environmental consequences associated with each. A preferred alternative (Alternative B) has been selected based on the planning criteria, issue resolution, public input, resource values, and impacts.

Planning criteria are the factors or data that BLM must consider prior to arriving at a land use decision relative to any issue. A discussion of how the nine general criteria have been applied in the selection of the preferred alternative follows.

Social and Economic Values

The preferred alternative considers social and economic values in all counties in the PRA by providing for land disposal, livestock grazing, mineral development, recreation, and timber harvest. About 17,068 acres of public land would be offered for transfer from Federal ownership. Livestock management would provide 34,276 AUMs of livestock forage over the long-term. A total of 598,581 acres would be open for non-energy solid minerals (phosphate) leasing. A total of 354,508 acres would be open for oil and gas/geothermal leasing and 330,250 acres would be open for location of mining claims.

Approximately 808 acres of public forest land would be available for intensive forest management and 11,369 acres would be available for restricted management. Additionally, 28,011 acres of woodland would be available for management with 5,069 acres of that total being deferred until a decision is made on two wilderness study areas.

The preferred alternative would increase direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by $17,300 in the short-term and by $110,600 in the long-term. This, however, represents only a gain of 0.02 to 0.1 percent on the PRA farm earnings. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by $49,500 or a gain of 0.1 percent in the PRA retail trade ernings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by $23,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as $1.4 million. Improvements needed to implement the preferred alternative would cost $365,072.

Plans, Programs, and Policies of Other Federal Agencies, State and Local Governments, and Indian Tribes

BLM's resource management plans must be consistent with officially approved and adopted resource-related plans (or in their absence,policies or programs) of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes. The preferred alternative is consistent with all county land use plans. Public input from Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the Sho-Ban Indian Tribe does not indicate that there are any inconsistencies with their plans.

Existing Law, Regulations, and BLM Policy

In the preferred alternative, there does not appear to be any discrepancy with existing law, regulation, or BLM policy.

Future Needs and Demand for Existing or Potential Resource Commodities and Values

The demand for phosphate ore is expected to remain stable over the short-term and increase slowly over the long-term. Continuing interest in oil and gas leasing and exploration is anticipated in Idaho with a high expectation of an eventual oil or gas discovery. The demand for the livestock grazing resource is high and there is a moderate demand for the timber resource. The preferred alternative meets or exceeds these demands.

The average use by livestock the past five years has been 24,061 AUMs. While the initial stocking rate would be 29,151 AUMs, the long-term stocking rate would increase to 34,276 AUMs.

Approximately 13,255 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest, with an approximate allowable cut of 0.3 million board feet per year.

Public Input

The preferred alternative has taken into consideration the concerns of the minerals and energy industry by making lands accessible and available for exploration. Other public concerns have dealt with range resource, wildlife habitat, recreation, lands disposal, and timber harvest. The preferred alternative provides for the multiple use of all of these resources.

Public Welfare and Safety

Facilities provided at developed campgrounds and other recreational areas would provide for public welfare and safety. While public land within areas identified as open to motorized vehicle use generally would remain available for such use without restrictions, restrictions could be

imposed when there is a need to promote user safety or protect a resource. To provide for public safety, stipulations would be included in mining plans of operations and timber harvesting. Emergency ORV restrictions would be published in the Federal Register and then proposed as a plan amendment requiring public input. Public hazards would be clearly marked and fenced, if necessary, to prevent injury. Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,143 acres.

Past and Present Use of Public and Adjacent Lands

The preferred alternative provides for the continuation of past and present use of public and adjacent lands while still providing for the protection and development of other resource values.

A decision was made in the Bannock/Oneida EIS to reserve 3,142 acres of unallotted rangeland in Bannock County for wildlife, watershed, and other non-grazing uses. This document modifies that decision and allows leasing of some of those areas while protecting additional acreage not previously covered. The net result is an increase of 987 acres under a no-lease provision.

Range management would provide 29,151 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term and 34,276 AUMs in the long-term. A total of 598,581 acres would be open for solid minerals (phosphate) leasing. A total of 354,508 acres would be open for oil and gas/geothermal leasing and 330,250 acres would be open for location of mining claims. Approximately 13,255 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest, with an approximate allowable cut of 0.4 million board feet per year. Big game populations of 7,105 deer and 543 elk would utilize 10,521 AUMs of forage.

For riparian, BLM would maintain 70.89 miles of stream in their present satisfactory condition and improve 20.15 miles. Under this multiple-use alternative, 2.75 miles would continue to decline in condition.

This alternative would recognize recreation as the principal use of the lands in two special recreation management areas. Lands open to unrestricted, wheeled vehicle use would total 81,037 acres, while 143,931 acres would be open to over-snow vehicles.

Quantity and Quality of Noncommodity Resource Values

The preferred alternative provides noncommodity resource values such as wildlife, fisheries, watershed, recreation, wilderness, and cultural sites. The quantity and quality of these resources would best be protected by Alternative D. However, the preferred alternative would result in big game populations of 7,105 deer and 543 elk. For riparian habitat, BLM would maintain 70.89 miles of stream in their present condition and improve 20.15 miles. Approximately 2.75 miles would continue to decline in condition.

This alternative would recognize recreation as the principal use of the lands in six existing recreation sites, five new sites, and two trail segments totaling six miles. Lands open to unrestricted, wheeled vehicle use would total 75,115 acres and lands open for over-snow vehicles, 143,931 acres.

Environmental Impacts

Transfer of lands out of Federal ownership would result in a loss of administrative control of all resource values except mineral values. Completion of nonstructural range improvements would represent a commitment of land and resources for the duration of the projects. Off-road-vehicle designations of "closed" would continue as in the Existing Situation or Alternative A. Alternative B would add new closed designations for wheeled vehicles by increasing from 320 acres to 3,537 acres and closed to over-snow vehicles by increasing from 22,344 acres to 26,877 acres.

The preferred alternative would provide for improvement in ecological range condition. Livestock AUMs would show a minor increase over the 5-year average use. Wildlife habitat condition and available AUMs would increase. Riparian habitat would show a moderate improvement. A major increase in recreational opportunities would take place. Impacts to cultural resources would decrease slightly.

Conclusion

Alternative B has been chosen as the preferred alternative. It gives no special emphasis to any one resource but emphasizes balanced, multiple-use management and is based upon a realistic expectation of funding. The rationale for selection of the preferred alternative is summarized below.

RATIONALE FOR SELECTION OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Minerals Management

The preferred alternative would maintain 598,581 acres (93 percent) of the PRA open to solid mineral leasing, 354,508 acres (90 percent) available for fluid mineral leasing, 330,250 acres (85 percent) available for locatable mineral entry and 311,793 acres (80 percent) open to mineral materials disposal. A total of 1,934 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect soils. NSO stipulations would apply to 30,499 acres. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife. Under the preferred alternative, 977 acres of proposed RNAs, 2,706 acres of ACECs, and 1800 acres of the Downey PWR would be closed to leasing. A total of 44,378 (7 percent) acres of non-discretionary and discretionary

withdrawals would be closed to solid leasable minerals and 38,895 (10 percent) acres of non-discretionary and discretionary withdrawals would be closed to fluid leasable .

Rationale

Two issues were directed toward minerals management. Issue 10 addressed mineral development and Issue 11 addressed availability of lands for mineral leasing. The preferred alternative addresses both of these issues. Issue 10 was covered by illustrating the inter-relationship between minerals and other resources. This balanced approach helped define and clarify mineral development areas and subsequently mineral availability (Issue 11) was determined through conflict resolution.

The majority of public lands would be made available for mineral leasing, location, and for mineral materials disposals. Seasonal restrictions would protect other critical resource values and would not significantly impact mineral exploration or development opportunities. Withdrawals from mineral entry would insure the protection of those special or fragile areas while only having a minimal impact on availability.

Lands - Retention and Transfer

A total of 17,068 acres of public land would be evaluated through detailed studies for potential transfer out of public ownership. Of this total, 8,124 acres would be proposed for transfer solely through exchange. A total of 247,413 acres of public land would be retained. BLM would also attempt to acquire 9,687 acres of private land and 15,720 acres of State land primarily through exchange.

Rationale

The preferred alternative would recognize the expressed need to make lands with community expansion potential available for future development (Issue 1 - Land Tenure). The public lands identified as available for disposal would have little or no multiple use benefits.

The preferred alternative would maintain continuity in grazing allotments and retain tracts that have high wildlife and multiple use public values. Only parcels of relatively low multiple use value that are difficult an uneconomical to manage or present management problems would be available for transfer.

Access would be a key consideration in all land transfers. Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM administered public lands would be retained.

No public lands within the old Fort Hall Reservation boundary of 1898 area would be offered for disposal through sale. However, opportunities

for exchange may provide benefits to the off-Reservation rights and will be closely coordinated with the Tribes (Issue 9 - Shoshone-Bannock Off-Reservation Rights).

Range Management

The preferred alternative would retain 247,413 acres of public land for livestock grazing. The stocking rates would be 29,969 AUMs, a 20 percent increase from the current 5 year average use and a 2.8 percent increase from the current active preference . The long-term stocking rate would be 34,276 AUMs, which would be a 12.6 percent increase over the initial stocking rate of 29,969 AUMs. Livestock use adjustments in AUMs or season of use would be based on future monitoring and would be consistent with regulations and policy.

The preferred alternative recognizes the need for additional brush control. Seedings would be done in areas where a native perennial seed source is not available. Additional range improvements, water facilities and fencing would be provided. To implement this, AMPs/grazing systems would be developed (one for each allotment in the "Improve" category; see Appendix A Table A.1).

Rationale

Livestock grazing on public land is an important economic resource (Issue 3 - Range Management) for this area. The preferred alternative would maintain most of the current livestock operations with a possibility of increasing use as a result of implementing unallotted acres. The preferred alternative would also provide for multiple use while allowing grazing, soil protection, wildlife habitat and other resource uses. Range improvements would be designed to enhance or to have few adverse impacts on the other resource uses.

Shoshone-Bannock tribal members have a right to graze their livestock within the old ceded boundary. This right gives the Fort Hall tribal members preference over other members of the private sector (Issue 9 - Shoshone-Bannock Off-Reservation Rights).

Wildlife Management

Under the preferred alternative, projected populations of 7,105 deer and 543 elk would be supported on winter range on public lands. Approximately 4,131 acres of big game winter/spring range, about 3,215 acres of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse seasonal ranges, and about 102 acres of nongame habitat would be improved. This would occur through joint AMP and HMP development by raising ecological range condition from fair to good (see Table 2.1 in the EIS for listing of proposed HMPs).

The Stump Creek ACEC would be designated to protect 2,483 acres of important elk winter range.

Rationale

The preferred alternative recognizes the importance of wildlife habitat on public lands (Issue 4 - Protection of Wildlife Habitat). It would provide for improvement of crucial elk winter habitat, deer, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, and many non-game species habitat. There would be sufficient forage and habitat available to meet the goals of this alternative. Riparian areas would be considered of prime importance and be managed to maintain or improve them where possible. Sensitive and threatened or endangered species habitat would be protected.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Recreation use within the planning area is steadily growing. Principal uses include hunting, fishing, ORV use, river running and sightseeing. The preferred alternative will designate two Special Recreation Management Areas: The Pocatello ORV use area and Blackfoot River water-based recreation use area. Recreation sites would be developed at 5 additional locations in the planning area.

The preferred alternative would leave open a total of 75,115 acres to wheeled ORV use and 143,931 acres to over-snow ORV use. Limited designations would be placed on 185,829 acres for wheeled travel and 93,673 acres for over-snow use.

Rationale

The development of the recreation sites would help meet the increasing demand for the recreation resource in the area. The Special Recreation Management Area designations would provide for more detailed planning to accommodate primary uses and reduce conflicts between user.

The closure of areas to ORV use would protect soils from severe erosion and prevent direct conflicts with wildlife. ORV use in the PRA is continuing to grow and the preferred alternative would protect sensitive resources while allowing ORV use to continue in areas with less potential for resource damage (Issue 6 - Off-Road-Vehicle Use on Public Lands).

Special Designations

The preferred alternative would result in the designation of three ACECs totaling 4,506 acres and seven RNAs totaling 1,494 acres.

Rationale

The Stump Creek Ridge (2,483 acres) is one of the most important elk winter ranges in the PRA. Travertine Park ACEC has three unique features: rare plants, travertine outwash deposits, and a relatively undisturbed mixed-shrub ecosystem. Travertine Park ACEC comprises 223 acres. Downey Watershed ACEC (1800 acres) reserves all water on this land for the community needs of the city of Downey, Idaho.

The seven RNAs designated in the preferred alternative are: Cheatback Canyon (100 acres), comprised of excellent mixed stands of boxelder and bigtooth maple; Dairy Hollow (45 acres), contains unique geomorphic structures and a good stand of Wyoming sagebrush/needle-and-thread grass habitat as well as Astragalus spatulatus; Formation Cave (70 acres), has pristine stands of bitterbrush, Nevada bluegrass and shrubby cinquefoil; Oneida Narrows (617 acres), has near vertical limestone cliffs containing grottos and caves which provide a haven for a variety of birds and uniquely adapted plants; Pine Gap (232 acres) contains uniform stands of black sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. It also has a rare plant Astragalus spatulatus. Robbers Roost Creek (400 acres) maintains an excellent shrub community common to this part of Idaho. It would provide a very good undisturbed reference and study area. Travertine Park (30 acres) has an undisturbed mixed-shrub community surrounded by rugged geomorphic features.

Cultural Resources

The preferred alternative would protect and preserve documented prehistoric and historic sites. Activity plans for significant sites would reduce vandalism, and non-permitted artifact removal, while encouraging scientific archaeological research and interpretation.

Rationale

The PRA's cultural resources are fragile and nonrenewable. They have significant archaeological research potential. They also have high educational and visitor use potential. The preferred alternative recognizes the nature and significance of these resources, and would recommend protective measures or public information facilities.

Forest Management

The preferred alternative would make 13,255 acres of commercial forest land available for restricted and non-restricted management through clearcut, shelterwood, and select cut harvest regeneration methods.

Approximately 28,011 acres of woodlands would be available for the production of woodland products (firewood, posts and poles, Christmas trees, etc.).

Rationale

The commercial forest lands designated as available for harvest would meet the demand for forest products from the public land. The woodland acres designated as available for harvest would meet the needs of the public by identifying firewood cutting areas and making them accessible. (Issue 7 - Timber and Firewood Utilization).

Riparian and Water Quality

The preferred alternative would improve water quality, fisheries habitat and riparian habitat on 20.15 miles of stream in the area. Some fencing would be required to provide the protection needed. An additional 70.89 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat which is currently in satisfactory condition.

Rationale

The preferred alternative recognizes the water and water related resources in the area are of great importance to the public land and the private land (Issue 8 - Protection of Riparian Habitat and Water Quality).

Steps have been taken in the preferred alternative to improve these resources through management and fencing. Other resource water needs would be taken into consideration in all management actions considered to meet water quality standards.

Soils and Watershed Management

The preferred alternative would protect 948 acres from erosion at Oneida Narrows and 224 acres of disturbed lands would be reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek. Approximately 360 acres of ashy soils would be protected from any surface disturbance and 500 acres of Juniper would be cut to improve ground cover and reduce erosion potential.

Rationale

Some soils in the PRA are very susceptible to soil erosion. The preferred alternative would protect areas where severe soil erosion would occur. It would also provide the means to monitor erosion rates and develop procedures to alleviate the problem.

Fire Management

The preferred alternative would provide full suppression on 96 percent of the PRA. Limited suppression would be implemented on 4 percent of the

area; prescribed fire would be used as a management tool on about one-fourth of the limited suppression area. Fire management plans would be developed which lay out fire prevention and suppression guidelines and fire prescriptions defining under what conditions burning would be allowed.

Rationale

The majority of the area would receive full suppression. Mosaic landownership patterns with resource values and high risk factors necessitate full suppression action. The implementation of limited suppression areas would provide protection during the periods when conditions warrant and reduce fire suppression costs. Prescribed fire provides an economical means of brush control; previous burns have proven very successful and economical.

Access

The preferred alternative would obtain legal public access to 37,300 acres (see Map 8) of public land (17 percent of the PRA).

Rationale

The scattered, isolated nature of some blocks of public land in the PRA provides limited or no public access across private lands. The major need for improved access comes from recreationists (hunting, fishing, ORV users); however, the Forestry and Wildlife programs would also benefit from improved access to public lands. Wherever a need to improve access to public lands across private lands is identified, the impacts to private landowners will have to be carefully considered (Issue 2 - Legal and Physical Access to Public Lands).

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following management guidance applies to, and is a part of, the Proposed Management Prescription as well as all alternatives considered in detail in Part II. All standard operating procedures are based on existing laws, regulations, and policy.

Allowable Uses

The public lands will be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield as required by the FLPMA. Any valid use, occupancy, or development of the public lands that conforms with the RMP will be considered. Those uses, including rights-of-way, leases, and permits,

will be subject to environmental review and may require limitations or stipulations to protect and preserve natural resources. Limitations may also be imposed on either the type or intensity of use, or both, because of environmental values, hazards, or special management considerations. Some limitations have already been identified for specific areas. These are included in the land use allocations and management objectives in this RMP.

Coordination With Other Agencies, State and Local Governments, and Indian Tribes

BLM will ensure that the detailed management plans and individual projects resulting from the RMP are consistent with officially adopted and approved plans, policies, and programs of other agencies, State and local governments, and Indian Tribes. Cooperative agreements and Memoranda of Understanding will be developed as needed.

Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977), public lands were given a Class II air quality classification, which allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. BLM will manage all public lands as Class II unless they are reclassified by the State as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977). Administrative actions on the public lands will comply with the air quality classification for that specific area.

Two cities in the PRA were classified nonattainment: Soda Springs and Pocatello. As a result, the BLM will consult Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (1985) before conducting activities (such as prescribed burning) which would increase the amount of particulate matter.

Lands

Land Ownership Adjustments

Objectives for acquiring public lands are discussed under activity needs within the alternatives. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments in the PRA will be made based on whether the lands are needed for BLM programs or are considered more valuable for other purposes. The following criteria will be applied to site-specific determinations for lands that are within transfer areas:

1. Public resource values to be considered include but are not limited to:
   a. Threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat.
   b. Riparian areas.
   c. Fisheries.
   d. Nesting/breeding habitat for game animals.
   e. Key big game seasonal habitat.
   f. Developed recreation and recreation access sites.
   g. Class I scenery.
   h. Municipal watersheds.
   i. Energy and mineral potential.
   j. Sites or places eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
   k. Other designations authorized by law.

2. Accessibility of the land for public uses.

3. Amount of public investment in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering that investment.

4. Difficulty and cost of administration (manageability).

5. Suitability of the land for management by another Federal agency.

6. Significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social, and economic conditions and/or lifestyles.

Retention Areas

Public land will be retained in public ownership and be managed by the BLM. Where unforeseen needs are identified, land disposals will be considered through plan amendments.

Transfer Areas

Public land within transfer areas generally will be made available for disposal through sales, exchanges, or Recreation & Public Purposes Act. Some land may be retained in public ownership when public values dictate .

All land exchanges or land disposals involving riparian habitat, wetlands, and floodplains will be conducted in accordance with E.O. 11988 and E.O. 11990. Also, BLM policy in reality action will:

1. Avoid long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetland-riparian areas.

2. Avoiding construction in wetland-riparian areas areas whenever there is a practical alternative.

3. Preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetland-riparian areas which may include constraining or excluding those uses that cause significant, long-term ecological damage.

4. Include practical measures to minimize harm in all actions causing adverse impacts to wetland-riparian areas.

5. Retain under BLM administration and ownership all wetlands and riparian habitats except:
   a. If Federal, State, public and private institutions, and parties have demonstrated the ability to maintain, restore, and protect wetlands and riparian habitats on a continuous basis.
   b. If transfer of public lands, minerals, and subsurface estates is mandated by legislation or Presidential order.

Exchanges

Land to be acquired by BLM through exchanges generally should be located in the retention areas. In addition, acquisition of such land should:

1. Facilitate access to public lands and resources.

2. Maintain or enhance important public values and uses.

3. Maintain or enhance local social and economic values.

4. Improve management efficiency through the elimination of isolated tracts and the blocking up of public lands.

5. Facilitate implementation of other aspects of the Pocatello RMP.

Land for Local Government and Community Expansion

In the past, sanitary landfill sites have been authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP). BLM will no longer lease or patent land for landfill purposes under this Act because of the liability and enforcement problems associated with hazardous waste disposals.

Sales

Public land to be sold must meet one or more of the following criteria derived from Section 203(a) of the FLPMA:

1. The land must be difficult and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands and must not be suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.

2. The land must have been acquired for a specific purpose and must no longer be required for that or any other Federal purpose.

3. Disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can be achieved prudently or feasibly only if the land is removed from public ownership, and these objectives outweigh other public objectives and values that would be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership.

Sale will be the preferred method of disposal when:

1. It is required by national policy.

2. The level of interest in a specific tract indicates that competitive bidding is desirable for reasons of fairness.

Unauthorized Use

It is BLM policy to identify, abate, and prevent unauthorized use of public lands.

Utility/Rights-of-Way

Utility and transportation development may be permitted based on consideration of the following criteria:

1. Type of and need for the proposed facility.

2. Conflicts with other existing or potential resource values and uses.

3. Availability of alternatives and/or mitigation measures.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use permits under Section 302 of the FLPMA may be used as an interim management measure for resolving unauthorized use problems prior to a final land use/status determination, and for one-time uses of short duration. Leases will be used as a longer term (5 to 10 years) interim management tool, particularly where future disposal or dedication to another particular land use is contemplated. The latter may allow for agricultural use on an area that may also be needed for future communication sites, as a materials source, or for community expansion needs.

Cooperative agreements, under certain circumstances, may be reached with other Federal entities for uses that are not appropriately covered by a right-of-way or a withdrawal. Flood control and aquifer recharge areas may be most appropriately covered by cooperative agreements.

Withdrawals and Classifications

In accordance with FLPMA, BLM is required to review all withdrawals on and classifications of public lands by October 20, 1991. This includes a

review of approximately 53,865 acres of various withdrawals. The review of all public lands under the Classification and Multiple Use Act (C&MU) which terminates 197,200 acres of public land, was completed November 9, 1982. The C&MU termination is pending and is subject to the final outcome of the National Wildlife Federation lawsuit (Civil Action #85-2238).

Access

All existing public access routes will be reserved if the lands are transferred out of public ownership.

Access Acquisition

Before the initiation of the acquisition activity, either access needs will be identified or a determination will be made that no access rights need be acquired in the planning process. This decision-making process occurs only after a full inventory and analysis of public lands and resource management needs have been completed and approved. BLM will acquire all interests in the name of the "United States of America and its assigns," and to acquire only those interests needed to adequately protect the United States' investments. The BLM will not take the initiative and acquire property in fee when an easement or other suitable alternative is available. BLM personnel must adhere to the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 CFR Secs. 4601 et seq.) and the Department's Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR Part 114-50) reprinted as "400 DM Additions to FPMR". Acquisition of access rights will support one or more of these resources: lands, minerals, forestry, range, wildlife, recreation, and watershed.

Generally, the BLM will acquire exclusive easements. This type of easement conveys to the United States full control of the easement right-of-way for the purposes stated in the document. It may provide legal access to public lands for the United States, its permittees, licensees, and the general public. It may enable the BLM to regulate use of the road through issuance of right-of-way permits or licenses. BLM can spend the necessary funds to construct, reconstruct, improve, and maintain facilities on the easement area which are commensurate with its management objectives. These easements generally are perpetual. Exclusive easements should be acquired when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Access by the general public to public lands is needed.

2. Substantial investment in construction, improvement, and/or maintenance of physical improvements on the acquired property is planned.

3. Existing cooperative road agreements require that BLM acquire adequate rights for other parties.

4. Where applicable in the case of the logging road permits issued or assigned after May 4, 1956, the BLM may obtain perpetual easements under the terms of 43 CFR 2812.6-2(a)(11) for construction of roads with appropriated funds.

Energy and Minerals

The following leasable minerals procedures describe BLM's leasable mineral management responsibilities on all Federal lands. These responsibilities include the Federal mineral estate under National Forest System lands, which were added to the BLM following the 1982 merger of the BLM and Minerals Management Service. The locatable and salable procedures are limited to BLM administered lands and minerals.

These Forest Service administered acres are shown in Tables 4 and 5. Forest Service acreage data will only be included in this section of this RMP and will not be carried through the Alternatives Analysis in the EIS. If more information is desired, please refer to the Caribou National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

TABLE 4
NON-ENERGY SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS
WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS WITHIN PRA

Area Open		Acres
Low Potential		128,990
High Potential		38,150
No Potential		751,139
	Subtotal	918,279
Area Closed		
Low Potential	1/	9,292
High Potential	2/	140
No Potential		37,034
	Subtotal 3/	46,466
	TOTAL	964,745

1/ Admin. Sites (604 acres), Recommend No Prospecting Permits (8688 acres)
2/ Johnson Creek Admin. Site
3/ WSA (30,600 acres), Admin. Sites (7178 acres), Recommend No Prospecting Permit (8688 acres)

TABLE 5
FLUID LEASABLE MINERALS
WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS WITHIN PRA

Area Open	Acres
Low Potential	204,069
Moderate Potential	49,012
High Potential	673,886
Subtotal	926,967
Area Closed	
Low Potential	2,010
Moderate Potential	556
High Potential	35,212
Subtotal	37,778
TOTAL	964,745

Within the PRA boundaries, the Caribou National Forest contains 964,745 acres of Federal mineral estate, 95.2 percent of which is considered open for solid mineral leasing and 96.1 percent of which is considered open for fluid mineral leasing.

Within the National Forest, the following categories of lands are considered closed to solid mineral leasing: Forest Service Administrative Sites, RARE II Roadless Areas, and other lands considered but not recommended for Phosphate Prospecting Permit issuance (covered in a 1983 USFS Environmental Assessment). For fluid mineral leasing the Rare II roadless area and Administrative sites are closed to leasing.

BLM also has mineral management responsibility on the Fort Hall Reservation. Standard operating procedures are based on the 1984 Memorandum of Understanding for Mineral Exploration, Leasing and Development between BLM and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Solid Leasable Minerals - Phosphate

The PRA processes Phosphate Prospecting Permit Applications on lands where BLM is the surface management agency. The 43 CFR 3500 regulations require that the prospecting permit and associated exploration plan be combined into one permit action.

If a valuable deposit of phosphate is discovered, an application for Preference Right Lease is applied for and must also include a description of the proposed mining methods.

Mining/Reclamation plans are required prior to mining on a Federal Lease. The mine plans are reviewed for technical adequacy, maximization of resource recovery, safety, and environmental impacts. An environmental document is written and special stipulations to mitigate impacts are included in the mine plan approval.

Fluid Leasable Minerals - Oil & Gas and Geothermal

Oil and gas lease offers are reviewed in the PRA prior to being placed on the BLM's simultaneous leasing system. Standard and special lease stipulations are included in the individual leases (See Appendix G) to protect other surface resource values.

The PRA processes several Notices of Intent (NOIs) to conduct geophysical work each year. Special stipulations are attached to the NOI covering various restrictions due to water, soil, wildlife, and cultural resources. Shot-hole drilling is regulated by both BLM and the State of Idaho.

Oil and Gas operations requirements are outlined in BLM Onshore Operations Order No. 1, and BLM Manual Handbooks. Stipulations developed from the Environmental Assessment become conditions of approval in the Application to Drill (APD). Inspections are conducted to assure the conditions in the ADP are being complied with.

At this time there are no geothermal leases or lease applications in the PRA. Any new permits for exploration and drilling would be handled very much the same way as in oil and gas.

Locatable Minerals

Mining claims and the mining of locatable minerals are regulated by the 1872 mining law, as amended, and in 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 Surface Management Regulations.

BLM requires the claimant to submit a Notice or a Plan of Operations whenever surface disturbing activities produced by the use of mechanized equipment are proposed. The State of Idaho also has enacted laws that regulate such activities (Idaho Code Title 47 Chapters 13 and 15).

Salable Minerals

Sales and free use permits are processed according to 43 CFR 3600 regulations and BLM Manual handbooks. Mining and reclamation plans and/or special site management stipulations are developed for each site of mineral materials removed. Permittees are required to reclaim exclusive use sites as specified in permit stipulations. Sales from community pits and common use areas include fees for the eventual reclamation by BLM of lands affected.

Forest Management

1. Merchantable timber or tracts identified as intensive management areas are to be systematically harvested using appropriate methods.

2. Salvage operations will have priority when trees are destroyed by fire, disease, insects, or other forest pests.

3. All non-stocked intensive management areas due to timber harvest, insects, disease, or fire should be regenerated naturally. Underplanting planting to acceptable species shall be considered when natural regeneration does not occur within five years.

4. Other guidelines for forest management activities that will be incorporated as operating procedures can be found in the Eastern Idaho Sustained Yield Unit, Timber Management Final Environmental Analysis Record.

Range

Allotment Categorization

All grazing allotments and unallotted tracts in the PRA have been assigned to one of three management categories: "M" (maintain), "I" (improve), and "C" (custodial). They have been assigned based on present resource conditions, potential for improvement, and management objectives. The "M" category allotments generally will be managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions; "I" category allotments generally will be managed to improve resource conditions; and "C" category allotments will receive custodial management while protecting existing resource values.

Allotment-specific Objectives for the Improvement Category

Multiple use management objectives have been developed for each allotment in the "I" category (see Appendix A). Future management actions, including approval of allotment management plans, will be tailored to meet these objectives. Monitoring will also be used to measure the changes brought about by new livestock management practices and to evaluate the effectiveness of management changes in meeting stated objectives. Detailed guidance for rangeland monitoring is available in current BLM policy and guidance.

The Federal regulations that govern changes in allocation of livestock specify that permanent increases in livestock forage or suspensions of preference "shall be implemented over a five-year period...." The regulations do provide for adjustments to be implemented in less than five years when an agreement is reached to implement the adjustment in less than five years or a shorter implementation period is needed to sustain resource productivity.

Temporary Suspensions and Closures

Temporary suspensions of grazing use or closures of all or portions of allotments may be implemented to protect the public lands because of drought, fire, flood, or insect infestation. When conditions such as fire, flood, or insect infestation create a significant impact on the normal operation of a grazing operator, efforts to mitigate the impact

will be taken by BLM. These mitigating efforts may consist of relocation of grazing use, modification of grazing systems, and granting of temporary nonrenewable grazing use in other allotments under permit or lease. No action will be taken by BLM prior to consultation and coordination with affected permittees or lessees and other affected parties.

Range Improvements and Treatments

Typical range improvements and treatments and the general procedures to be followed in implementing them are described in Appendix A. The extent, location, and timing of such actions will be based on the allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the resource management planning process, interdisciplinary development and review (to include the Idaho Department of Fish and Game) of proposed actions, operator contributions, and BLM funding capability. (Since some of the soils in the PRA may be unsuitable for range improvement projects, proposed projects will be investigated for feasibility prior to approving location and design plans.)

All allotments in which range improvement funds are to be spent will be subjected to an economic analysis. The analysis will be used to develop a final priority ranking of allotments for spending range improvement funds that are needed to carry out activity plans. The highest priority for implementation generally will be assigned to those improvements for which the total anticipated benefits exceed costs. Generally, all structural range improvements will be maintained by the benefiting party(s). All nonstructural range improvements will be maintained by BLM.

Noxious weed and grasshopper control will be considered under all alternatives. Individual sites and species (i.e., Canada thistle, musk thistle, Dyers woad, leafy spurge, etc.) will be handled on a case-by-case basis through the environmental assessment process. Where biological controls have proven to be effective, they will be used in preference to chemical or mechanical methods.

Grazing Systems

The type of system to be implemented will be based on consideration of the following factors:

1. Allotment-specific management objectives (see Appendix A).

2. Resource characteristics, including vegetation potential and water availability.

3. Operator needs.

4. Implementation costs.

Typical grazing systems available for consideration are described in Appendix A.

Unallotted Tracts

Unallotted tracts generally will remain available for further consideration for authorized grazing, as provided for in the current BLM grazing regulations. However, certain tracts currently closed or restricted to grazing use will remain so.

Wildlife and Fisheries Program

General

Fish and wildlife habitat will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or multiple resource management activity plans.

Seasonal Restrictions

Seasonal restrictions will continue to be applied where they are needed to mitigate the impacts of human activities (except for leasable minerals exploration and development) on important seasonal wildlife habitat. The major types of seasonal wildlife habitat and the time periods in which restrictions may be needed are shown in Table 6. Approximately 39 percent (103,232 acres) of the PRA lies within areas potentially subject to restriction. During any given year, the authorized officer may waive or adjust seasonal wildlife restrictions if actual conditions warrant.

TABLE 6
SEASONAL WILDLIFE RESTRICTIONS

Habitat	Restricted Period
Big Game Winter Range	11/15-04/30
Elk Calving Areas	04/30-06/30
Raptor Nest Sites	Dates vary by species
Sage Grouse/Sharp-tailed Grouse Strutting Grounds	03/01-04/30
Sage Grouse/Sharp-tailed Grouse Nesting and Broodrearing	04/30-06/30
Endangered Species	No-Surface-Occupancy, size is site specific.
Riparian areas, live water	No closer than 500 feet year round

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species Habitat

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement. For instance, the sensitive plant, Astragalus spatulatus (spoon-leaf milkvetch), is found in two proposed RNAs. Two others, Astragalus jejunus (milkvetch) found in the same general area and Salicornia rubra (red glasswort) found in salt seeps in Caribou County, do not have special protection proposed at this time. However, a monitoring plan for each species will be initiated to determine their population trends. If it is determined that they need protection, then that protection will be provided.

The same concern will be shown for all sensitive species found in the PRA.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a "may affect" situation is determined through the BLM biological assessment process, consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be initiated in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for wildlife on seasonal habitat. Forage and cover requirements will be incorporated into allotment management plans and will apply to specific areas of primary wildlife use.

Range improvements generally will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Existing fences will be modified and new fences will be built so as to allow wildlife passage. Water developments generally will not be established for livestock where significant conflicts with wildlife for vegetation or water would result.

Vegetation manipulation projects will be designed to minimize impact on wildlife habitat and to improve it whenever possible. These projects will comply with sage grouse, elk, and mule deer management guidelines. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game will be consulted one year in advance on all vegetation manipulation projects. Animal control programs will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Riparian habitat needs will be taken into consideration in developing livestock grazing systems and pasture designs. Some of the techniques that can be used to lessen impacts are:

1. Constructing shade structures in conjunction with water development away from riparian areas.

2. Using prescribed fire to improve vegetation which will draw cattle away from riparian zones.

3. Changing class of stock from cow/calf pairs to herded sheep or yearlings.

4. Eliminating hot season grazing or scheduling hot season grazing for only one year out of every three.

5. Locating salt away from riparian zones.

6. Locating fences so that they do not confine or concentrate livestock near the riparian zone.

7. Developing alternative sources of water to lessen the grazing pressure on the riparian habitat.

8. Using temporary electric fencing.

9. Excluding livestock completely from riparian habitat by using protective fencing, if fencing is determined to be the only solution to the conflict.

Forestry Activities

Where applicable, the elk management guidelines contained in Elk Habitat Relations for Central Idaho (Ralphs 1981) will be followed. These include:

1. Managing public vehicle access to maintain the habitat effectiveness of security cover and key seasonal habitat (such as winter range and calving/nursery areas) for deer and elk.

2. Maintaining adequate untreated peripheral zones around important moist sites, e.g., wet sedge meadows, springs, and riparian zones.

3. Ensuring that slash depth inside clear cuts does not exceed 1 1/2 feet.

4. Generally discouraging thinning immediately adjacent to clear cuts.

Fencing

To the extent possible, fences will be located and constructed to maximize their visibility to animals, to take advantage of flat areas (benches, saddles, etc.).

Existing fences posing a potential or known problem to big game movement will be modified.

Water Development

1. Free water for use by wildlife shall be maintained at or within 1/4 mile of all spring developments. This water shall remain available for at least as long a period as predevelopment conditions provided.

2. Adequate water shall remain at spring developments to maintain any associated riparian zone.

3. Height of troughs or other water containers shall not exceed 20 inches above ground level.

4. Bird ladders or other appropriate wildlife escape devices will be installed and maintained in all water troughs.

5. Pipelines and troughs should remain charged with water from June 1 to October 31 to provide for wildlife that has become dependent upon them. Maintenance of these projects will be negotiated between BLM, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the permittee.

Vegetation Manipulation

1. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game shall be given at least a one year notice prior to any vegetation manipulation project.

2. Brush control projects will be designed to maximize edge effect to the extent possible. Islands of untreated vegetation will be incorporated into project design as necessary to provide cover for wildlife.

3. Proposed brush manipulation projects on deer and elk winter range must have a predicted neutral or beneficial effect on these species.
   a. The sagebrush canopy cover will not be reduced below 10 percent on sage grouse broodrearing areas.
   b. The sagebrush canopy cover will not be reduced below 20 percent on sage grouse nesting and wintering areas.

4. Brush control proposals within 2 miles of known strutting grounds will be subject to on-site inspection by BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel to determine prohibited areas.

5. As a rule, no brush control will be allowed within 100 yards of streams, meadows, or secondary drainages (dry and intermittent). The desirability of increasing or decreasing the width on specific areas will be determined via on-site evaluation by BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel.

6. A mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs should be used in all range rehabilitation or improvement projects.

Soil and Watershed Management

General

Soil and water resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project planning. Such an evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed projects and the sensitivity of the resources. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to prevent adverse impacts to soil and water.

Soils

Adequate cover will be maintained to keep soil erosion within tolerable limits. Recent research suggests the soil loss tolerance figure for rangeland in this area is 5.0 tons per acre per year.

Water

Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards. State agencies will be consulted on proposed projects that may significantly affect water quality. Management actions on public land within municipal watersheds will be designed to protect water quality and quantity.

All BLM initiated or authorized programs and actions potentially affecting wetland-riparian areas will comply with the spirit and intent of E.O. 11990 (Wetlands Act) and BLM policy as put forth in BLM Manual Section 6740.06. These directives stress the avoidance of (1) "...long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetland-riparian areas" and (2) the preservation and enhancement of "the natural and beneficial values of wetland-riparian areas which may include constraining or excluding those uses that cause significant, long-term ecological damage."

Roads and utility corridors will avoid riparian zones to the extent practicable. Bridges and culverts will be designed and installed to maintain adequate fish passage.

Recreation

Recreation Opportunities

A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided for all segments of the public, depending on demand. Trails and other means of public access will continue to be maintained and developed where necessary to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use. Developed recreation facilities receiving the heaviest use will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds. Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards will be closed until deficiencies are corrected. Investment of public funds for new recreation developments will be only on land identified to remain in public ownership.

Recreation resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives.

Motorized Vehicle Use

Travel planning, including the designation of areas open, limited, and closed to motorized vehicle access, will remain a high priority for public land. Public land within areas identified as open to motorized vehicle use generally will remain available for such use without restrictions. Exceptions to this general rule may be authorized after consideration of the following criteria:

1. The need to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, or other resource values.

2. The need to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant degradation of wildlife habitats.

3. The need to promote user safety.

4. The need to provide use enjoyment and minimize use conflicts.

Public land within areas currently having motorized vehicle use restrictions generally will receive priority attention during travel planning. Specific roads, trails, or portions of such areas may be closed seasonally or yearlong to all or specified types of motorized vehicle use.

Public land within areas closed to motorized vehicle use will be closed yearlong to all forms of motorized vehicle use except emergency or authorized vehicles.

Restrictions and closures will be established for specific roads, trails, or areas only where problems have been identified. Areas not designated as limited or closed will remain open for motorized vehicle use except in an emergency: fire, flood, etc.

Visual Resources

Visual resources will continue to be evaluated as a part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to maintain designated Visual Resource Management Classes.

Wilderness Resources

The Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs will continue to be managed in compliance with BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM revised June 1986) until acted upon by Congress.

Public land within areas added by Congress to the National Wilderness Preservation System will be managed according to the BLM's Wilderness Management Policy and the 1964 Wilderness Act. Site-specific wilderness management plans would be developed for areas after designation by Congress.

Fire Management

Fire Control

Current BLM policy is to suppress all fires on or threatening protected lands with sufficient forces to contain the fire during the first burning period. The Area Manager will be contacted by Idaho Falls dispatch within thirty minutes of the discovery of any fire occurring in the PRA. The Area Manager will then determine if a resource advisor should be assigned to the fire.

In areas where controlling fires is extremely difficult or where the values threatened do not warrant the expense associated with the usual suppression procedures, managers may prepare advance plans for limited suppression actions for approval of the State Director.

Until fire management plans are developed in proposed WSAs, the BLM will continue all presuppression, suppression, and post-suppression fire activities under current methods of operation, using caution to avoid unnecessary impairment of an area's suitability for preservation as wilderness, ACEC, RNA, and recreation area.

Fire Management

In areas where the use of fire as a resource tool is proposed, a prescribed fire plan will be prepared in advance of natural or intentional ignition.

Fire Rehabilitation

Burned areas will be evaluated and analyzed to determine rehabilitation needs. Corrective measures to prevent erosion and restore resource uses.

Cultural Resources

BLM is required to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction and to ensure that BLM initiated or

BLM authorized actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy non-Federal cultural resources. These requirements are mandated by the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 as amended by P.L. 933-191, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and amendments, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, E.O. 11593 (1971), Section 202 of the FLPMA, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, together with 36 CFR 800.

Prior to starting any BLM initiated or authorized action that involves surface disturbing activities, sale, or transfer from Federal management, a Class III inventory as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111.4 will be conducted. If properties that may be eligible for the National Register are discovered, BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and forward the documentation to the Keeper of the National Register to obtain a determination of eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

Cultural resource values discovered in a proposed project or authorized action area will be protected by adhering to the following methods:

1. Avoidance. Cultural resources would be protected by redesigning or relocating the project or excluding significant cultural resource areas from development, use, or disposal.

2. Salvaging. If a project cannot be redesigned or relocated, cultural resource values will be salvaged through controlled, scientific methods pursuant to the State Historic Preservation Office agreement.

3. Project/Action Abandonment. If the site is determined to be of significant value or the above-mentioned methods are not considered adequate, the project will be abandoned.

All cultural sites identified as cultural resource management areas will be closed to ORV use, vegetation manipulation, and surface occupancy.

All cultural sites known to be eligible for National Register nomination or listed on the National Register will be protected from deterioration and be retained in Federal ownership.

Documented cemeteries and burial areas will be closed to livestock grazing. Cemeteries and burial areas will be withdrawn from mineral entry. NSO will be stipulated for documented cemeteries and burial areas.

Paleontological Resources

Various laws require the identification, evaluation, and protection of paleontological resources on public lands. Those laws include the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Petrified Wood Act of 1962, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Historical and Archaeological Data

Preservation Act of 1974, the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The management of paleontological resources of significant scientific interest is governed by these laws. Such resources include invertebrate or paleobotanical fossils considered objects of scientific interest by a qualified paleontologist. All vertebrate fossils are considered to be objects of significant scientific value.

The disposal of fossils considered to be scientifically significant may be allowed, but only if the fossils are removed for scientific purposes. Fossils that are not of scientific interest may be collected in small amounts for personal, non-commercial purposes without a permit. The removal of large quantities for commercial purposes requires a permit.

When paleontological resources of scientific value are discovered during authorized land use operations, these values will be protected through salvage or avoidance. Project termination may be mandatory in some cases.

Operations that have the potential of damaging paleontological resources of significant scientific interest are allowed only under the following conditions:

1. Operators shall not knowingly disturb, alter, injure, or destroy any scientifically important paleontological remains on Federal lands.

2. Operators shall immediately bring to the attention of the authorized officer any paleontological resources that might be altered or destroyed on Federal lands by his/her operations, and shall leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the authorized officer. The authorized officer shall evaluate the discoveries brought to his/her attention and take action to protect or remove the resource.

Because fossil remains of shark and fish occur beneath the lowest ore zone of the Phosphoria Formation, phosphate exploration and mining operations usually do not disturb them. The two conditions listed above are not stipulated in phosphate prospecting permits or leases, but "notices to operators" are issued to ensure that the authorized officer is notified if/when such fossil deposits are encountered. Any evaluation or collection of material is conducted in a manner that would not significantly interfere with phosphate operations.

As previously noted, all vertebrate fossils are considered to be objects of significant scientific value and will be protected as required by law. However, the scientific significance of invertebrate and paleobotanical fossils within the PRA is undetermined at this time. Appropriate protection of fossil flora and invertebrate fauna will be provided on a case-by-case basis.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral surveys will continue to be conducted in support of resource management programs. Survey requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Road and Trail Construction and Maintenance

Road and trail construction and maintenance will continue to be conducted in support of resource management objectives. Construction and maintenance requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Investment of public funds for road and trail construction generally will be permitted only on land identified for retention in public ownership. Exceptions may be allowed where investment costs can be recovered as a part of land disposal actions.

Specific road and trail construction standards will be determined based on the following criteria:

1. Resource management needs.

2. User safety.

3. Impacts to environmental values, including but not limited to wildlife and fisheries habitat, soil stability, recreation, and scenery.

4. Construction and maintenance costs.

Detailed Management Plans

The RMP provides general guidance for the PRA. More detailed management plans called activity plans will be prepared to deal with areas where a greater level of detail is required. Activity plans will indicate specific management practices, improvements, allocations, and other information for a particular site or area. They will be prepared for most major BLM programs, including range (allotment management plans), recreation (recreation area management plans), wildlife (habitat management plans), and cultural resources (cultural resource management plans). Where two or more activities have activity planning needs in the same general area, a single consolidated activity plan may be prepared. Coordination, consultation, and public involvement are important in the formulation of activity plans.

Economic and Social Considerations

BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this plan is cost-effective (after considering both market and non-market values) and takes into account local, social, and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the BLM for the specific management action involved.

Environmental Review

An environmental analysis or categorical exclusion review will be completed prior to approval of any project involving public lands. If no significant impacts are identified, the analysis will be documented through an environmental assessment and a finding of no significant impact. If the analysis suggests a major Federal action that would significantly affect the human environment, an environmental impact statement would be prepared.

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Once the RMP is approved, it will require support from many sources in order to be implemented. Support requirements are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Appraisal	Lands, Forestry, Range Management, Wildlife, Recreation	Appraisals must be conducted on those lands identified for transfer, acquisitions, permits, trespass, and lrights-of-way. Also, access acquired for timber sales, range and wildlife projects, and recreation developments must be appraised.
Cadastral Survey	Minerals, Wildlife, Range, Lands, Forestry, Wilderness	Identification of public land boundaries may be required for actions such as: mineral disposal, land transfers, timber sales, range projects, wildlife projects, and occupancy trespass settlements.
Access	Forestry, Minerals, Range, Wildlife, Recreation, Cultural, Watershed	Legal access is required for a number of actions such as: timber sales, mineral disposal, range projects, recreation use, wildlife projects, cultural resource management, and watershed projects.

TABLE 7
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS
Continued

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Water Rights	Watershed, Wildlife, Range, Recreation	All BLM water developments require water permits.
Engineering	Range, Wildlife, Forestry, Recreation	Engineering design, review, and construction or contract preparation; administration of construction is required for range projects, recreation developments, and road building and maintenance projects.
Fire Management	Range and Wildlife Habitat Management	Technical assistance is required for preparation of prescriptions for prescribed burning and fire management on prescribed burns designed to improve range and wildlife habitat.
	All	Fire suppression, as specified in the RMP for the protection of resource values and property.

CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

This proposed plan does not appear to be inconsistent with the officially adopted plans, programs, or policies of other Federal, State, or local governments or with Indian tribes. The public comments to date have shown no inconsistencies.

All or portions of seven counties are located within the PRA. All County Commissions from the seven counties were contacted and their corresponding land use plans were reviewed (if available). As a result of the review, this Draft plan does not appear inconsistent with their officially adopted plans. Coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Cities of Pocatello and Soda Springs, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribe does not indicate any inconsistencies.

Agencies, governments, and Indian tribes may notify BLM of inconsistencies with their plans during the 90-day public review period. The final RMP/EIS will document inconsistencies and, if they cannot be remedied, will explain why.

BLM planning regulations provide for a 60-day review by the Governor of BLM's proposed plans/ final EISs or amendments (1610.3-2(e)). The purpose of this review is to give the Governor the opportunity to identify inconsistencies between BLM's proposed plan and State or local plans, policies, or programs. A Memorandum of Understanding (May 3, 1984) with the Office of the Governor has been executed to provide for The Governor's consistency review. In accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding, the BLM has notified the Governor about the Pocatello RMP and will provide the proposed plan and associated final EIS, including BLM's responses to comments on the Draft Plan and EIS, to the Office of the Governor for the 60-day review.

IMPLEMENTATION

Decisions in the plan will be implemented over a period of years and must be tied to the BLM budgeting process. Priorities will be established to guide the order of implementation for each resource and will be reviewed annually to help develop annual work plan commitments for the coming year. New policy, Departmental guidance, or new BLM goals may influence priorities.

Detailed activity plans and environmental assessments may be needed before taking some actions such as timber harvest or range improvement construction. Rangeland improvement projects, for example, will require a site-specific analysis and a review of economic efficiency.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The results of implementing the selected RMP will be examined periodically to inform the BLM resource managers and the public of the progress of the plan. The results being achieved under the plan will be compared with the plan objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation will assist the resource managers to:

1. Determine whether an action is accomplishing the intended purpose.

2. Determine whether mitigating measures are satisfactory.

3. Determine if the decisions in the plan are being implemented.

4. Determine if the related plans of other agencies, governments, or Indian tribes have changed, resulting in an inconsistency with the RMP.

5. Identify any unanticipated or unpredictable effects.

6. Identify new data of significance to the plan.

The proposed monitoring and evaluation plan for the PRA RMP is shown in Appendix H. The plan specifies resource components to be monitored and how, when, and where these components will be monitored. Monitoring intensity (the number and frequency of studies) will vary among areas and allotments according to the amount of information that is needed to determine if the plan objectives are being met. If monitoring shows that RMP objectives are not being met, the reasons will be examined closely. An RMP decision may need to be changed even if the problem is due to factors beyond BLM's control, such as changes in the climate or economic factors.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PART IV

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Pocatello Resource Management Plan
and
Environmental Impact Statement

(X) Draft ( ) Final

Lead Agency

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action

(X) Administrative ( ) Legislative

Abstract

This draft resource management plan and environmental impact statement describes and analyzes five alternative plans for managing 264,481 acres of BLM - administered surface lands and 648,901 acres of Federal mineral estate in the Pocatello Resource Area of the Idaho Falls District. Alternative A would continue present management. Alternative B, the Preferred Alternative, would allow production and use of commodity resources while protecting natural systems for nonconsumptive resource uses. Alternative C would emphasize increases in commodity production, consumptive uses and more intensive development. Alternative D emphasizes nonconsumptive uses, favors wildlife and fisheries habitat enhancement, recreational values, cultural resource management, and watershed protection. Alternative E emphasizes mineral development on the public lands. The objective is to manage the Federal mineral estate to allow optimum exploration and development, while minimizing unnecessary impacts to other resources.

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APR 3 0 1987

Comments should be sumbitted to the above address by APR 3 0 1987

PART II

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Note: Maps 2-7 and Map 9, 13, 16, and 18 are in a map packet at the back of this document.

SUMMARY

The Pocatello Resource Management Plan is being prepared to provide the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District Office, with a comprehensive framework for managing 264,481 acres of BLM-administered public land over the next 15 or more years. With increasing demands for various resources, prudent stewardship of public lands can no longer be accomplished without comprehensive land use planning.

The RMP/EIS is divided into three parts.

Part I of this document is the Draft Resource Management Plan for the Pocatello Resource Area, Idaho Falls District (see Map 1 for location).

Part II of this document is the Environmental Impact Statement which deals with the expected environmental impacts associated with the alternatives. Each alternative represents a possible plan for the Pocatello Resource Area. Alternative B is the preferred alternative.

Part III, Appendix, consists of specific data on which Part I and Part II are based. More detailed information is available for inspection at the Idaho Falls District Office.

The preferred alternative reflects BLM's effort to resolve resource conflicts and ensure that the public lands are managed in accordance with principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

ISSUES

The following planning issues were identified through public participation. The issues presented here are those that received major emphasis in the public responses and ones that require a land use decision in the RMP.

Two of the issues identified dealt primarily with BLM policy. As a result, these issues were addressed in the Standard Operating Procedures section located in Part I of this document. These two issues are: the Control of Grasshoppers and Noxious Weeds on Public Lands and Shoshone-Bannock Off-Reservation Rights.

Also refer to Part I to see how the following issues were addressed.

<u>Availability of Lands for Phosphate, Competitive and Non-Competitive Leasing and Oil and Gas Leasing.</u>

1. What public lands are open to leasing?

2. What is the mineral potential of the public lands open to leasing?

3. What special restriction should be placed on mineral leasing to protect other resources?

Mineral Development

1. Should specific public lands be closed to mineral development and exploration?

2. What special conditions should be placed on mineral exploration and development?

Land Ownership Adjustments

1. What public lands should be transferred out of public ownership or consolidated with other public lands?

2. What should be done with isolated public land tracts?

3. Which public lands have rights-of-way restrictions?

Rangeland Management

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future livestock demands?

2. How much forage should be designated for livestock use?

3. What special conditions should be placed on livestock grazing?

Protection of Wildlife Habitat

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future wildlife demands?

2. How much forage should be designated for wildlife use?

Off-Road-Vehicle use on Public Lands

What areas should be designated as open, closed, or limited to motorized vehicles?

Timber and Firewood Utilization

1. Should any areas be closed to timber harvesting?

2. Should restrictions be placed on timber harvesting?

Protection of Riparian Habitat and Water Quality

1. Which riparian areas need to be improved and which maintained?

2. What special management conditions should be placed on riparian areas?

Legal and Physical Access to Public Lands

1. What public lands need public access?

2. How many acres of public land would be made available to the public as a result of acquiring additional access?

ALTERNATIVES

Five alternatives were considered in developing the Pocatello RMP. These alternatives comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and at the same time address the issues identified. One alternative considered but not developed for the RMP was the No Grazing Alternative. The alternatives, general guidelines for developing alternatives, key management actions, and a brief discussion of alternatives are discussed below.

Alternative A

This alternative represents the existing situation and will serve as the baseline for analyzing other alternatives. The present level of management on the public lands would be continued, while measures would be taken to prevent or correct deteriorating conditions. Any changes in management would be brought about through monitoring studies and the environmental analysis process. All proposed changes would be handled on a case by case basis.

As defined by BLM policy, Alternative A is the preferred alternative for livestock grazing.

Management Action Summary

A total of 604,064 acres would be open to non-energy leasables (phosphate) and 38,895 acres would be closed. There would be 354,508 acres open to fluid mineral leasing, 329,687 acres open to fluid mineral leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations, and 24,821 acres open with No-Surface-Occupancy restrictions. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing. A total of 330,250 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 57,211 acres closed. For mineral materials, 318,857 acres would be open and 68,604 acres closed.

Approximately 22,229 acres would be identified for disposal (transfer out of public ownership) through sale, exchanges or the Recreation and Public Purposes Act process. About 242,252 acres would be identified for retention in Federal ownership. Approximately 228,322 acres would be open for rights-of-way application.

Alternative A would provide 24,061 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term (1-5 years) and 24,361 AUMs in the long-term.

Alternative A would provide forage for 516 elk and 6,748 deer. Approximately 78,007 acres of big game range would be maintained in satisfactory condition.

Under this Alternative, 198,350 acres would be designated open to ORVs, 320 acres would be closed, and there would be 65,811 acres with limited restrictions.

Approximately 13,467 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions, and stipulations. There would also be 28,210 acres of woodlands available for public use.

Under Alternative A, 87.97 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. An additional 3.15 miles of stream would be improved.

Environmental Consequences Summary

In Alternative A, the acres of land available for mineral development would remain the same. There would be a moderate decrease in the acres of land retained in public ownership. There would be a moderate increase in livestock AUMs and range condition would remain basically the same. There would be no changes in wildlife habitat conditions and forage would be available for existing numbers. Water quality would continue to decrease in areas currently in a downward trend. Recreation opportunities would remain the same.

Alternative B (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative represents a mix of resource uses that takes a balanced approach to public land management. Production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations would occur, but fragile resources, wildlife habitat, cultural values, and other nonconsumptive resource uses would be protected. It would require funding at approximately the present level.

Management Action Summary

A total of 598,581 acres would be open to non-energy leasables and 44,378 acres would be closed. There would be 354,508 acres open to fluid mineral leasing, 324,009 acres open with seasonal and standard stipulations and 30,499 acres open with no-surface-occupancy restrictions. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing. A total of 330,250 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 57,211 acres closed. For mineral materials, 311,793 acres would be open and 75,668 acres closed.

Approximately 17,078 acres would be identified for disposal through sale, exchange or the R&PP process. About 247,413 acres would be identified for retention. Approximately 191,561 acres would be open for rights-of-way application.

Alternative B would provide 29,969 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term and 34,276 AUMs in the long-term.

Alternative B would provide forage for 543 elk and 7,105 deer. Approximately 82,138 acres of big game range would be maintained in satisfactory condition.

Under this Alternative, 75,115 acres would be designated open to ORVs, 3,537 acres would be closed, and 185,829 acres would have limited restrictions.

Approximately 13,255 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions, and stipulations. There would also be 28,011 acres of woodlands available for public use. Under Alternative B, 7.89 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality, and riparian habitat in the current satisfactory condition. An additional 20.15 miles of stream would be improved.

Under Alternative B, public access would be obtained to approximately 37,300 acres of public land.

Environmental Consequences Summary

Under Alternative B, there would be a minor decrease in the amount of land available for minerals development. There would be a minor decrease in lands available for transfer from Federal ownership. Range conditions would improve due to vegetation manipulations and range improvements. Livestock AUMs would show a moderate increase. Deer and elk numbers would increase. There would also be a minor increase in big game habitat. Acres designated open for ORVs would decrease and increase for limited designation. Commercial forest lands available for management would increase. There would be a moderate increase in water quality, fisheries, and riparian condition. Economic conditions would improve over the existing situation with a possible increase of 32 jobs. Legal access would be obtained increasing management efficiency, no environmental consequences anticipated.

Alternative C

Alternative C favors production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations. Management direction would favor higher livestock stocking levels, more range improvements, land disposal for agricultural development, and transfer of isolated or difficult to manage parcels out of Federal ownership. Restrictions on mining, mineral leasing, mineral material removal, and ORV use would be minimized.

Management Action Summary

A total of 604,064 acres would be open to non-energy leasable and 38,895 acres would be closed. There would be 361,508 acres open to fluid mineral leasing, 332,587 acres open with seasonal and standard stipulations, and 28,921 acres open with No-Surface-Occupancy. A total of 31,895 acres would be closed to

fluid mineral leasing. A total of 330,250 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 57,211 acres closed. For mineral materials, 313,788 acres would be open and 73,673 acres closed.

Approximately 23,098 acres would be identified for disposal through sale, exchange or R&PP process. About 241,383 acres would be identified for retention. Approximately 221,521 acres would be open for rights-of-way application.

Alternative C would provide 31,251 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term and 36,990 AUMs in the long-term.

Alternative C would provide forage for 510 elk and 6,662 deer. Approximately 77,019 acres of big game range would be maintained in satisfactory condition.

Under this Alterative, 198,350 acres would be designated open to ORVs, 320 acres would be closed, and 65,811 acres would have limited restrictions.

Approximately 10,757 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions, and stipulations. There would also be 26,706 acres of woodlands available for public use.

Under Alternative C, 64.04 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality, and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. No additional miles of stream would be improved.

Access would be acquired to approximately 37,300 acres of public land.

Environmental Consequences Summary

Under Alternative C, there would be a minor increase in the amount of land available for minerals management. There would be a moderate increase in lands available for transfer from Federal ownership. Range condition and livestock AUMs would show a moderate increase. Deer and elk numbers would decrease. There would also be a minor decrease in big game habitat. Acres designated open for ORVs would increase and decrease for limited designation. Commercial forest lands available for management would decrease. There would be a decrease in water quality, fisheries, and riparian condition. Economic conditions would show an increase for the area, same as Alternative B.

Alternative D

Alternative D emphasizes wildlife and fisheries habitat enhancement, recreational values, cultural resources management, and watershed protection.

Management Action Summary

A total of 598,581 acres would be open to non-energy leasables and 44,378 acres would be closed. There would be 354,508 acres open to fluid mineral leasing, 313,799 acres open with seasonal and standard stipulations, and

40,709 acres open with No-Surface-Occupancy. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing. A total of 329,273 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 58,188 acres closed. For mineral materials, 301,583 acres would be open and 85,878 acres closed.

Approximately 8,124 acres would be identified for disposal through sale, exchange, or the R&PP process. About 256,357 acres would be identified for retention. Approximately 178,916 acres would be open for rights-of-way application.

Alternative D would provide 28,840 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term and 29,519 AUMs in the long-term.

Alternative D would provide forage for 554 elk and 7,243 deer. Approximately 83,731 acres of big game range would be maintained in satisfactory condition.

Under this Alternative, 22,676 acres would be designated open to ORVs, 47,972 acres would be closed, and 193,833 acres would have limited restrictions.

Approximately 13,255 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions, and stipulations. There would also be 28,210 acres of woodlands available for public use. Under Alternative D, 59.64 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality, and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. An additional 34.15 miles of stream would be improved.

Access would be acquired to approximately 37,300 acres of public land.

Environmental Consequences Summary

Under Alternative D lands available for minerals management would decrease. There would be a decrease in lands available for transfer from Federal ownership. Range conditions would improve and livestock AUMs would show a minor decrease. Deer and elk numbers would increase. There would also be a minor increase in big game habitat. Acres designated open for ORVs would decrease and increase for limited designations. Commercial forest lands available for management would remain about the same. There would be a major increase in water quality, fisheries, and riparian conditions. The economic conditions project an increase over the existing situation, but a decrease when compared to Alternatives B, C and E.

Alternative E

Alternative E emphasizes mineral development on the public lands. The objective is to manage the Federal mineral estate to allow optimum exploration and development, while minimizing unnecessary impacts to other resources.

Management Action Summary

A total of 614,578 acres would be open to non-energy leasables and 28,381 acres would be closed. There would be 361,508 acres open to fluid mineral leasing, 332,587 acres open with seasonal and standard stipulations, and 28,921 acres open with No-Surface-Occupancy. A total of 31,895 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing. A total of 330,250 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 57,211 acres closed. For mineral materials, 313,788 acres would be open and 73,673 acres closed.

Approximately 17,585 acres would be identified for disposal through sale, exchange, or the R&PP process. About 246,896 acres would be identified for retention. Approximately 221,521 acres would be open for rights-of-way application.

Alternative E would provide 29,969 AUMs of livestock forage in the short-term and 34,276 AUMs in the long-term.

Alternative E would provide forage for 555 elk and 7,251 deer. Approximately 83,822 acres of big game range would be maintained in satisfactory condition.

Under this Alternative, 198,350 acres would be designated open to ORVs, 320 acres would be closed, and 65,811 acres would have limited restrictions.

Approximately 10,757 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions, and stipulations. There would also be 27,106 acres of woodlands available for public use.

Under Alternative E, 83.84 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality, and riparian habitat in the current satisfactory condition. An additional 6.75 miles of stream would be improved.

Access would be acquired to approximately 37,300 acres of public land.

Environmental Consequences Summary

Under Alternative E, there would be an increase in the amount of land available for minerals management. There would be a decrease in lands available for transfer from Federal ownership. Range conditions would increase and livestock AUMs would show a minor increase. Deer and elk numbers would increase slightly due to improvements. Acres designated open for ORVs would be the same as Alternatives C. Commercial forest lands available for management would also be the same as Alternative C, showing a minor decrease in acreage. There would be a minor increase in water quality, fisheries, and riparian condition over the existing situation. The economic conditions would improve over the existing situation.

TABLE S.1
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

Management Objective/Action	(Existing) Alternative A	(Preferred) Alternative B	(Production) Alternative C	(Protection) Alternative D	(Minerals) Alternative E
MINERALS MANAGEMENT					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1) Non-Energy Leasables					
Acres Closed	38,895	44,378	38,895	44,378	28,381
Non-Discretionary	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381
Discretionary	10,514	15,997	10,514	15,997	0
Acres Open	604,064	598,581	604,064	598,581	614,578
2) Fluid Leasables Oil and Gas/Geothermal					
Acres Closed	38,895	38,895	31,895	38,895	31,895
Non-Discretionary	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381
Discretionary	10,514	10,514	3,514	10,514	3,514
Acres Open	354,508	354,508	361,508	354,508	361,508
No Surface Occupancy	24,821	30,499	28,921	40,709	28,921
Seasonal and Standard Stipulations	329,687	324,009	332,587	313,799	332,587
B. Locatable Minerals					
1) Acres Closed to Entry	57,211	57,211	57,211	58,188	57,211
Congressional	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Branch Agency	51,015	51,015	51,015	51,015	51,015
BLM	6,196	6,196	6,196	7,173	6,196
2) Acres Open to Entry	330,250	330,250	330,250	329,273	330,250
C. Mineral Materials					
1) Acres Closed to Disposal:	68,604	75,668	73,673	85,878	73,673
Non-Discretionary	66,155	66,155	66,155	66,155	66,155
Discretionary	2,449	9,513	7,518	19,723	7,518
2) Acres Available for Disposal	318,857	311,793	313,788	301,583	313,788
LANDS					
A. Disposal Areas					
Total Disposal (Sales, exchanges and R&PP)(Acres)	22,229	17,068	23,098	8,124	17,585
B. Retain in Public Ownership (Acres)	242,252	247,413	241,383	256,357	246,896
C. Leases/Permits (Acres)	403	403	1,270	222	222
D. Acquire (Acres)	3,554	19,567	27,367	21,527	9,754
E. Acres Available for Rights-of-Way (ROW) Applications					
1) Open to ROW Application	228,322	191,561	221,521	178,916	221,521
2) Open with Restriction	24,821	42,251	31,622	40,231	31,622
3) Closed to ROW Application	11,338	30,669	11,338	45,334	11,338
RANGE MANAGEMENT					
A. Areas of Grazing Use					
1) Available Acreage	212,098	217,728	227,201	209,974	218,174
2) Closed/Restricted Acreage	10	1,810	307	1,810	500
3) Unallotted Acreage	15,400	7,200	0	15,400	7,200
4) Unsuitable Acreage	23,566	23,566	23,566	23,566	23,566
B. Range Improvements					
1) Brush Control/Seeding (Acres)	0	11,240	17,600	0	11,240
2) Water Facilities (Each)	20	54	76	76	54
3) Fences (Miles)	8	10	45	82	10
4) Acres of Disturbed Restored	100	1,500	800	1,500	800
C. Preference					
1) Active (AUMs)	29,151	29,151	29,151	29,151	29,151
2) AUM Change after Implementation	24,061	29,969	31,251	28,840	29,969
3) Percent Change from Existing	1/(-17.5%) 2/0%	(+2.8%)+20%	(+7%)+23.1%	(-1.1%)+16.6%	(+2.8%)+19.8%
4) Future (+15 Years)	24,361	34,276	36,990	29,519	34,276
5) Future % Change from Existing	(-16.5%)+1.3%	(+13%) +30%	(+21.2%)+35%	(+2.4%)+18.5%	(+12.6%)+29.9%
D. Allotment Categorization					
1) Maintain	88	88	88	88	88
2) Improve	168	168	168	168	168
3) Custodial	159	159	159	159	159
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT					
A. Numbers of Animals					
1) Elk	516	543	510	554	555
2) Mule Deer	6,748	7,105	6,662	7,243	7,251
B. Habitat Acres					
1) Big Game Winter Range:					
Satisfactory	78,007	82,138	77,019	83,731	83,822
Unsatisfactory	6,100	3,682	8,801	1,991	4,353
2) Sage Grouse					
Satisfactory	62,310	63,320	58,470	65,526	63,678
Unsatisfactory	7,355	5,640	10,450	3,394	5,722
3) Sharptail Grouse					
Satisfactory	23,867	26,072	25,789	26,170	26,072
Unsatisfactory	3,130	3,245	3,528	3,174	3,245
C. Wildlife Improvements					
1) Water Sources (Guzzlers)	2	2	2	2	2
2) Fences (Miles)	4	6	4	6	6
3) Bitterbrush Planting (Acres)	40	417	417	597	417
4) Goose Nest Platforms	4	6	4	13	6

1/ (%) is percent change from active preference 29,151.
2/ % is change from actual use 24,061.

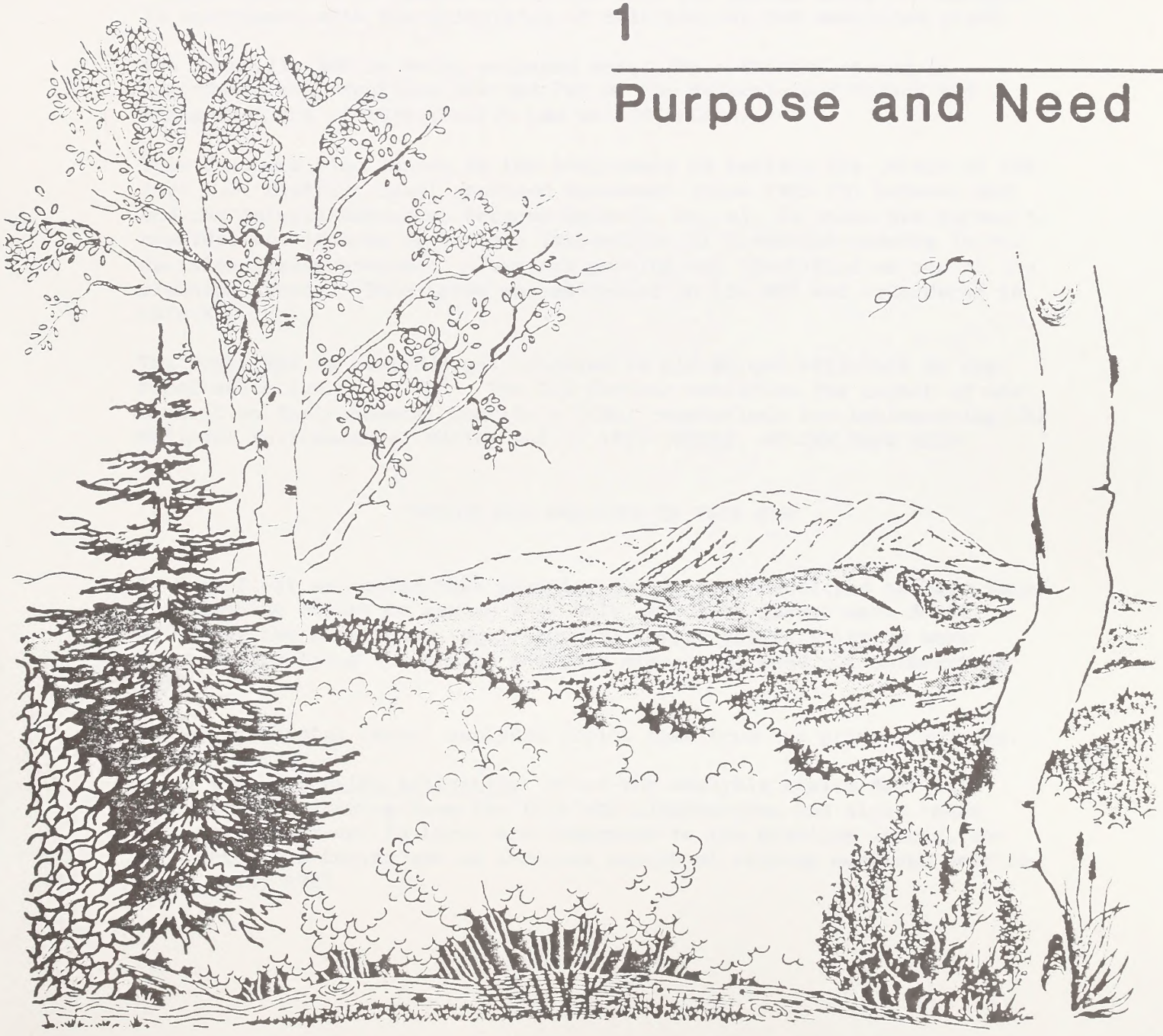
TABLE S.1 (cont'd)
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

Management Objective/Action	(Existing) Alternative A	(Preferred) Alternative B	(Production) Alternative C	(Protection) Alternative D	(Minerals) Alternative E
RECREATION MANAGEMENT					
A. Off-Road Vehicle Designations					
1) Open	198,350	75,115	198,350	22,676	198,350
2) Closed	320	3,537	320	47,972	320
3) Limited	65,811	185,829	65,811	193,833	65,811
B. Special Designations					
1) ACECs	0	4,506(3)	4,506(3)	4,506(3)	4,506(3)
2) RNAs	0	1,494(7)	1,494(7)	1,494(7)	1,494(7)
3) SRMAs	0	64,532(2)	64,532(2)	64,532(2)	64,532(2)
C. Visual Resource Management Classes					
1) Class I	11,338	11,338	11,338	11,338	11,338
2) Class II	99,055	99,055	27,800	115,055	27,800
3) Class III	141,266	141,266	51,960	125,266	51,960
4) Class IV	12,822	12,822	173,383	12,822	173,383
D. Developed Recreation Sites					
1) Number of Developed Recreation Sites	9	17	23	17	23
2) New Miles of Developed Multiple Use Trails	0	6	6	6	6
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
A. No Surface Occupancy (Acres)					
1) Historic R.R. Grade	5	10	5	20	5
2) Blackrock Canyon	10	40	10	640	10
3) Historic Trail Segments	40	2,000	40	11,600	40
B. Sensitive Areas (Acres)					
1) Prehistoric Area A	80	280	80	280	80
2) Indian Rocks	40	370	40	370	40
3) Prehistoric Area B	80	1,200	80	4,620	80
4) Upper Valley	120	520	120	1,600	120
5) Prehistoric Area C	40	280	40	280	40
6) Prehistoric Area D	10	40	10	280	10
7) Bear Lake Plateau	40	320	40	3,500	40
8) Prehistoric Area E	80	240	80	1,840	80
9) Prehistoric Area F	5	40	5	40	5
10) Prehistoric Area G	600	3,400	600	8,840	600
FOREST MANAGEMENT (Acres)					
A. Commercial Forest Land (CFL)					
1) TPCC Withdrawal	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279
2) Deferred Lands (depending on Congress' decision)					
Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs	2,559	2,559	2,559	2,559	2,559
3) Available for Restricted Management	12,659	11,369	9,949	11,369	9,949
4) Available CFL Without Restrictions	808	808	808	808	808
5) CFL Managed to Enhance Other Uses	0	1,078	0	1,078	0
6) Proposed Harvest Levels (1000 Board feet/year)	350-400	350-400	250-300	350-400	250-300
B. Available Woodland	28,210	28,011	26,706	28,210	27,106
C. Withdrawn Woodlands (Petticoat Peak WSA)	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069
RIPARIAN AND WATER QUALITY					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for improvement of stream condition and maintenance of water quality.	3.15	20.15	0	34.15	6.75
B. Miles of stream to be maintained in present condition	87.97	70.89	64.04	59.64	83.84
C. Miles of stream that would exhibit a downward trend	2.75	2.75	29.75	0	3.20
D. Miles of fencing needed to improve stream condition	6.75	8.25	0	13.20	7.25
E. Miles of inventoried stream disposed of as a result of Lands actions	3.57	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
WILDERNESS					
Implement Congress' Decision on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs					
Petticoat Peak 11,298					
Worm Creek 40					
11,338 Acres					
SOILS AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT					
A. Erosion Controls					
1) Juniper Cutting Areas	0	500	1,000	300	600
2) Protect Oneida Narrows	948	948	948	948	948
3) Protect Ashy Soils	0	360	0	1,360	360
4) Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek (Reclamation)	52	224	314	224	600
FIRE MANAGEMENT					
1) Full Suppression	264,481	253,143	253,143	253,143	253,143
2) Limited Suppression		1/ 11,338	11,338	11,338	11,338
3) Prescribed Burning	0	11,240	17,600	0	11,240

1/ Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs will be managed under the Interim Management Policy.

1

Purpose and Need



CHAPTER 1
PURPOSE AND NEED

INTRODUCTION

The Pocatello Resource Management Plan (RMP) is being prepared to provide the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho Falls District Office, with a comprehensive framework for managing 264,481 acres of public land and 648,901 acres of Federal mineral estate over the next 15 years. This part of the document is a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which addresses a BLM-preferred and four other RMP alternative. Each of the alternatives reflect key public land issues identified through public participation. The preferred alternative reflects BLM's effort to resolve resource conflicts and assure that the public lands are managed in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

The Pocatello RMP is being prepared under the authority of and in accordance with Sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579, FLPMA).

This document also serves as the instrument to satisfy the intent of the 1975 U.S. District Court approved agreement (Case 1983-73) between BLM and the Natural Resources Defense Council, et. al, in which BLM agreed to consider the impacts of various intensities of livestock grazing in its decision making process. Livestock grazing was identified as one of the planning issues. This issue was addressed in the RMP and considered in this EIS.

The Draft EIS is designed and intended to aid Bureau officials in the final selection of an RMP. The EIS further satisfies the intent of the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 40 CFR Part 1500.

TOPICS FOR ANALYSIS IN THIS EIS

In Part I, it was noted that planning issues were developed to help focus the planning effort to ensure that only important issues were dealt with. By the same token, environmental impact analysis topics were developed to focus the impact analysis effort and weed out unimportant topics.

The environmental impact analysis topics came from two primary sources:

1. Public Scoping Activities Since the analysis topics deal with impacts arising from the five RMP alternatives and since these alternatives, in turn, are responses to the planning issues, the analysis topics are an indirect result of scoping meetings held in early 1985.

2. Internal BLM Scoping BLM resource specialists studied the management actions proposed under the five RMP alternatives, determined the resource that would be affected, and then formulated the analysis topics.

The environmental impact analysis topics are given below. Following each topic is a brief discussion of the rationale for its selection.

1. Minerals Management

Issue No. 10: Mineral Development and Issue No. 11: Availability of Lands for Phosphate Leasing - The Pocatello Resource Area (PRA) has a variety of energy and mineral resources. The availability of lands for energy and mineral exploration and development could be affected by seasonal restrictions, No-Surface-Occupancy, withdrawals, and other management restrictions. Restrictions are designated to protect wildlife habitat, recreation values, and cultural resources. These restrictions vary from alternative to alternative and would result in different levels of impact.

2. Lands

Issue No. 1: Land Tenure Adjustments - Requests have been made by the public to identify lands suitable for disposal through sales, exchanges, and applications under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act within the PRA. Those areas have been identified by alternative as well as their possible impacts. Legal access to public lands is lacking. This is Issue No. 2. Under this Issue, 11 areas requiring legal access have been identified. See Issue No. 2.

3. Range Management

Issue No. 3: Range Management - The number of animal unit months (AUMs) authorized for livestock grazing could be affected by proposed stocking levels, range management practices, and land tenure. The various alternatives proposed either increase or decrease the amount of livestock grazing. Management practices involving vegetation manipulation and range improvement projects could increase AUMs available for livestock. Land transfers could take land out of grazing use.

4. Wildlife Management

Issue No. 4: Protection of Wildlife Habitat - Various management actions in the RMP alternatives could impact crucial wildlife habitats. Actions relating to livestock grazing levels, vegetation manipulation, range improvement projects, land tenures, energy and mineral development, forest management, recreation, and wildlife management would have either adverse or beneficial impacts on crucial wildlife habitat.

5. Recreation Management, Off-Road-Vehicle Use, and Visual Resource Management

Issue No. 6: Off-Road-Vehicle Use on Public Lands - Year-round off-road-vehicle (ORV) use in the PRA is a popular local recreation activity. Soil erosion and subsequent siltation of streams may result from ORV use on public lands. ORV designations could have either beneficial or adverse impacts.

Recreation uses and visual quality could be affected by actions proposed under the various alternatives. Timber harvesting and mineral development could adversely affect the availability of recreation opportunities as well as visual quality.

6. Cultural Resource Management

Management actions under the various alternatives arising from either BLM programs on public-initiated requests could affect cultural resources.

7. Forest Management

Issue No. 7: Timber and Firewood Utilization - The PRA has a few small timber sales each year. They usually involve only a few thousand board feet per sale and are usually contracted to local farmers and small logging operations. Efforts to protect recreation and wildlife as well as land tenure adjustments could result in some suitable commercial forest lands and woodlands being unavailable for harvest.

8. Riparian and Water Quality

Issue No. 8: Protection of Riparian Habitat and Water Quality - Livestock grazing is currently having an adverse impact on water quality and riparian areas. Management actions proposed in the Pocatello RMP alternatives dealing with livestock grazing levels, watershed management, and range improvements could have either beneficial or adverse impacts on water quality or riparian areas.

9. Soils and Watershed Management

Various management actions in the Pocatello RMP alternatives could impact soils and watershed. These actions are: livestock grazing levels, vegetation manipulation, range improvements projects, wildlife habitat improvements, and watershed management. Any one of these activities could have either an adverse or beneficial impact to soils and watershed management.

10. Economic Conditions

Economic factors are an important part of the human environment in the PRA. Actions associated with land transfers, energy and mineral development, forest management, livestock grazing, and recreation management could all have economic impacts.

Issue No. 9: Shoshone-Bannock Off-Reservation Rights - The present Fort Hall Reservation boundary was established in 1900 by ceded adjustment. However, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes retained rights to all wood gathering, livestock grazing, hunting, and harvesting on the ceded lands that have remained in public ownership. Therefore, all public lands 16 to 26 miles south of the north Reservation unit are subject to these carryover rights. The exercising of these rights have caused no problems in managing the public lands to date; however, if grazing rights should be exercised, severe adverse economic impacts could occur to some or all of the presently authorized grazers.

11. Access

Issue No. 2: Legal and Physical Access to Public Lands - The scattered and isolated nature of some blocks of public land in the resource area provides limited or no public access across private lands. The major need for improved access comes from recreationists (hunting, fishing, ORV users); the forestry and wildlife programs would also benefit from improved access to public lands. Various management actions in the Pocatello RMP alternatives could have an impact on access needs.

TOPICS NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

The following environmental topics were identified but were not selected for detail analysis in this EIS. The reasons for setting each topic aside are discussed below:

1. Impacts to Endangered Species

BLM is aware of the presence of three listed species: peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and whooping crane.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a "may affect" situation is determined through the BLM environmental assessment process, consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service will be initiated as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

This topic was dropped from analysis because any situation which may affect endangered species will be taken care of through the formal consultation process.

2. Impacts to Paleontological Resources

The proper management of paleontological resources includes the identification, evaluation, and protection of sites or areas that have paleontological values of significant scientific interest. An inventory of the PRA has identified depositional environments and geologic formations that have potential for important fossil occurrences, but no specific public land sites have been identified.

Standard operating procedures provide adequate protection of these areas in cases where fossil remains are inadvertently encountered during authorized land use actions. It is not possible to assess potential impacts to paleontological resources until site-specific discoveries are made. For these reasons, this topic was dropped from analysis.

3. Impacts to Air Quality

The existing air quality of the PRA is typical of undeveloped regions in the western United States; ambient pollution levels are usually near or below the measurable limits. Notable exceptions in the region include high, short-term concentrations of total suspended particulates (related to local winds) and possibly ozone and carbon monoxide, in the towns of Pocatello and Soda Springs.

This topic was dropped from analysis because any situation involving air quality deterioration will be handled by standard operating procedures.

4. Impacts of Utility Rights-of-Way on Other Resources

Utility development may be permitted, based on consideration of the following criteria:

- Type of need for the proposed facility.

- Conflicts with other resource values and uses, including potential values and uses.

- Availability of possible alternatives and mitigation measures.

This topic was dropped from analysis because any situation involving utility rights-of-way will be handled by standard BLM policy.

5. Impacts of Grasshoppers and Noxious Weeds on Other Resources

Control of grasshoppers is an important management concern on public land. The BLM will continue to cooperate with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to control grasshopper densities. Whenever grasshopper or morman cricket populations exceed 8 per square yard on public land next to croplands, control can be started.

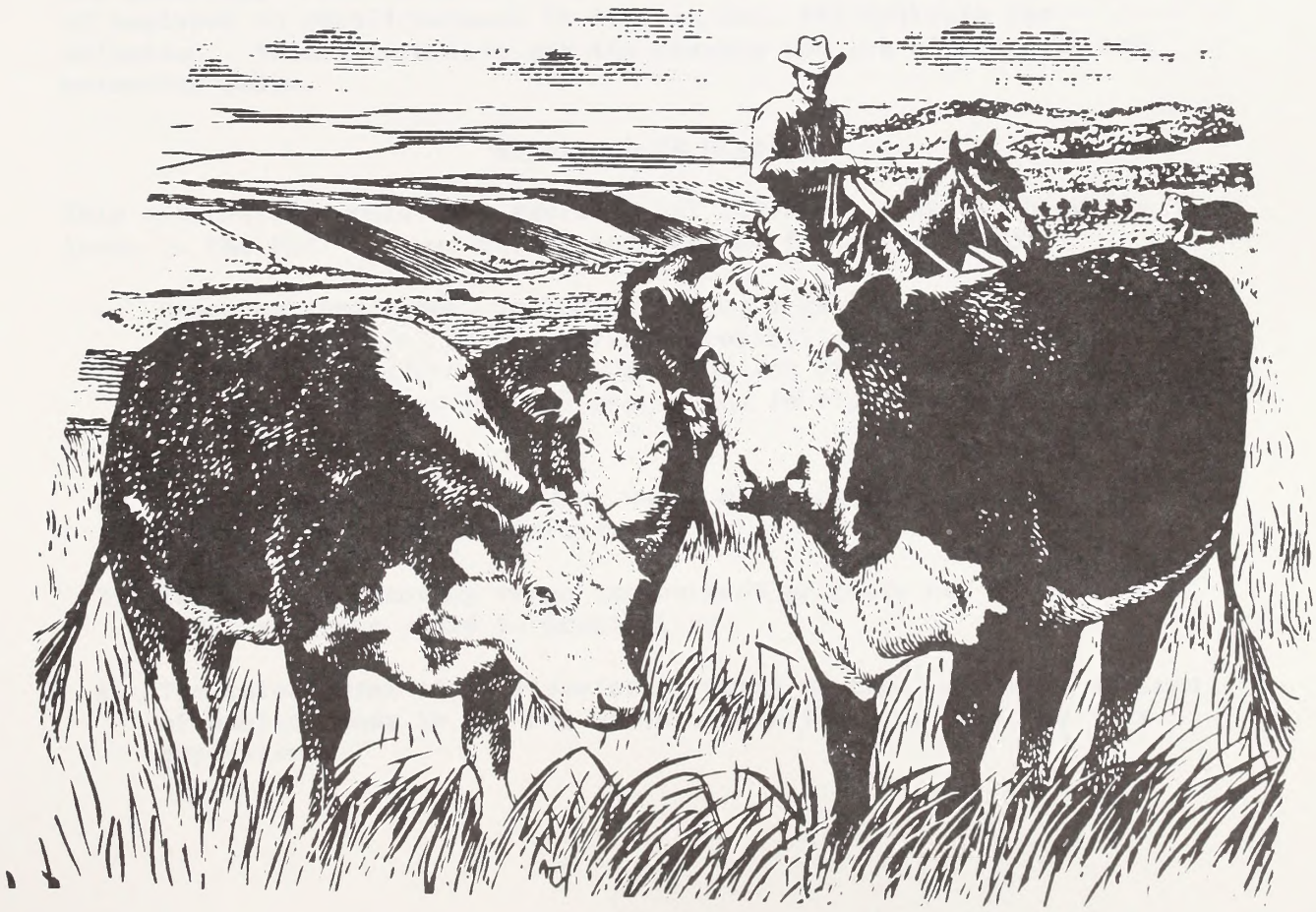
Control of noxious weeds is also a concern. In the PRA, Dyer's woad is the most widespread weed. It infests approximately 1,620 acres of public land. The BLM is presently cooperating in preparing a Noxious Weed EIS supplement which should be completed in early 1987. Individual sites and species will be handled on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the EIS supplement.

6. Designation of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)

There are two Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the PRA. They are Petticoat Peak (28-1) with 11,298 acres and Worm Creek (37-77) with 40 acres. The Petticoat Peak WSA has been covered in the Eastern Idaho Plan Amendment/Wilderness EIS. The Worm Creek WSA will be covered under a Section 202 EIS. Although the 11,338 acres are carried in the Pocatello RMP in some activities to balance the acreages, wilderness suitability will not be evaluated in this document. These WSAs will be managed under the BLM - Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, until Congress makes its decision.

2

Alternatives



CHAPTER 2
ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Both the National Environmental Policy Act regulations and the BLM resource management planning regulations require the formulation of a range of alternatives. Each alternative must be a complete and reasonable plan to guide future management of public land and resources. One alternative must represent no action (Alternative A), which in this case is a continuation of present levels or systems of resource use. The other alternatives provide a range of choices from those favoring resource production to those favoring resource protection.

The preferred alternative (Alternative B) is the same as the Proposed Management Prescription described in Part I. The one exception is the Range Management Program, for which the proposed action is Alternative A.

The alternatives were formulated specifically to respond to the planning issues identified at the beginning of the planning process (see Part I, Resource Management Plan, for a listing of the planning issues).

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

One alternative was considered by the RMP Core Team but was not developed or analyzed in detail because it did not meet the criteria for selection. This alternative and the reasons for its elimination are presented below.

No Livestock Grazing

This alternative would have excluded all livestock grazing on public lands in the PRA. It was eliminated for the following reasons:

1. Resource conditions, including range, vegetation, watershed, and wildlife habitat, do not warrant prohibition of livestock grazing resource areawide. However, elimination of livestock grazing was considered on selected allotments and in riparian areas under other alternatives.

2. Total elimination of grazing would be in direct conflict with existing laws and regulations.

3. The cost of removing range improvement projects not benefiting other programs would be prohibitive.

4. The enforcement of no livestock grazing on the fragmented pattern of public lands in the PRA would be difficult at best and very expensive.

5. Public comments received during the issue identification and criteria development steps indicate a general acceptance of livestock grazing on public land, provided that such grazing is properly managed.

6. It is estimated that permittees using BLM lands generate $1.1 million in annual income in the PRA and 143 jobs. Given this economic significance and the general social acceptance of livestock grazing, people in the PRA and the State of Idaho would not support a no grazing alternative.

The No Livestock Grazing Alternative was considered to be unreasonable and unrealistic.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN DETAIL

ALTERNATIVE A

Goal

The "No Action" alternative would continue present management. Present levels of management would be continued, with measures being taken to prevent or correct deteriorating conditions. Any changes in management would be brought about through monitoring and the environmental assessment process. Land transfer actions would apply only to those lands where no conflicts occurred and where transfer would be of benefit to the Federal government and in the best public interest. Management actions would be guided by the Pocatello and Caribou/Bear Lake Management Framework Plans. As defined by BLM policy, Alternative A is the proposed action for livestock grazing.

Minerals Management

Non-energy mineral leasing would be permitted on 604,064 acres with standard stipulations. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to solid mineral leasing.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would manage 648,901 acres (5,942 acres of this total are managed for oil and gas only) of Federal mineral estate in a manner that would allow exploration and development while minimizing unnecessary impacts to other resources. To accomplish this, a total of 329,687 acres would be open for oil and gas and geothermal leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations; another 24,821 acres would be open with No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO) restrictions. Approximately 38,895 acres of land would be closed to oil and gas and geothermal leasing.

A total of 330,250 acres would be available for the location of mining claims and managed under the surface management regulations (43 CFR 3802/3809). A total of 57,211 acres would be closed to mineral entry. Mineral material disposal would be allowed on 318,857 acres of the PRA. A total of 68,604 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal.

Lands

Under Alternative A, BLM would consider 22,229 acres for disposal from Federal ownership through public sales, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or exchanges. (See Map 2.)

A total of 242,252 acres of public land would be retained. Land acquisitions would occur through exchanges with private landowners and the State of Idaho. BLM would attempt to acquire 994 acres of private land and 2,560 acres of State land.

A total of 403 acres of public land would be retained and used under existing land use permits/leases.

Right-of-Way development could occur with standard stipulations on 228,322 acres. Approximately 24,821 acres would have special restrictions (refer to Table 4.1, NSO). A total of 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development in accordance with Wilderness Study Area Interim Management Policy.

Range Management

The PRA would be managed to maintain existing livestock use. The 5-year average use of 24,061 animal unit months (AUMs) is proposed even though active preference is 29,151 AUMs.

Approximately 6,792 acres of vegetation in a downward trend would be reversed in trend. The long-term stocking level would be 24,361 AUMs. Adjustments to the active preference will be made on sixteen allotments identified in the Bannock/Oneida Range Program Summary, after the required studies have been made. The Inkom, Bancroft and Rich allotments are currently under intensive management. Each has a grazing formula and will continue to be managed in this manner.

The current level of monitoring would continue. Adjustments to proposed stocking rates will be made by future monitoring on each allotment. Range improvements would consist of 20 water facilities, 8 miles of fence and 100 acres of vegetation rehabilitation.

Wildlife Management

Approximately 84,107 acres of public land would provide winter range for 6,748 deer and 516 elk.

Project activity would be limited to improvements needed to maintain existing habitat or habitat access. Approximately 4 miles of fencing in areas of big game winter range would be modified to facilitate big game movement. Two 500-gallon water catchments would be constructed. Four goose nest platforms and a 40-acre bitterbrush planting would also occur.

Seasonal restrictions for wildlife protection on oil and gas and geothermal leasing exploration and development would continue on 101,986 acres.

Snowmobile closures to protect wintering elk and deer for 22,344 acres would remain in effect.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Nine developed recreation sites not currently withdrawn would remain open to mineral entry. Additional recreation sites would not be developed.

ORV use would continue under present designations on about 92,000 acres within the Resource Area. A total of 25,869 acres of the designated 92,000 acres would be open to wheeled ORV use and 36,646 acres would be open to over-snow ORV use. BLM would continue to limit snowmobile use during winter months on 33,011 acres on big game winter range and to limit use to existing roads and trails for wheeled vehicles on 65,811 acres. A total of 320 acres would be closed to all vehicles and 22,344 acres would be closed to snowmobiles. The remaining 172,481 acres in the Resource Area would remain open.

Visual Resource Management Classes would be applied through standard operating procedures on the following acreages: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 99,055 acres; Class III, 141,266 acres; and Class IV, 12,822 acres.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Under Alternative A, no ACEC designations would be made.

Research Natural Areas (RNA)

Under Alternative A, RNA designations would not be made.

Cultural Resources Management

NSO restrictions would be imposed on 5 acres of Historic Railroad Grades, 10 acres in Blackrock Canyon and 40 acres of Historic Trail Segments.

Forest Management

Under Alternative A, approximately 12,659 acres of commercial forest land would be available for selective and shelterwood cutting. An additional 808 acres of predominately lodgepole pine would be available for timber harvest under a clearcut cutting system.

Approximately 28,210 acres of woodland would be available for the production of woodland products: firewood, posts/poles, and Christmas trees.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek Wilderness Study Areas, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land of predominately Douglas-fir would be placed in a deferred category. An additional 5,069 acres of woodland would also be placed in a deferred category for the same reason.

There would be 1,279 acres withdrawn from the timber base as a result of the Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984. This acreage was withdrawn because of low productivity, unstable slopes and/or problem with regeneration.

Riparian and Water Quality (Refer To Appendix C)

Under Alternative A, 3.15 miles of riparian habitat would be managed for improvement. BLM would maintain 87.97 miles of stream and riparian habitat in their present good to fair condition. Under this Alternative, 7.87 miles of stream and adjoining riparian habitat would be sold or exchanged from Federal ownership. There would be 2.75 miles of riparian habitat which would continue in a downward trend in "Maintain" or "Custodial" grazing allotments. Riparian pastures would be created through construction of 6.75 miles of fencing and utilization of key riparian vegetative species would be limited to 50 percent.

Soils and Watershed Management

Erosion monitoring would occur on 20 allotments (refer to Appendix H) to determine how much actual erosion is occurring. Approximately 867 acres of agricultural trespass lands would be restored to native range. The current unallotted 948 acres in Oneida Narrows would continue to be closed to livestock grazing and 52 acres of disturbed lands reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek.

Fire Management

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 264,481 acres. All developed recreation sites and potential development sites would be under suppression restrictions, i.e. no retardant, no heavy equipment, and no fireline explosives. No prescribed burning would occur under this Alternative.

Access

Under Alternative A, public access to approximately 21,400 acres, as identified in the two MFP documents, would be obtained. (Refer to Caribou/Bear Lake MFP: Recreation , R-9.1, Access, ART 1.1, and Pocatello MFP: Recreation, R-4.1, Wildlife, W/L 15.3.)

ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Goal

This Alternative represents a mix of resource uses that takes a balanced approach to public land management. Production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations would occur, but fragile resources, wildlife habitat, cultural values, and other nonconsumptive resource uses would be protected. It would require funding at approximately the present level.

Minerals Management

Non-energy solid mineral leasing would be permitted on 598,581 acres under standard stipulations. A total of 44,378 acres would be closed to solid mineral leasing.

Under Alternative B, a total of 324,009 acres would be open for oil and gas and geothermal leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations; another 30,499 acres would be open with NSO restrictions. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to oil and gas and geothermal leasing.

A total of 330,250 acres would be open for the location of mining claims and managed under the surface management regulations (43 CFR 3802/3809). A total of 57,211 acres would be closed to mineral entry.

Mineral material disposals would be permitted on 311,793 acres of the PRA. Approximately, 75,668 acres would be closed to mineral material disposals.

Lands

Under Alternative B, 17,068 acres of public land would be available for disposal from Federal ownership through public sales, R&PP or exchanges. Included in this total are 8,124 acres that would be transferred solely through exchange. (See Map 3.)

A total of 247,413 acres of public land would be retained. BLM would attempt to acquire 9,687 acres of private land and 9,880 acres of State land through exchange for public land.

A total of 403 acres of public land would be retained and used under existing land use permits/leases.

Right-of-Way development with standard stipulations would occur on 191,561 acres. Special restrictions would be imposed on 42,251 acres. A total of 30,669 acres would be closed to right-of-way development.

Range Management

Under Alternative B, 11,240 acres of midseral and early seral condition range would change to late seral condition. Approximately 2,544 acres of vegetation in a downward trend would be reversed.

Proposed improvements include 11,240 acres of brush control, 240 acres of seeding, 32 springs, 12 water catchments, 10 reservoirs, 2 cattleguards, 10 miles of fence, and 15,000 acres of disturbed rangeland restored for a current estimated total cost of $210,245.

In both the short and long-term, adjustments to the active preference (upward/downward) would be made based on the results from approved range monitoring procedures, numbers of acres/AUMs, general observations, and professional judgment . For the PRA as a whole, the initial stocking level of 29,969 AUMs would be a 20 percent increase above the current 5-year average actual use and a 3 percent increase above the current active preference. The long-term stocking level would be 34,276 AUMs.

Grazing adjustments would be made over the 15-year life of the plan. These would occur only after conducting monitoring studies and coordinating with the affected users.

Livestock grazing would be excluded from 1,810 acres of fenced campgrounds, riparian areas, one ACEC, and four RNAs. The grazing preference on 14 allotments would be reduced by 125 AUMs because of these exclusions (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.7).

Adjusted turnout dates and/or season of use may be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation, and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

To implement this Alternative, Allotment Management Plans (AMP)/grazing systems would have to be developed for 114 allotments in the "Improve" category.

Wildlife Management

The following table shows the eight Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) that would be developed under this Alternative:

TABLE 2.1
PROPOSED HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Species	Area	Acreage
Elk	Garden Gap	4,363
Waterfowl/Fisheries	Oxford Slough	157
Elk/Deer	Oneida Narrows	5,085
Elk/Deer	Cheatbeck Canyon	4,477
Deer/Sage Grouse	East of Bear Lake	15,410
Elk/Deer	Wolverine Canyon	7,770
Deer/Sharp-tailed Grouse	King Creek	5,210
Deer	Downey Front	3,487

Approximately 4,131 acres of big game winter/spring range, about 3,215 acres of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse seasonal ranges, and about 102 acres of nongame habitat would be improved. This would occur through coordinated AMP and HMP development with goals for improving ecological range condition from fair to good. Bitterbrush plantings would be made in areas where present condition is declining.

Under this Alternative, estimated populations of 7,105 deer and 543 elk would be supported on winter ranges on public lands.

Forage quality and quantity for waterfowl would be improved on about 50 acres of riparian habitat through improved grazing management. In addition, six goose nesting platforms are proposed at various locations along the Bear River.

Two 500-gallon guzzlers for sage grouse and nongame species would be installed on the Bear Lake Plateau. Livestock exclosures would be built around the guzzlers. The ease of big game movement and hazard reduction would be improved through modification of about 6 miles of existing fence. Approximately 417 acres would be planted with bitterbrush seed.

The integrity and availability of 30,499 acres of crucial habitat of raptors, waterfowl, elk, etc. would be improved through adoption of NSO restrictions on oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration and development. Availability of an additional 130,000 acres of habitat would be assured through seasonal restrictions on this activity.

ORV restrictions limiting ORV use to designated routes of travel would be applied to public lands in the Schmidt Ridge, Fish Haven, Merkley Mountain, Sheep Creek Hills,Oneida Narrows, Thatcher, Beaver Basin, Coop Creek,Sulfur Canyon, Soda Hills, Sage Valley, Diamond Creek, and Goshen areas. The winter ranges north of Glendale Reservoir and near Bischoff Canyon would be closed to snowmobiles.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Alternative B would continue with present ORV designations contained in the Pocatello ORV Designation Plan (08/15/80) and new designations added in the Caribou-Bear Lakes areas (refer to Map 16). ORV user designations in the Pocatello and Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) would be determined by future activity plans. These SRMAs would total 64,532 acres.

This Alternative would designate 75,115 acres open to wheeled ORVs and 143,931 acres open to over-snow ORV use. Limited ORV use designations would be placed on 185,829 acres for wheeled travel and 93,673 acres for over-snow use. A total of 3,537 acres would be closed to all vehicles.

Eight new recreation sites would be developed under this Alternative (refer to Map 16).

The following visual resources management designations would be made: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 99,055 acres; Class III, 141,266 acres; and Class IV, 12,822 acres.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Under Alternatives B, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated totaling 4,506 acres of public land. (See Appendix B and Map 16.) The three ACECs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Research Natural Areas (RNA)

Under Alternatives B, RNA designations would be made for seven areas, totaling 1,494 acres. These seven areas are: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Oneida Narrows, Pine Gap, Robbers Roost Creek, and Travertine Park. (See Map 16.) The seven RNAs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Cultural Resources Management

NSO restrictions would be imposed on 10 acres of Historic Railroad Grades, 40 acres in Blackrock Canyon, and 2,000 acres of Historic Trail Segments.

Forest Management

Under Alternative B, approximately 12,447 acres of commercial forest land would be available for selective and shelterwood cutting. An additional 808 acres of predominately lodgepole pine would be available for timber harvest under a clearcut system.

Approximately 28,011 acres of woodland would be available for the production of woodland products: firewood, posts/poles, and Christmas trees.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land of predominately Douglas-fir would be placed in a deferred category. An additional 5,069 acres of woodland would be placed in a deferred category for the same reason.

There would be 1,279 acres withdrawn from the timber base as a result of Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984. This acreage was withdrawn because of low productivity, unstable slopes, and/or problem with regeneration.

A maximum of the 500 acres of Juniper cutting for watershed improvement in the Soda Springs area under this Alternative.

Riparian and Water Quality (Refer to Appendix C)

Under this Alternative, 7.31 miles of riparian habitat would be proposed for disposal from Federal ownership (see Map 3). Two and three-fourths miles of riparian habitat in "Maintain" or "Custodial" grazing allotments would deteriorate in condition. Approximately 8.25 miles of fence would be constructed and grazing utilization on key riparian vegetative species would be limited to 50 percent. A total of 20.15 miles of stream would be managed to improve riparian habitat (Appendix A, Table A.4).

Soils and Watershed Management

Erosion monitoring would occur on 20 allotments (refer to Appendix H) to determine how much actual erosion is occurring. Approximately 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range.

Approximately 948 acres would continue to be closed to livestock grazing (unallotted No. 0036) in Oneida Narrows and 224 acres of disturbed lands reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek. Approximately 360 acres of ashy soils (Allotment 4181) would be protected from all surface disturbance and monitored for adverse grazing impacts. About 500 acres of Juniper cutting would occur in the Soda Hills area. Approximately 400 acres in Oneida Narrow having steep slopes in grazing allotments 4062 and 4075 will be monitored for soil erosion caused by livestock grazing.

Fire Management

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,143 acres. Under this Alternative, 11,338 acres would be managed under limited suppression. All developed recreation sites and potential

development sites would be under suppression restrictions, i.e. no retardant, no heavy equipment use, and no fireline explosives. Prescribed burns for vegetation manipulation would be conducted on 11,240 acres.

Access

Under Alternatives B, public access will be obtained to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (refer to Map 8).

ALTERNATIVE C

Goal

Alternative C favors production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations. Management direction would favor higher livestock stocking levels, more range improvements, land disposal for agricultural development, and transfer of isolated or difficult to manage parcels out of Federal ownership. Restrictions on mining, mineral leasing, mineral material removal, and ORV use would be minimized.

More land would be transferred from Federal ownership than under any other Alternative.

Minerals Management

Non-energy solid mineral leasing would be permitted on 604,064 acres under standard stipulations. A total of 38,895 acres would be closed to solid leasing.

Under Alternative C, a total of 332,587 acres would be open for oil and gas and geothermal leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations; another 28,921 acres would be open with a NSO restriction. There would be 31,895 acres of lands closed to oil and gas and geothermal leasing.

A total of 330,250 acres would be open for the location of mining claims and managed under the surface management regulations. A total of 57,211 acres would be closed to mineral entry.

Mineral material disposals would be permitted on 313,788 acres of the PRA. A total of 73,673 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal.

Lands

Under Alternative C, 23,098 acres of public land would be available for transfer from Federal ownership through public sales, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or exchanges. Included in this total are 14,166

acres that would be transferred solely through exchange. (See Map 4.)

A total of 241,383 acres of public land would be retained. BLM would attempt to acquire 11,647 acres of private land and 15,720 acres of State land through exchange for public land.

A total of 1,270 acres of public land would be retained and used under land use permits/leases.

Right-of-Way development with standard stipulations would occur on 221,521 acres. Special restrictions would be imposed on 31,622 acres. A total of 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development.

Range Management

Under this Alternative, 17,600 acres of midseral and early seral condition range would be improved to late seral condition and all "I" (improve) category allotments would be improved to "M" (maintain).

Proposed range improvements include 16,110 acres of brush control, 1,490 acres of seeding, 44 springs, 18 water catchments, 14 reservoirs, 44.75 miles of fencing, and 800 acres of disturbed range restored for a current estimated total cost of $382,025.

In both the short and long-term, adjustments to the active preference (upward/downward) would be made based upon results from approved range monitoring procedures, numbers of acres/AUM, general observations and professional judgment . The initial stocking level would be approximately 31,251 AUMs. Long-term stocking level would be about 36,990 AUMs.

Grazing adjustments would be made over the 15-year life of the Pocatello RMP. These would occur only after conducting monitoring studies and coordinating with the affected users.

Livestock grazing would be excluded from 307 acres of fenced RNAs. The RNAs are: Pine Gap, 232 acres; Dairy Hollow, 45 acres; and Travertine Park, 30 acres. The grazing preference on 3 allotments would be reduced by 25 AUMs because of these exclusions. The allotments are: 4122, 11 AUMs; 4329, 8 AUMs; and 4320, 4 AUMs.

Grazing increases resulting from range improvements would occur only if long-term monitoring indicates it to be prudent.

Adjusted turnout dates and/or season of use would be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

To implement this Alternative, AMPs/grazing systems would have to be developed on 114 allotments in the "Improve" category.

Wildlife Management

Two Habitat Management Plans would be proposed:

TABLE 2.2
PROPOSED HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Species	Area	Acreage
Deer/Sage Grouse	East of Bear Lake	15,410
Deer/Sharp-tailed Grouse	King Creek	5,210

Approximately 6,662 deer and 510 elk would be supported on winter ranges on public lands.

Approximately 1,334 acres of big game winter/spring range and about 1,300 acres of sage grouse seasonal range would be improved.

Big game movement and safety would be enhanced through modification of about 4 miles of existing fence.

Waterfowl habitat would be improved in riparian areas through improved grazing management. Four goose nesting platforms are proposed along the Bear River.

Two 500-gallon guzzlers would be installed and exclosures would be built around the guzzlers. Approximately 417 acres of bitterbrush seeding would occur.

Approximately 28,921 acres of crucial habitat would have NSO restrictions on oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration, and development. Availability of an additional 130,000 acres of habitat would be assured through seasonal restrictions on these activities.

Approximately 22,344 acres of big game winter range would be closed to snowmobile use.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Alternative C would continue with present ORV designations contained in the Pocatello ORV Designation Plan (08/15/80) and new designations added in the Caribou-Bear Lakes areas (refer to Map 16). ORV use designation in the Pocatello and Blackfoot River SRMAs would be determined by future activity plans. These SRMAs total 64,532 acres.

A total of 198,350 acres would be open to wheeled ORV use and 209,127 acres would be open to over-snow ORV use. BLM would limit wheeled ORVs to existing roads and trails on 65,811 acres and over-snow ORVs on big game winter range on 33,010 acres. A total of 320 acres would be closed to wheeled ORV use and 22,344 acres would be closed to snowmobiles to protect wintering big game.

Fourteen new recreation sites would be developed under this Alternative (refer to Map 16).

The following visual resources management designations would be made: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 27,800 acres; Class III, 51,960 acres; and Class IV, 173,383 acres.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Under Alternatives C, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated totaling 4,506 acres of public land. (See Map 16.) The three ACECs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Research Natural Areas (RNA)

Under Alternatives C, RNA designations would be made for seven areas, totaling 1,494 acres. These seven areas are: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Oneida Narrows, Pine Gap, Robbers Roost Creek, and Travertine Park (See Map 16). The seven RNAs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Cultural Resources Management

NSO restrictions would be imposed on 5 acres of Historic Railroad Grades, 10 acres in Blackrock Canyon and 40 acres of Historic Trail Segments.

Forest Management

Under Alternative C, approximately 9,949 acres of commercial forest land would be available for selective and shelterwood cutting. An additional 808 acres of predominately lodgepole pine would be available for timber harvest under a clearcut cutting system.

Approximately 26,706 acres of woodland would be available for the production of woodland products: firewood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees, etc.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek Wilderness Study Areas, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land of predominately Douglas-fir would be placed in a deferred category. An additional 5,069

acres of woodland would also be placed in a deferred category for the same reason.

There would be 1,279 acres withdrawn from the timber base as a result of Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984. This acreage was withdrawn because of low productivity reasons, unstable slopes ,and/or problem with regeneration.

A maximum of the 1,000 acres of Juniper cutting for watershed improvement in the Soda Springs area under this Alternative.

Riparian and Water Quality (Refer to Appendix C)

Under Alternative C, there would be 64.04 miles of stream that would remain in its present good to fair condition. About 30 miles of riparian habitat could be expected to move in a downward trend.

Approximately 18 miles of riparian stream habitat, 40 acres of wetlands and 3.3 acres of Bear Lake shoreline would be sold or exchanged under this Alternative (refer to Map 4).

Soils and Watershed Management

Erosion monitoring would occur on 20 allotments (refer to Appendix H) to determine how much actual erosion is occurring. Approximately 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range thereby reducing annual erosion.

Approximately 948 acres would continue to be closed to livestock grazing (unallotted No. 0036) in Oneida Narrows and 314 acres of disturbed lands would be reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek. About 1,000 acres of Juniper cutting would occur in the Soda Hills area.

Fire Management

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,143 acres. About 17,600 acres would undergo prescribed burning for vegetation manipulation. Under Alternative C, 11,338 acres would be managed under limited suppression.

Access

Under Alternatives C, public access will be obtained to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (refer to Map 8).

ALTERNATIVE D

Goal

Alternative D emphasizes wildlife and fisheries habitat enhancement, wilderness and recreational values, cultural resource management, and watershed protection.

Wildlife and fisheries habitat would be managed for optimum species populations and diversity as well as to provide for future habitat integrity. This would be accomplished by developing habitat management plans, doing vegetative manipulation, excluding grazing on critical aquatic and riparian areas and improving ecological range condition. Areas of critical wildlife habitat would have allotment management plans developed to benefit primarily wildlife.

Cultural resource objectives would be reached through cultural resource management plans, protective withdrawals and National Register designations.

Livestock use adjustments and exclusions would be used to protect watersheds. Watershed activity plans would be completed.

Minerals Management

Non-energy solid mineral leasing would be permitted on 598,581 acres with standard stipulations. A total of 44,378 acres would be closed to solid mineral leasing.

Under Alternative D, a total of 313,799 acres would be open for oil and gas and geothermal leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations; another 40,709 acres would be open with NSO restrictions. Approximately 38,895 acres would be closed to oil and gas and geothermal leasing.

A total of 329,273 acres would be open for the location of mining claims and managed under the surface management regulations. A total of 58,188 acres would be closed to mineral entry.

Mineral material disposals would be permitted on 301,583 acres of the PRA. However, 85,878 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal.

Lands

Under Alternative D, 8,124 acres of public land would be available for disposal through land exchanges (See Map 5). The objective of the land exchange program would be acquisition of private and State lands and consolidation of public lands to enhance wildlife and riparian management.

A total of 256,357 acres of public land would be retained for multiple use management. BLM would attempt to acquire 11,647 acres of private land and 9,880 acres of State land through exchanges for public lands.

A total of 222 acres of public land would be retained and used under land use permits/leases.

Right-of-Way development with standard stipulations would occur on 178,916 acres. Special restrictions would be imposed on 40,231 acres. A total of 45,334 acres would be closed to right-of-way development.

Range Management

Under this Alternative, 36,969 acres of midseral and early seral condition range would be improved to late seral condition. Approximately 2,544 acres of vegetation in a downward trend would be reversed.

Proposed improvements include 44 springs, 18 water catchments, 14 reservoirs, 82 miles of fence, and 1,500 acres of disturbed rangeland restored, for a current estimated total cost of $391,600.

In both the short and long-term, adjustments to the active preference (upward/downward) will be made based on results from approved range monitoring procedures, numbers of acres/AUM, general observations and professional judgment . The initial stocking level of 28,840 AUMs is a 17 percent increase from the 5-year average use and a 1 percent decrease from the current active preference. The long-term stocking level would be 29,519 AUMs.

Grazing adjustments would be made over the 15-year life of the resource management plan. These would occur only after conducting monitoring studies and coordinating with the affected users.

Livestock grazing would be excluded from 1,810 acres of fenced campground, riparian areas, one ACEC, and five RNAs. The grazing preference on 14 allotments would be reduced by 125 AUMs because of these exclusions (refer to Appendix A, Table A.7).

Grazing increases resulting from range improvements would occur only if long-term monitoring indicates it to be prudent. The feasibility of project development would be handled on a case-by-case basis as activity plans are developed.

The public lands identified for disposal have grazing preference. Decreases in preference would occur whenever tracts are transferred from Federal ownership.

Changes in season of use would occur in some allotments where there was a

conflict with other resource needs. Adjusted turnout dates and/or season of use may be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

To implement this Alternative, AMPs/grazing systems would have to be developed for 114 allotments in the "Improve" category.

Wildlife

The following tables shows the eight Habitat Management Plans that would be developed under this Alternative:

TABLE 2.3
PROPOSED HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Species	Area	Acreage
Elk	Garden Gap	4,363
Waterfowl/Fisheries	Oxford Slough	157
Elk/Deer	Oneida Narrows	5,085
Elk/Deer	Cheatbeck Canyon	4,477
Deer/Sage Grouse	East of Bear Lake	15,410
Elk/Deer	Wolverine Canyon	7,770
Deer/Sharp-tailed Grouse	King Creek	5,210
Deer	Downey Front	3,487

Under Alternative D, projected populations of 7,243 deer and 554 elk would be supported on winter ranges on public lands.

Approximately 4,497 acres of big game winter/spring range, about 3,909 acres of sage grouse seasonal ranges, and about 195 acres of nongame habitat would be improved through joint range/wildlife HMP and AMP development. Bitterbrush plantings would be done on 597 acres of winter range showing a downward trend.

The ease of big game movement and hazard reduction would be improved through modification of about 6 miles of existing fence.

Waterfowl habitat in riparian areas would be improved through an improved grazing management system. Thirteen goose nesting platforms are proposed for the Bear River and Chesterfield Reservoir.

Water supply would be improved for sage grouse and nongame species on the Bear Lake Plateau areas by installing two 500-gallon guzzlers. Fencing would be used to construct individual exclosures around the guzzlers.

NSO restrictions for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration, and development would apply to 40,709 acres of crucial wildlife habitat. Seasonal restrictions on another 130,000 acres would;district these activities to times of the year when wildlife use is minimal.

Restrictions on ORV use to protect wildlife are primarily snowmobile closures or vehicle limitations to designated routes on big game winter ranges.

Cancellations of all grazing privileges in the Stump Creek ACEC is proposed under this Alternative. All forage would be reserved for wintering elk and deer. All fences that hinder elk movement in the Stump Creek area would be removed.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Alternative D would continue with present ORV designations contained in the Pocatello ORV Designation Plan (08/15/80) and new designations added in the Caribou-Bear Lakes areas (refer to Map 16). ORV user designations in the Pocatello and Blackfoot River SRMAs would be determined by future activity plans. These SRMAs would total 64,532 acres.

Approximately 22,676 acres would be open to wheeled ORV use while 208,645 acres would be open to over-snow ORV use. BLM would limit wheeled ORVs to existing roads and trails on 193,833 acres and over-snow ORVs on big game winter range on 33,010 acres. A total of 47,972 acres would be closed to wheeled ORV use and 22,826 acres would be closed to snowmobiles to protect wintering big game.

Eight new recreation sites would be developed under this Alternative (refer to Map 16).

The following visual resources management designations would be made: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 115,055 acres; Class III, 125,266 acres; and Class IV, 12,822 acres. No interim classes would remain.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Under Alternatives D, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated totaling 4,506 acres of public land. (See Appendix B and MAp 16.) The three ACECs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Research and Natural Areas (RNA)

Under Alternatives D, RNA designations would be made for seven areas, totaling 1,494 acres. These seven areas are: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Oneida Narrows, Pine Gap, Robbers Roost Creek, and Travertine Park (See Map 16). The seven RNAs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Cultural Resources Management

NSO restrictions would be imposed on 20 acres of Historic Railroad Grades, 640 acres in Blackrock Canyon and 11,600 acres of Historic Trail Segments.

Forest Management

Under Alternative D, approximately 12,447 acres of commercial forest land would be available for selective and shelterwood cutting. An additional 808 acres of predominately lodgepole pine would be available for timber harvest under a clearcut cutting system.

Approximately 28,210 acres of woodland would be available for the production of woodland products: firewood, posts/poles, and Christmas trees.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land of predominately Douglas-fir would be placed in a deferred category. An additional 5,069 acres of woodland would also be place in a deferred category for the same reason.

There would be 1,279 acres withdrawn from the timber base as a result of Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984. This acreage was withdrawn because of low productivity, unstable slopes, and/or problem with regeneration.

A maximum of the 300 acres of Juniper cutting for watershed improvement in the Soda Springs area under this Alternative.

Riparian and Water Quality (Refer to Appendix C)

Under Alternative D, 34.15 miles of riparian stream would be improved in condition. A total of 59.64 miles of riparian habitat would be maintained in its present good to fair condition. Riparian pastures would be created through construction of 13 mile of fence and utilization by livestock would be limited to 50 percent on key riparian species. No riparian habitat would deteriorate under this Alternative. Approximately 18 miles of riparian stream habitat, 40 acres of wetlands and 3.3 acres of Bear Lake shoreline would be sold or exchanged (refer to Map 5).

Soils and Watershed Management

Erosion monitoring would occur on 20 allotments (refer to Appendix H). Approximately 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range.

There would be 948 acres that would continue to be closed to livestock grazing (unallotted No. 0036) in Oneida Narrows and 224 acres of disturbed lands reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek. Approximately 1,360 acres of ashy soils would be protected from surface disturbance and 300 acres of Juniper cutting would occur to increase understory production. Approximately 1,350 acres (steep slopes) in Oneida Narrows in grazing allotments 4062, 4071, 4073, 4115, 4310 and 4357 will be monitored for soil erosion.

Fire Management

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,143 acres. Under this Alternative, 11,338 acres would be managed under the suppression restriction to maintain wilderness quality. All developed recreation sites and proposed development sites would also have suppression restrictions, including retardant, no heavy equipment, and no fireline explosives. Prescribed burns for vegetation manipulation would not be conducted.

Access

Under Alternative D, public access will be obtained on approximately 37,300 acres of public land (see Map 8).

ALTERNATIVE E

Goal

Alternative E emphasizes mineral development on the public lands. The objective is to manage the Federal mineral estate to allow optimum exploration and development, while minimizing unnecessary impacts to other resources.

This objective would be met by imposing the least restrictive stipulations of any of the Alternatives on mineral leasing activities, leaving areas open to leasing, and opening areas that are currently closed to mineral location.

Minerals Management

Non-energy solid mineral leasing would be allowed on 614,578 acres under standard stipulations. A total of 28,381 acres would be closed to solid mineral leasing.

Under Alternative E, about 332,587 acres would be open for oil and gas and geothermal mineral leasing with seasonal and standard stipulations. Another 28,921 acres would have NSO restrictions. A total of 31,895

acres would be closed to oil and gas and geothermal leasing. No lands would be closed to fluid mineral leasing.

A total of 330,250 acres would be open for the location of mining claims. A total of 57,211 acres would be closed to mineral entry.

A total of 313,788 acres would be available for the disposal of mineral materials and 73,673 acres would be closed.

Lands

Under Alternative E, 17,585 acres of public land would be available for transfer from Federal ownership through public sales, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or exchanges (See Map 6). Included in this total are 13,724 acres that would be transferred solely through exchange.

A total of 246,896 acres of public land would be retained for multiple use management. BLM would attempt to acquire 994 acres of private land and 8,760 acres of State land through exchange for public lands.

A total of 222 acres of public land would be retained and used under existing land use permits/leases.

Right-of-Way development with standard stipulations would occur on 221,521 acres. Special restrictions would be imposed on 31,622 acres. A total of 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development.

Range Management

Under Alternative E, 11,240 acres of midseral and early seral condition range would be improved to late seral condition. Approximately 2,544 acres of vegetation in a downward trend would be reversed.

Proposed range improvements include 11,240 acres of brush control, 240 acres of seeding, 32 springs, 12 water catchments, 10 reservoirs, 2 cattleguards, 10 miles of fence, and 800 acres of disturbed rangeland restored, for a current estimated total cost of $237,240.

In both the short and long-term, adjustments to the active preference (upward/downward) would be made based on results from approved range monitoring procedures, numbers of acres/AUM, general observations and professional judgment . The initial stocking level would be approximately 29,969 AUMs and the long-term stocking level would be about 34,276 AUMs.

Grazing adjustments would be made over the 15-year life of the Pocatello RMP. These would occur only after conducting monitoring studies and coordinating with the affected users.

Livestock grazing would be excluded from 1,810 acres of fenced campground, riparian areas, one ACEC, and five RNAs. The grazing preference on 14 allotments would be reduced by 125 AUMs because of these exclusions (refer to Appendix A, Table A.7).

Grazing increases resulting from range improvements would occur only if long-term monitoring indicates it to be prudent.

The public lands identified for disposal have grazing preference. When transferred out of Federal ownership, grazing preference would be decreased. Appendix A, Table A.2, gives detailed information on disposal category lands.

Adjusted turnout dates and/or season of use would be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

To implement this Alternative, AMPs/grazing systems would have to be developed for 114 allotments in the "Improve" category.

Wildlife Management

Two Habitat Management Plans would be developed (see Table 2.4):

TABLE 2.4
PROPOSED HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Species	Area	Acreage
Deer/Sage Grouse	East of Bear Lake	15,410
Deer/Sharp-tailed Grouse	King Creek	5,210

Approximately 4,131 acres of big game winter/spring range; about 3,215 acres of sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse seasonal ranges; and about 38 acres of nongame habitat would be improved. Bitterbrush plantings would be done to improve approximately 417 acres of big game winter range.

Alternative E would provide winter range for 7,251 deer and 555 elk on public lands.

Six miles of fence would be modified to improve big game movement.

Six goose nesting platforms would be built on riparian parcels along the Bear River.

Two 500-gallon guzzlers would be developed on the Bear Lake Plateau. Exclosures would be constructed around the guzzlers.

Approximately 22,344 acres would be closed to snowmobiles on big game winter ranges.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Alternative E would be the same as Alternative C and would continue with present ORV designations contained in the Pocatello ORV Designation Plan (08/15/80) and new designations added in the Caribou-Bear Lakes areas (refer to Map 16). ORV user designations in the Pocatello and Blackfoot River SRMAs would be determined by future activity plans. These SRMAs would total 64,532 acres.

A total of 198,350 acres would be open to wheeled ORV use and 209,127 acres would be open to over-snow ORV use. BLM would limit wheeled ORVs to existing roads and trails on 65,811 acres and over-snow ORVs on big game winter range on 33,010 acres. A total of 320 acres would be closed to wheeled ORV use and 22,344 acres would be closed to snowmobiles to protect wintering big game.

Fourteen new recreation sites would be developed under this Alternative (refer to Map 16).

The following visual resources management designations would be made: Class I, 11,338 acres; Class II, 27,800 acres; Class III, 51,960 acres; and Class IV, 173,383 acres.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Under Alternatives E, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated totaling 4,506 acres of public land. (See Appendix B and Map 16.) The three ACECs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Research and Natural Areas (RNA)

Under Alternatives D, RNA designations would be made for seven areas, totaling 1,494 acres. These seven areas are: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Oneida Narrows, Pine Gap, Robbers Roost Creek, and Travertine Park (See Map 16). The seven RNAs would be protected by restrictions on mining, grazing, and ORVs.

Cultural Resources Management

NSO restrictions would be imposed on 5 acres of Historic Railroad Grades, 10 acres in Blackrock Canyon and 40 acres of Historic Trail Segments.

Forest Management

Under Alternative E, approximately 9,949 acres of commercial forest land would be available for selective and shelterwood cutting. An additional 808 acres of predominately lodgepole pine would be available for timber harvest under a clearcut cutting system.

Approximately 27,106 acres of woodland would be available for the production of woodland products: firewood, posts/poles, and Christmas trees.

Until a decision is made on the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs, 2,559 acres of commercial forest land of predominately Douglas-fir would be placed in a deferred category. An additional 5,069 acres of woodland would also be place in a deferred category for the same reason.

There would be 1,279 acres withdrawn from the timber base as a result of Timber Productivity Capability Classification Inventory conducted in the District in 1984. This acreage was withdrawn because of low productivity, unstable slopes, and/or problem with regeneration.

A maximum of the 600 acres of Juniper cutting for watershed improvement in the Soda Springs area under this Alternative.

Riparian and Water Quality

Under Alternative E, 6.75 miles of stream would be improved in condition. A total of 17.10 miles of riparian stream would be sold or exchanged (refer to Map 6). About 83.84 miles of riparian habitat would be maintained in its existing good to fair condition. With this Alternative 3.20 miles of stream would be expected to deteriorate from its current condition. Riparian pastures would be created through 7.25 miles of fencing with this Alternative.

Soils and Watershed Management

Erosion monitoring would occur on 20 allotments (refer to Appendix H) to determine how much actual erosion is occurring. Approximately 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range.

Approximately 948 acres that would continue to be closed to grazing (unallotted No.0036)in Oneida Narrows and 600 acres of disturbed lands would be reclaimed on Woodall Mountain and Trail Creek. Approximately 360 acres of ashy soil would be protected from surface disturbance and 600 acres of Juniper cutting would occur to increase understory production.

Approximately 400 acres (steep slopes) in Oneida Narrows in grazing allotments 4062 and 4073 will be monitored for soil erosion.

Fire Management

Full suppression fire management guidelines would be followed on 253,143 acres. All existing recreation sites and proposed development sites would have suppression restrictions including no retardant, no heavy equipment,and no fireline explosives. Under this Alternative, 11,338 acres would be managed under the suppression restrictions to maintain wilderness quality. No other areas would be placed in the restricted category except as mentioned in the Standard Operating Procedures (Part I). Under this Alternative, 11,240 acres would be burned for vegetation manipulation.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

The various Alternatives discussed in this chapter would have differing impacts to the environment. A summary comparison of these impacts if presented in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5
COMPARATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY

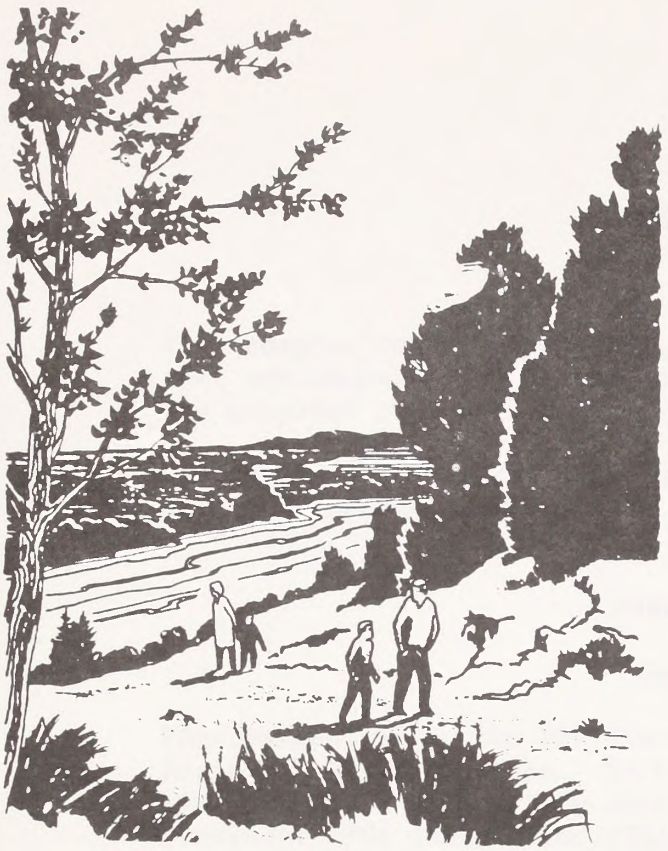
	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
ENERGY & MINERALS					
LEASABLE, FLUID					
Leased w/standard/seasonal stipulations	No Change	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Decrease (moderate)	Increase (minor)
Leased w/NSO	No Change	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (moderate)	Decrease (minor)
Closed to Leasing	No Change	No Change	Decrease (minor)	No Change	Decrease (minor)
LEASABLE, NON-ENERGY					
Closed to Leasing	No Change	Increase (minor)	No Change	Increase (minor)	No Change
LOCATABLE					
Open to Claim Location	No Change	No Change	No Change	Decrease (minor)	No Change
Closed to Claim Location	No Change	No Change	No Change	Increase (minor)	No Change
SALABLE					
Open to Mineral Material Use	No Change	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)
Closed to Mineral Material Use	No Change	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)
LANDS					
Acres Retained	Decrease (moderate)	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (moderate)	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (minor)
Acres Disposed	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)

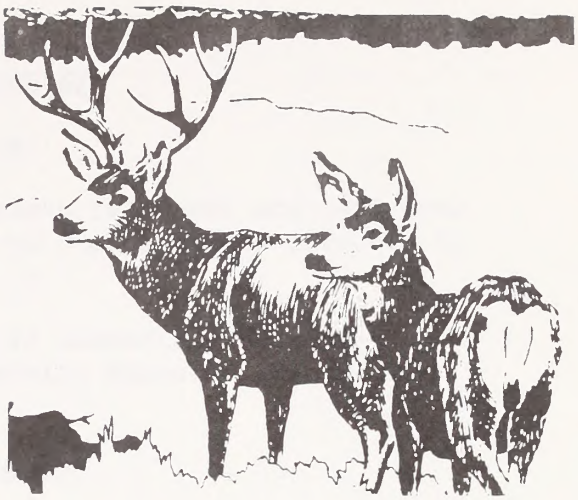
TABLE 2.5
COMPARATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
LIVESTOCK GRAZING					
ECOLOGICAL RANGE CONDITION					
PNC	No Change	Increase (minor)	No Change	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)
Late Seral	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)	No Change	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)
Mid Seral	No Change	Decrease (minor)	No Change	Decrease (moderate)	Decrease (minor)
Early Seral	No Change	Decrease (minor)	No Change	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (minor)
Disturbed	Decrease (minor)	No Change	No Change	No Change	Decrease (minor)
LIVESTOCK AUMs	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)	Increase (moderate)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)
WILDLIFE HABITAT					
NUMBERS					
Elk	No Change	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)
Deer	No Change	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)
BIG GAME WINTER HABITAT					
Satisfactory	No Change	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)
SAGE GROUSE HABITAT					
Satisfactory	No Change	Increase (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE HABITAT					
Satisfactory	No Change	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)	Increase (minor)

TABLE 2.5
COMPARATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
RECREATION					
RECREATION SITES					
Developed	No Change	Increase (moderate)	Increase (major)	Increase (moderate)	Increase (major)
ORV DESIGNATIONS					
Open	No Change	Decrease (major)	No Change	Decrease (major)	No Change
Closed	No Change	Increase (major)	No Change	Increase (major)	No Change
Limited	No Change	Increase (major)	No Change	Increase (major)	No Change
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Sites Protected	Increased (minor)	Increase (minor)	No Change	Increase (major)	No Change
FOREST MANAGEMENT					
Commerical Forest Land Available	No Change	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (minor)
RIPARIAN					
MILES					
Improved	No Change	Increase (moderate)	Decrease (major)	Increase (major)	Increase (minor)
Maintain	No Change	Decrease (minor)	Decrease (major)	Decrease (major)	Decrease (minor)
Deteriorate	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
SOILS					
ACRES					
Protected	No Change	Increase (minor)	No Change	Increase (moderate)	Increase (minor)
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS					
INCOME (from Public Lands)					
Direct & Secondary	$3,000,700	$3,695,900	$3,657,500	$3,395,900	$3,657,500
EMPLOYMENT					
Positions Generated	186	218	218	205	214
ACCESS					
Acres obtained due to access	No Change	37,300 (moderate increase)	No Change	No Change	No Change





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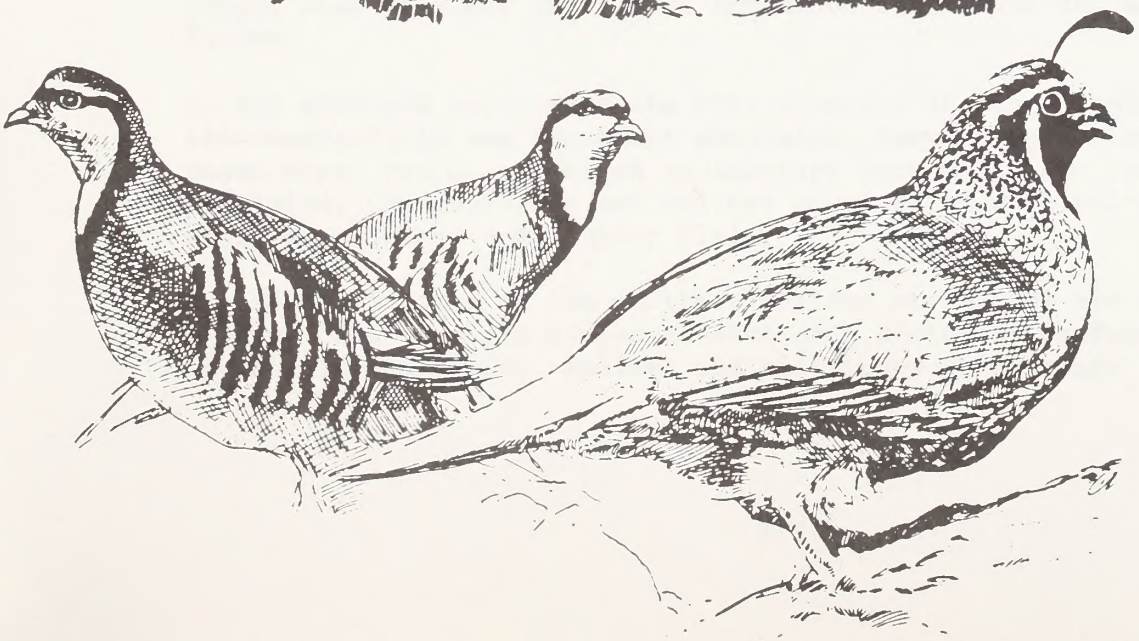
Affected Environment



CHAPTER 3
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the PRA. It emphasizes resources and land uses that are addressed by the planning issues or that would be affected by the proposed alternatives.

The information presented in this chapter is summarized from more detailed information available in the Pocatello Resource Area Office.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Geologic Setting

Physiographically, the PRA lies in the northernmost extension of the Basin and Range Province. To the immediate west and north of the PRA lies the Snake River Plain section of the Columbia Intermountain Province. The Snake River Plain consists of a series of recent lava flows that are as much as 70 miles wide. Many of these flows are so recent that soil cover has not yet developed on them.

To the east of the PRA lie the Wyomide Mountain Ranges, a series of ranges that form the western boundary of the Middle Rocky Mountain or Wyoming Basin Physiographic Province. The Snake River, Salt River, and Pruess Ranges represent a belt of closed folds and thrust faults in which movement has been eastward along westward dipping fault planes. These ranges are part of the geologically complex Overthrust Belt which extends north-south through the Rocky Mountain region.

Within the southern half of the PRA, the topography and structure is typical of that found in the Great Basin. The Malad and Bear River Ranges, and to a somewhat lesser extent the Portneuf Range, extend north-south, rise abruptly from the adjacent valley floors, and are products of block faulting along the perimeters. The ranges are separated from each other by broad alluvial valleys. Elevations in these ranges rise to 9,600 feet; some are 4,000 feet above the adjacent valley floors.

In the northern portion of the PRA, a series of less prominent ranges, the Chesterfield and Blackfoot Mountains, form a transitional zone to the Snake River Plain. Although sedimentary rock units are found in these mountains, the foothills and valleys are covered with volcanic rock units from the adjacent Snake River Plain.

Exposed rock units in the southern portion of the PRA are of sedimentary origin. The mountain ranges consist of a series of sandstones, limestones, dolomites, shales, and siltstones which range in age from

Cambrian to Tertiary. The mountain ranges are extensively faulted and are structurally complex. Young alluvial material fills the intervening valleys.

Hydrology

Groundwater flow systems in the PRA are closely tied to the structurally complex thrust fault fold/horstgraben geology of the area. Minor flow systems are also associated with limestone caverns, intra-canyon lava flows, geothermal convection, lake beds, and flood gravels.

Rolston and Mayo, et al.(1983), completed a study of the hydrology and springs associated with the Meade Peak Thrust System in 1983. The study indicated the presence of a deep, thrust block controlled system that allows water to move from the eastern high mountain ranges west into the Blackfoot Reservoir and Bear River area. Other studies completed in the Portneuf River and Bear River Range indicate that flow systems in these areas also cut across mountain ranges, producing inter-basin flows.

Dissolved solids in these deep flow systems and the thermal flow systems in the PRA are high. Total dissolved solids range from 800 to 2400 mg/l in the eastern portion of the PRA and from 500 to 43,000 mg/l in the western portion of the PRA. Radioactive levels in springs and surface flows in the Soda Springs and Pocatello areas is the subject of an ongoing Environmental Protection Agency study. Radioactive elements are present in the springs and streams near Soda Springs; however, the concentrations are within existing Federal standards and do not exceed background levels observed in the western United States. Phosphate ore, which is mined extensively in the PRA, is not water soluble prior to being processed. Thus, it has no effect on water quality in the area.

Shallow ground water flow systems are also found in the valleys throughout the PRA. Recharge for these systems takes place in the adjacent mountain ranges. Springs that originate from these systems have low conductivity, low dissolved solids, good water quality, and variable flows.

Federal Mineral Estate

Because the reserved mineral estate varied with different land disposal laws at the time lands were patented, the Federal mineral estate managed by the BLM within any given area is generally different than the surface acres managed. The Federal mineral estate of the PRA is outlined by category in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1
MINERAL STATUS OF LANDS WITHIN THE PRA

	Oil & Gas	Geothermal	Phosphate	Locatable Minerals	Salable Minerals
BLM Surface with Mineral Estate	264,001	264,001	264,001	264,001	264,001
Other Federal Mineral Estate	22,860	22,860	22,860	22,860	22,860
Private Surface/ Federal Minerals	101,270	95,488	255,097	95,488	95,488
State Surface/ Federal Minerals	5,272	5,112	101,001	5,112	5,112
Total Mineral Estate	393,403	387,461	642,959	387,461	387,461
Not Available for Mineral Exploration and Development	38,895	38,895	38,895	57,211	68,604
Total Acres Available	354,508	348,566	604,064	330,250	318,157
Total Acres Leased	275,000 (est.) 1/	0	17,372 2/	-	-
Total Mining Claims/ Permits	-	-	-	125 claims (2,500 acres)	12 permits (200 acres est.)
Total Acres Under Application	75,000 (est.) Simult. and Other Offers	0	702 3/ 3,148 4/	-	-

1/ est. = Estimate
2/ Excludes USFS and Indian lands
3/ Prospecting Permits/Applications
4/ Lease/Fringe Applications

Solid Leasable Minerals

The PRA is situated in one of the world's major phosphate producing regions. Phosphate mining has been an economic factor in southeastern Idaho since 1907.

The development in 1946 of the Gay Mine, located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, signaled the beginning of Idaho's present-day phosphate mining/fertilizer industry. High mining costs plus technological advances in mining equipment and larger capacity shovels and trucks forced the labor intensive underground phosphate mines to close. The western phosphate rock demands are met by a few high volume, capital intensive open pit operations in southeastern Idaho's higher-grade, more easily accessible deposits.

Several open-pit mines opened during the early 1960s, including: Simplot's Conda Mine, El Paso Natural Gas Company's Dry Valley (Maybe Canyon) Mine, and Stauffer's Wooley Valley Mines. During the early 60s, the fertilizer industry expanded, but a sudden loss of market, rising mining costs, and competition from cheaper Florida phosphate operations caused a slowdown in Idaho's phosphate industry.

Activity again peaked in 1974 when the world price for phosphate increased dramatically and the majority of Florida's production went into the export market. Since that time, the western field has gone through cyclic periods of phosphate rock demand. Presently, the fertilizer industry is in a slump, however, the elemental phosphorous industry is holding its own.

Estimated phosphate resources and reserves presently under lease within the PRA are about 554,360,000 tons. A large, but unquantified, tonnage of phosphate is contained within other lands classified as prospectively valuable for phosphate or evaluated as Known Phosphate Leasing Areas (KPLAs). Phosphate resources within the PRA which are not under lease equals or exceeds the amount presently under lease.

Within the PRA, not including lands within the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest, there are about 144,825 acres of land classified as prospectively valuable for phosphate. This includes about 20,195 acres which have been classified as KPLA (high potential).

There are six mine operators and two mining contractors who mine phosphate in southeastern Idaho. These companies directly employ about 1,900 with an annual payroll of about $90,000,000. Additionally, these operations spend another $115,000,000 on operating expenses (capital expenditures, tires, parts, fuel, electricity, gas, railroad, overhead, equipment rental, custodial and guard service, etc.). The annual tonnage and royalty production from Federal leases over the past 10 years is shown in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2
ANNUAL TONNAGE AND ROYALTY FOR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED
IDAHO FEDERAL PHOSPHATE OPERATIONS, 1975-1985
(VALUES IN 1000's OF TONS AND 1000's OF DOLLARS)

	Year										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTALS											
Tonnage	6692	5778	5855	6633	7152	7508	7287	5577	6744	6969	6497
Royalty	2841	2851	2657	3388	3595	3633	3579	2794	4295	5024	5116

The current situation with Agri-business (record high inventories of corn and grain, low agricultural exports, and high finished fertilizer inventories) have produced low phosphate rock demands. This condition is expected to last for the balance of 1987 and 1988. Expected annual production from leases within the PRA and on adjacent Forest Service land will be in the 4 to 6 million tons per year range for the next two years. Growth in the western phosphate industry is expected to keep pace with the growth in the Nation's Gross National Product, or about 3 percent. This is lower than the expected growth rate indicated in the 1976 Phosphate EIS.

Although only one-half of Idaho's phosphate production is consumed by the fertilizer industry, mine production will continue to be dependent upon the strength of the agricultural sector, especially the mid-western United States. The elemental phosphorous industry has declined somewhat during the 1970s and is expected to maintain present levels during the length of this RMP.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas

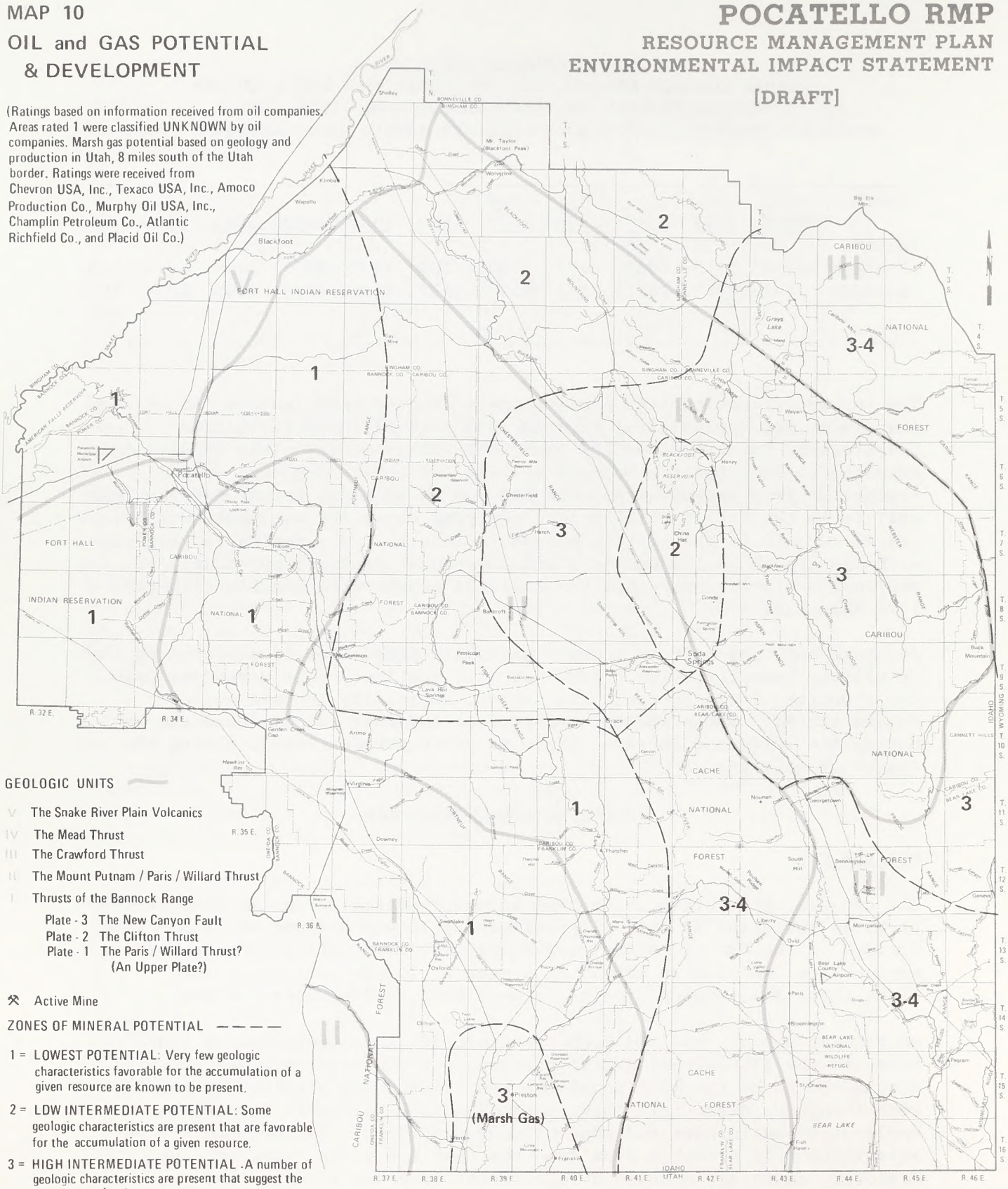
Oil and gas exploration in the PRA intensified following the discoveries at Pineview, Utah, in 1975. Approximately 30 exploration wells have been drilled in the PRA since that discovery. Federal permits for geophysical exploration (NOIs) were issued at a rate of 10 per year until 1984. Since that time, exploration has slowed to 1 to 3 permits per year.

No production has resulted from the exploration in southeastern Idaho; however, the Idaho-Wyoming-Utah portion of the Overthrust Belt is still considered to be the most promising new oil and gas province in the U.S. Even though no discoveries have been made, several tests in various exploration wells have had good oil and gas shows. Exploration activities will probably slow down the next few years; however, any discovery could again bring a significant increase in activity.

MAP 10
OIL and GAS POTENTIAL & DEVELOPMENT

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

(Ratings based on information received from oil companies. Areas rated 1 were classified UNKNOWN by oil companies. Marsh gas potential based on geology and production in Utah, 8 miles south of the Utah border. Ratings were received from Chevron USA, Inc., Texaco USA, Inc., Amoco Production Co., Murphy Oil USA, Inc., Champlin Petroleum Co., Atlantic Richfield Co., and Placid Oil Co.)



GEOLOGIC UNITS

- V The Snake River Plain Volcanics
- IV The Mead Thrust
- III The Crawford Thrust
- II The Mount Putnam / Paris / Willard Thrust
- I Thrusts of the Bannock Range
  - Plate - 3 The New Canyon Fault
  - Plate - 2 The Clifton Thrust
  - Plate - 1 The Paris / Willard Thrust? (An Upper Plate?)

⚒ Active Mine

ZONES OF MINERAL POTENTIAL

1 = LOWEST POTENTIAL: Very few geologic characteristics favorable for the accumulation of a given resource are known to be present.

2 = LOW INTERMEDIATE POTENTIAL: Some geologic characteristics are present that are favorable for the accumulation of a given resource.

3 = HIGH INTERMEDIATE POTENTIAL .A number of geologic characteristics are present that suggest the occurrence of a given resource.

4 = HIGHEST POTENTIAL · Many geologic features are present that indicate the occurrence of a given resource.

(To convert to ratings used in RMP: 1= Low, 2= Moderate, 3&4= High Potential, See Appendix G)

In 1981, the USGS estimated that the Overthrust Belt contains undiscovered recoverable reserves of 6.7 billion barrels of oil and 58.4 trillion cubic feet of gas (PI, 1981). Probable reserves of natural gas were estimated to be 13.2 to 19.2 trillion cubic feet by the Potential Gas Committee in 1985.

The PRA received a rating of the oil and gas potential of various parts of the area from six companies. Chevron was the only company which rated nearly the entire PRA. These companies rated most areas east of the Portneuf Range at 2-3 (on a scale of 1-4) and rated most of the remaining areas as unknown. Placid, Amoco, and Texaco rated most of the eastern portion of the PRA (east of the Soda Hills and the Bear River Range) as being the highest potential (4) for oil and gas (See Map 10).

Most of the exploration for oil and gas in the PRA has taken place east of the Paris-Willard Thrust. Chidsey (1984) has defined a 6-mile wide area along the leading edge of the Paris-Willard Thrust as a source for several subthrust targets. So far, no wells have penetrated either the Crawford Thrust or the Paris-Willard Thrust in spite of the presence of an estimated 49,000 foot section of "stacked" sedimentary beds.

Geothermal

Geothermal exploration peaked between 1978-80 in the PRA. Most of the exploration activity during this period targeted the Grays Lake area, although some activity took place near Freedom and Soda Springs.

Three geothermal exploration wells have been drilled. Two wells were drilled by Sun Oil Company near Preston and one well was drilled by Phillips and Hunt near Soda Springs. The bottom hole temperature of the well near Preston was 250 degrees F. The geothermal resources of the area are confined to the highly faulted belt of the Basin and Range Geothermal Province which lies just west of the Wasatch front and extends north from Utah through this area.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources classifies the Preston/Cleveland area as high potential for warm water geothermal resources. Other areas which have potential are Lava Hot Springs, Downey, Soda Springs/Blackfoot Reservoir, Grays Lake, Freedom, Bear Lake, and north of Chubbuck.

The development of geothermal resources in the PRA will likely be limited to warm water utilization such as space heating and swimming pools.

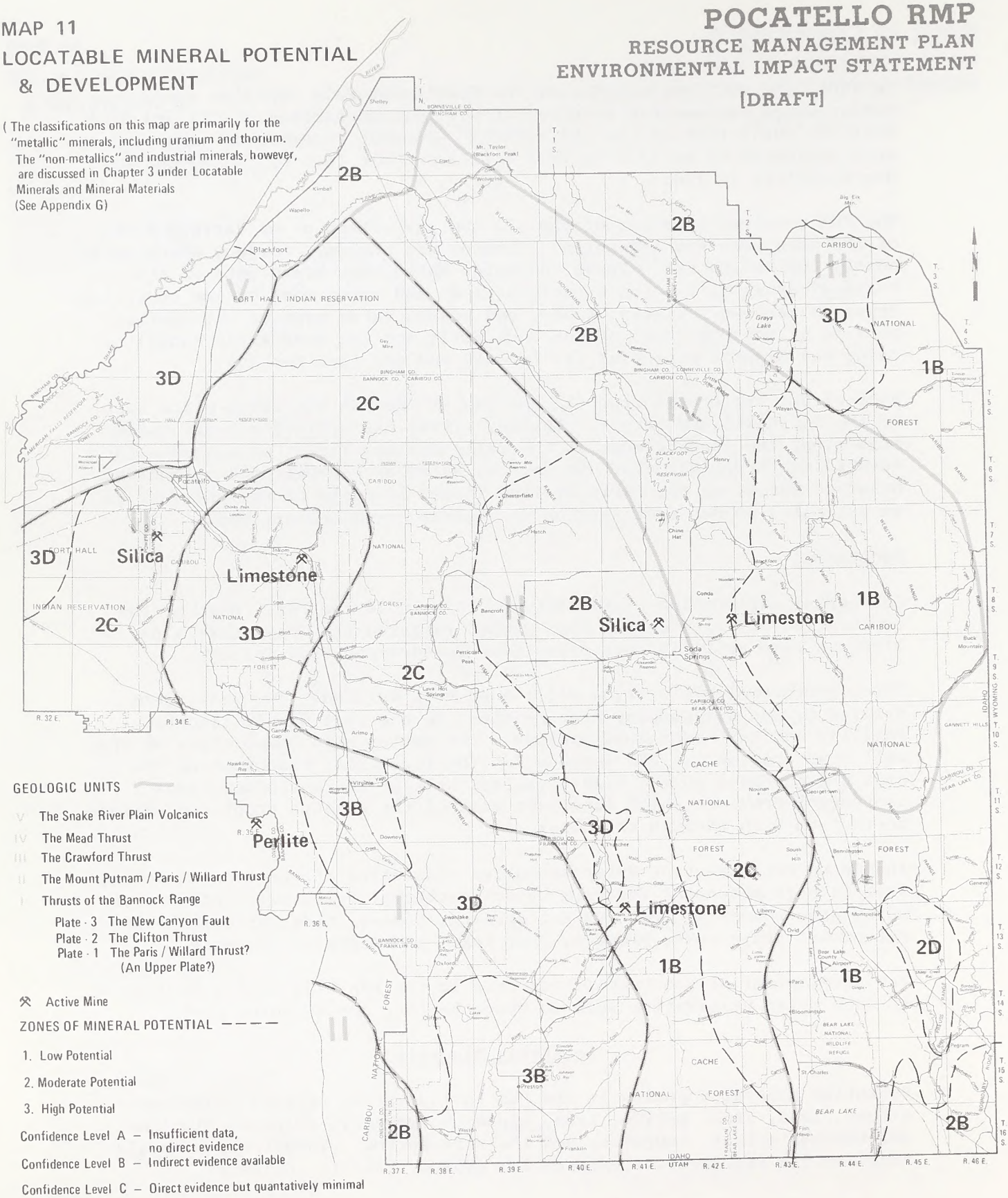
Locatable Minerals

Potential mineral deposits in the PRA include gold, copper, manganese, silver, lead, zinc, barium, iron, vanadium, mercury, sulphur, aluminum, molybdenum, cobalt, tungsten, and the rare earths. Industrial minerals found in the PRA (perlite, diatomite, gypsum, calcite, dolomite,

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 11
LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL & DEVELOPMENT

(The classifications on this map are primarily for the "metallic" minerals, including uranium and thorium. The "non-metallics" and industrial minerals, however, are discussed in Chapter 3 under Locatable Minerals and Mineral Materials (See Appendix G)



GEOLOGIC UNITS

- V The Snake River Plain Volcanics
- IV The Mead Thrust
- III The Crawford Thrust
- II The Mount Putnam / Paris / Willard Thrust
- I Thrusts of the Bannock Range
  - Plate - 3 The New Canyon Fault
  - Plate - 2 The Clifton Thrust
  - Plate - 1 The Paris / Willard Thrust? (An Upper Plate?)

⚒ Active Mine

ZONES OF MINERAL POTENTIAL ----

1. Low Potential
2. Moderate Potential
3. High Potential

Confidence Level A – Insufficient data, no direct evidence

Confidence Level B – Indirect evidence available

Confidence Level C – Direct evidence but quantatively minimal

Confidence Level D – Abundant direct and indirect evidence

(See Appendix G)

limestone, etc.) are also included, unless the particular industrial mineral is classified as "common variety". Mining claims are staked for these minerals as either placer or lode or both.

Mining for gold took place in the Mount Pisgah (Caribou) Mining District from 1870 to 1890. An estimated $250,000 to $3,000,000 per year was produced. Gold, copper, silver, and lead were mined from the Fort Hall Mining District, south of Pocatello, from 1902 to 1930, and again in 1956. A total ore value of about $700,000 was recovered. Minor gold, silver, copper, and lead mining also took place in the Bear Lake and Montpelier Mining Districts around the turn of the century.

At the present time, perlite, limestone, and silica are being mined in the PRA. The limestone and silica is being developed mostly from non-Federal mineral estate lands.

Perlite is being mined on Forest Service lands near Malad, and cement is being produced from private lands near Inkom, Idaho. The perlite plant near Malad produces expanded product for shipment. Much of the silica produced in the PRA is used in the elemental phosphate industry. These silica quarries are located on patented mining claims. Limestone mined from patented mining claims is used in a process by Kerr McGee to recover vanadium from ferrophosphorous, a by-product of the elemental phosphorous industry.

There are about 125 active mining claims located on public land in the PRA. In 1985, twenty-two new claims were staked in the Fort Hall Mining District near Pocatello. Activity was also taking place on nearby Forest Service lands where 260 new claims were staked. Most claims are concentrated in the Fort Hall, the Mount Pisgah, and the Bear Lake Mining Districts.

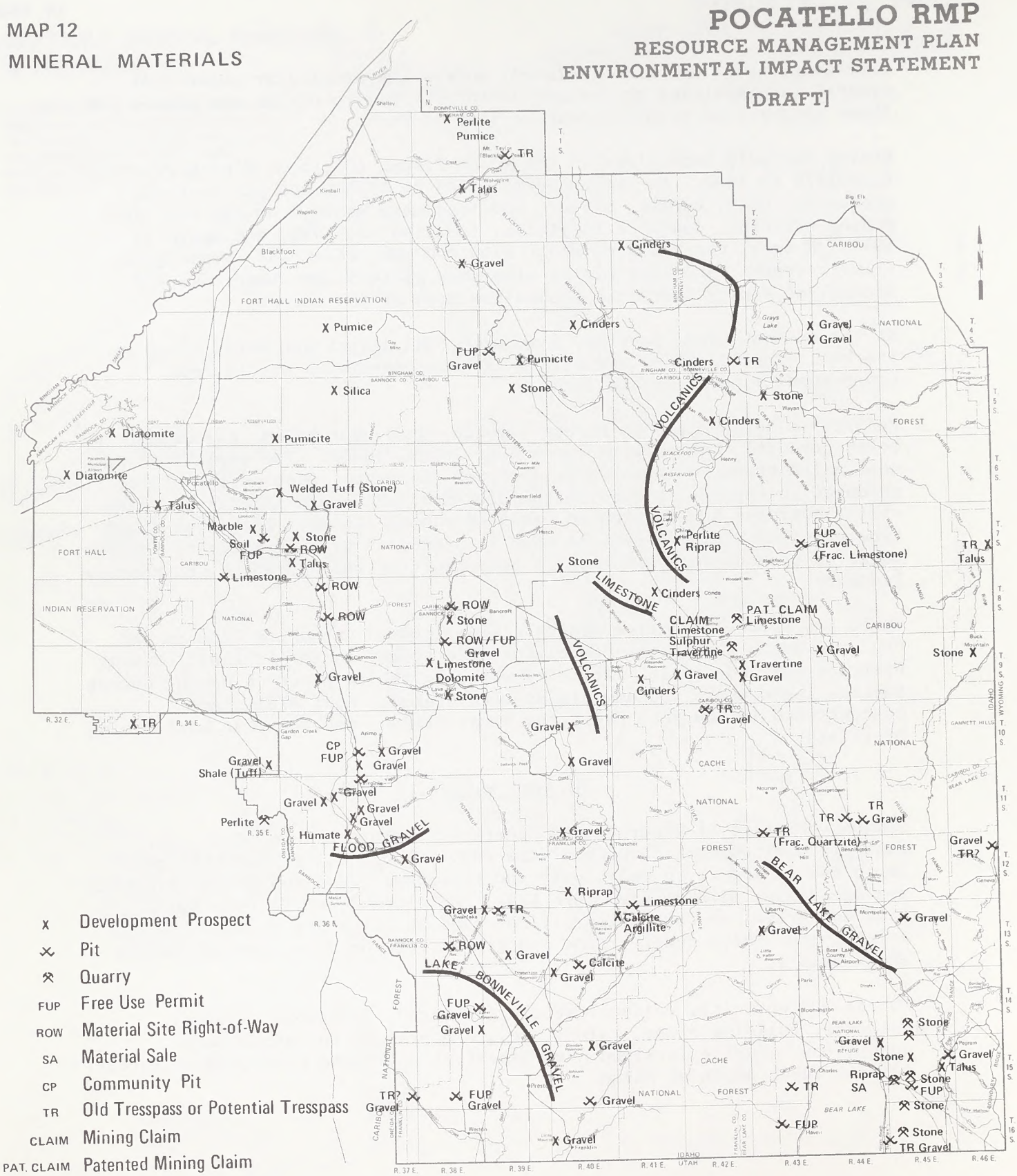
Mineral Materials

Common varieties of minerals and mineral materials are found in many geologic environments throughout the PRA. Good quality sand and gravel is in demand and is in relatively short supply. Sand and gravel deposits are associated with rivers, lake beds, and flood deposits (see Map 12). Sand and gravel is used primarily for road building and road maintenance. High quality sand and gravel for concrete work is also in short supply.

Pumice and pumicite, volcanic scoria (cinders), limestone, silica, dolomite, building stone, talus, etc., are present in rather large quantities. Pumice is mined near Blackfoot and Idaho Falls and on Forest Service lands north of Malad.

MAP 12
MINERAL MATERIALS

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]



- X Development Prospect
- ⚒ Pit
- ⚒ Quarry
- FUP Free Use Permit
- ROW Material Site Right-of-Way
- SA Material Sale
- CP Community Pit
- TR Old Tresspass or Potential Tresspass
- CLAIM Mining Claim
- PAT. CLAIM Patented Mining Claim

General Description of the Lands

The PRA has a total of 264,481 acres of public land administered by BLM. This scattered land pattern maintains some high public values, but due to the isolated nature, management is extremely difficult. The land uses on the public land are as varied as the resources it contains. Public lands provide areas for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreational uses (ORV, camping, hunting, fishing, skiing, etc.), access roads, and other uses.

Land ownership patterns in the PRA have been dictated primarily by the topography. Originally, the majority of privately owned lands in the PRA were obtained through agricultural entries such as the Homestead Act, Stock Raising Homestead Act, Desert Land Entries, Cash Entry, Timber Culture Act, public sales, and through mineral entry patents.

There is a total of 59,160 acres of public land under some form of withdrawal or classification. This includes 2,422 acres under a "Special Action" and a "Determination" to protect wildlife habitat for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Withdrawals include power site reserves, power projects, public water reserves, administrative sites (U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service), recreation/camp sites, stock driveway and one wildlife reserve. Other types of withdrawals or de facto withdrawals include land use classifications for recreation and public purposes. These withdrawn lands receive varying degrees of management, depending on the land uses and type of withdrawal.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations are issued for a variety of purposes, some short-term and others long-term. Short-term uses include agricultural leases, National Guard training areas, and other uses involving minimal land improvements. Long-term uses include rights-of-way for powerlines, highways, roads, pipelines, telephone lines, communication sites, electric power generation sites, and mineral material (sand and gravel) sites.

Major right-of-way corridors exist in the PRA. These corridors are areas that already have significant development for a particular use, such as electric power transmission lines, interstate highways, State highways, and railroads. It is recommended that BLM utilize utility avoidance "windows" rather than utility corridors to better accommodate rights-of-way in the future.

Known Land Exchange, Sale, or Land Acquisition Proposals

Exchange

Exchange of public land occur when parcels meet the criteria under Section 206 of FLPMA. Exchange of public land identified in retention areas would be subject to the plan amendment process.

Sale

Sales of public land occur when parcels meet the disposal criteria in Section 203 of the FLPMA. Most of these parcels are small, isolated, and unmanageable.

Isolated tracts are those parcels of public land that are surrounded by private lands, or are cut off from larger parcels of public land because of manmade improvements (roads, fences, canals, etc.) or natural features (rivers, canyons, etc.). In some cases, they may be an appendage of a larger block of public land that extends linearly into private land. These tracts may vary in size from less than one acre to several hundred acres.

Many parcels have no physical or legal public access. Others may have physical access but restricted legal access or vice versa. Because of this and their size, they do not receive as much management attention as more accessible tracts. As a result, unauthorized use of these isolated parcels is common. They are often an obstacle for the surrounding private landowner(s), who have to work around the frequently undefined property boundaries of these parcels. These are the types of parcels that the public expresses the greatest amount of interest in acquiring.

Some isolated parcels would often enhance a private land operation when, under private ownership, they could be put to their highest and best use. Other isolated parcels offer significant public values or resources such as riparian or wildlife habitat, cultural resource values, or watershed protection that require them to remain in public ownership.

Acquisition

Acquisition of private land is authorized under Section 205 of the FLPMA. This is accomplished primarily through land exchanges with private landowners and the State of Idaho. Acquisition of private or State land is considered only for those lands that are within the retention areas and would meet the public interest criteria in the FLPMA.

Agricultural

The majority of the private land holdings in the PRA are used for livestock operations and agricultural production. These uses involve minimal demands on public land and consist of use authorizations for agricultural facilities, access roads, and utilities.

Additional agricultural land could be developed by providing public land through sales or exchange already under agricultural use (in trespass), or through sales or exchanges on unimproved or unoccupied public land. However, these disposals would only be considered on lands located within transfer categories.

Land for Local Government and Community Expansion

The greatest need for public land by local governments is for use as mineral material sources for construction and maintenance projects and for rights-of-way, sanitary landfills, and public recreation sites. Mineral materials sites are made available through material sales and free use permits, while right-of-way grants are issued for other uses.

At the present time there is one sanitary landfill site on public land near Pocatello. This site occupies 120 acres of public land and is expected to provide for future needs in this area. Any additional landfill sites would be accommodated by a sale or exchange under provisions of Section 203 or Section 206 of the FLPMA.

There does not appear to be any need for community expansion on the public land. This is due primarily to the small, slowly growing population, the large number of subdivided private lots around the cities in the PRA, and the depressed housing market.

Unauthorized Use

There are numerous parcels of public land that are being used without authorization. This unauthorized use is primarily dry land farming that has occurred unknowingly over a long period of time. In some cases, extensive development and improvement has occurred, while, in other cases, the use is minimal.

Other types of unauthorized use of public land include irrigation ditches, buildings, powerlines, telephone lines, roads, fences, and dumps. Some of these uses can be curtailed and removed, while others may be authorized as appropriate under permit or right-of-way grant. Lands with unauthorized uses can also be considered for disposal through sale or exchange.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

The PRA currently has 415 grazing allotments used by 315 livestock operators: 48 are Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 permittees and the remaining 267 are Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lessees. The majority of the Section 3 allotments also contain State and/or private lands. Within the Section 3 allotments, the percent of Federal range varies from 10 percent to 100 percent, averaging approximately 80 percent.

Grazing permits and leases are authorized on 251,074 acres of public land with 182,008 acres administered as Section 3 licenses and 69,066 acres administered as Section 15 leases. There are also 2,861 acres of State Park land in the Indian Rocks State Park under a Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) patent I-017200 of April 25, 1968, reserving the grazing administration, including revenues generated, to the BLM.

There are 21,886 AUMs licensed for cattle, 7,035 AUMs for sheep, and 230 AUMs for horses. Approximately 3,506 AUMs are authorized for nonuse. (Figures vary from year to year.) A total of 32,657 AUMs have been allocated by both a 1963 range survey and the 1980 Bannock/Oneida EIS. There were 5,000 AUMs suspended from active preference through adjudication and the Bannock/Oneida EIS. These AUMs could become available if additional forage results from either range improvements or through the implementation of grazing management systems.

Currently, the following allotments have Allotment Management Plans (AMPs):

1. Inkom 5,511 acres
2. Bancroft 11,000 acres
3. Blackfoot River 317 acres

During 1977 and 1978, range condition was determined for the western portion of the PRA (Bannock/Oneida EIS area). The modified Soil Inventory Method (SIM) was the technique used. During 1984 and 1985 an Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) was conducted throughout the eastern portion of the PRA.

The Range Condition terminology used for the SIM method is tied more closely to a grazing point of view. The Ecological Condition reflects the results of comparing the existing plant community on a particular soil with the climax or Potential Natural Community (PNC) that should be on that site, barring man's influence. These two methods have differing nomenclature yet describe similar concepts. Table 3.3 illustrates this.

TABLE 3.3
RANGE CONDITION COMPARISON

ESI-Ecological Condition	SIM-Range Condition
Potential Natural Community	Excellent
Late Seral	Good
Mid Seral	Fair
Early Seral	Poor
Disturbed	Disturbed

The PNC is derived from natural environmental factors such as soils, topography, and climate, creating an environment best suited for that native plant community. It should not be assumed that late seral ecological condition is necessarily good condition for livestock

grazing. A plant community altered by burning, spraying, or mechanical treatment may rate out as early seral ecological condition, but may be good or even excellent condition for livestock grazing. The Bannock/Oneida EIS used only the good, fair, and poor condition classes. The ESI survey found only 764 acres, or 0.3 percent in PNC. For the entire PRA, the condition classes are as follows: 145,002 acres, or 68 percent in late seral; 59,518 acres, or 28 percent, mid seral; 4,446 acres, or 2 percent, early seral; and 2,645 acres, or 1 percent disturbed. The later figure, for the most part, represents agricultural trespass but could include gravel pits, unsuccessful seedings, weeds, mining, or other disturbances.

Generally, livestock can make use of level to moderately steep terrain, e.g., less than 50 percent slope. Previous Unit Resource Analysis data has shown about 10 percent of the PRA unsuitable for grazing. Approximately 50 percent of the PRA has slopes in excess of 30 percent. In terrain this steep, cattle will only graze the valleys and two or three hundred yards of the lower slopes. Sheep can be expected to utilize such slopes more fully, but they comprise only a fraction of the livestock grazing public land.

An Apparent Trend Inventory was conducted in conjunction with the ESI. Trend may be explained as the direction a plant community is heading in comparison to where it is now (Stoddart, Smith, 1975). If the plant community succession is towards the potential community or towards management objectives for the community, then the trend is upward. If there is no change in the plant community, then the trend is static. If the plant community succession is away from the potential community or management objectives for the community, then the trend is downward. The results of the apparent trend inventory is 20 percent upward, 76 percent static, and 4 percent downward.

Livestock grazing on BLM lands generally occurs between May 1 and November 30; however, some early spring and late fall use is authorized. Approximately 20 percent of the operations use the public land in the spring, then they move to either U.S. Forest Service lands or State lands in the summer, and then return to public land in the fall. The remaining 80 percent are Section 15 lessees. Section 15 lessees use public land in conjunction with their private lands under an approved season-of-use.

Currently, the PRA has four significant problems affecting range management:

1. Fragmented land pattern
2. Livestock concentrating on riparian areas
3. Poor livestock grazing distribution
4. Undesirable vegetation

Approximately 80 percent of the operators are Section 15 lessees. This involves 69,066 acres of public land. Since the majority of these lands

are used in conjunction with private lands and are extremely fragmented, effective grazing systems are extremely difficult to implement and maintain.

Excessive livestock utilization on riparian areas has existed ever since livestock was introduced on public land. The PRA has identified approximately 129.5 miles, or 777 acres, of riparian areas that receive heavy livestock grazing.

Poor livestock distribution occurs throughout most of the PRA to one degree or another. This results from the lack of watering areas, poor salt distribution, lack of fencing, and not enough BLM field inspections.

Musk thistle, Canada thistle, Dyer's woad, leafy spurge, and Knap-weed continue to spread throughout the PRA. There has been some control, however, not enough to make any real difference. Low larkspur and Foothill Deathcamas occur throughout the lower foothills and drainages. Some cattle loss has been attributed to low larkspur in Marsh Valley, 30 miles south of Pocatello, near the Wiregrass Reservoir area.

WILDLIFE, THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife habitat is composed principally of high quality native ranges. The types most commonly found are sagebrush/grass 65 percent, mountain brush 10 percent, aspen 4 percent, Douglas-fir 7 percent, juniper/mountain mahogany 9 percent, maple 4 percent, with marshlands and riparian areas making up the remaining 1 percent.

Wildlife species diversity is high as a result of the diversity of habitat types and the abundance of water. Because of limited space, only major species will be addressed in this document. Management direction for sensitive species will be consistent with the BLM's Sensitive Species Management direction (BLM/IDF&G MOU 1986).

Wildlife habitat condition was rated satisfactory or unsatisfactory based on the habitat requirements needed by the species to maintain and produce a viable population. Ecological condition as determined by the range inventory was the primary factor in delineating satisfactory and unsatisfactory habitats. Other things considered were:

- Age and form class of key browse species.
- Presence or absence of key vegetation classes and their condition in riparian communities.
- Apparent forage diversity.

Wildlife numbers for big game species were taken from the Idaho Fish and Game Department's five-year plans for elk and deer. These plans call for

an increase of 500 deer and 305 elk in the herd units covered in this RMP. Wildlife AUMs have not been calculated or allocated in this plan. For the purposes of comparison, 1 cattle equivalent AUM equals 6 deer AUMs or 2 elk AUMs. The amount of time spent by these animals on the winter range is figured at 5.5 months to cover periods of winter conditions at all altitudes where winter range is found.

Rocky Mountain Elk

Winter forage is the most important critical habitat component for approximately 500 elk dependant on public land for part or all of their winter food requirements.

Elk calving and summer ranges include Browns Canyon, Slug Creek, Schmid Ridge, Oneida Narrows, and Garden Gap. These are mostly mature stands of aspen and Douglas-fir with brushy understories and small clearings. They are currently in satisfactory condition and should remain so for some time.

According to Kuck (1984), natural succession of aspen to conifer types is probably the major cause of habitat loss for elk and deer. The Caribou National Forest has an aspen management program designed to set back succession of aspen stands. While the BLM administers in excess of 11,000 acres of aspen in deer and elk use areas, most of it is in stands too small to manage for any significant results. However, coordination with the adjacent Forest Service aspen management areas will be done whenever possible.

Of a total of 450,000 acres of big game winter range in the PRA, only 20 percent or 88,618, are BLM-administered. Approximately 18,800 of these acres are occupied by elk during the winter; 98 percent are in satisfactory condition. Winter ranges are often located near livestock feeding operations, and, once the elk find haystacks associated with these operations, depredation problems result. There are problems in four areas: Williams Creek, Stump Creek Ridge, Geneva Summit, and near Goshen. While most of the adjacent public land are in satisfactory condition, the foraging is easier at haystacks and the elk have little incentive to stay on the native range. Trapping operations have been run by the Idaho Fish and Game Department at Williams Creek and Stump Creek Ridge the last couple of years to capture and remove offending animals.

Two complete HMPs are directed at elk and their habitat - Stump Creek HMP and Schmid Ridge HMP. They call for monitoring and increased supervision to reduce late fall grazing which occurs to the detriment of the bitterbrush. They both need updating upon completion of this RMP.

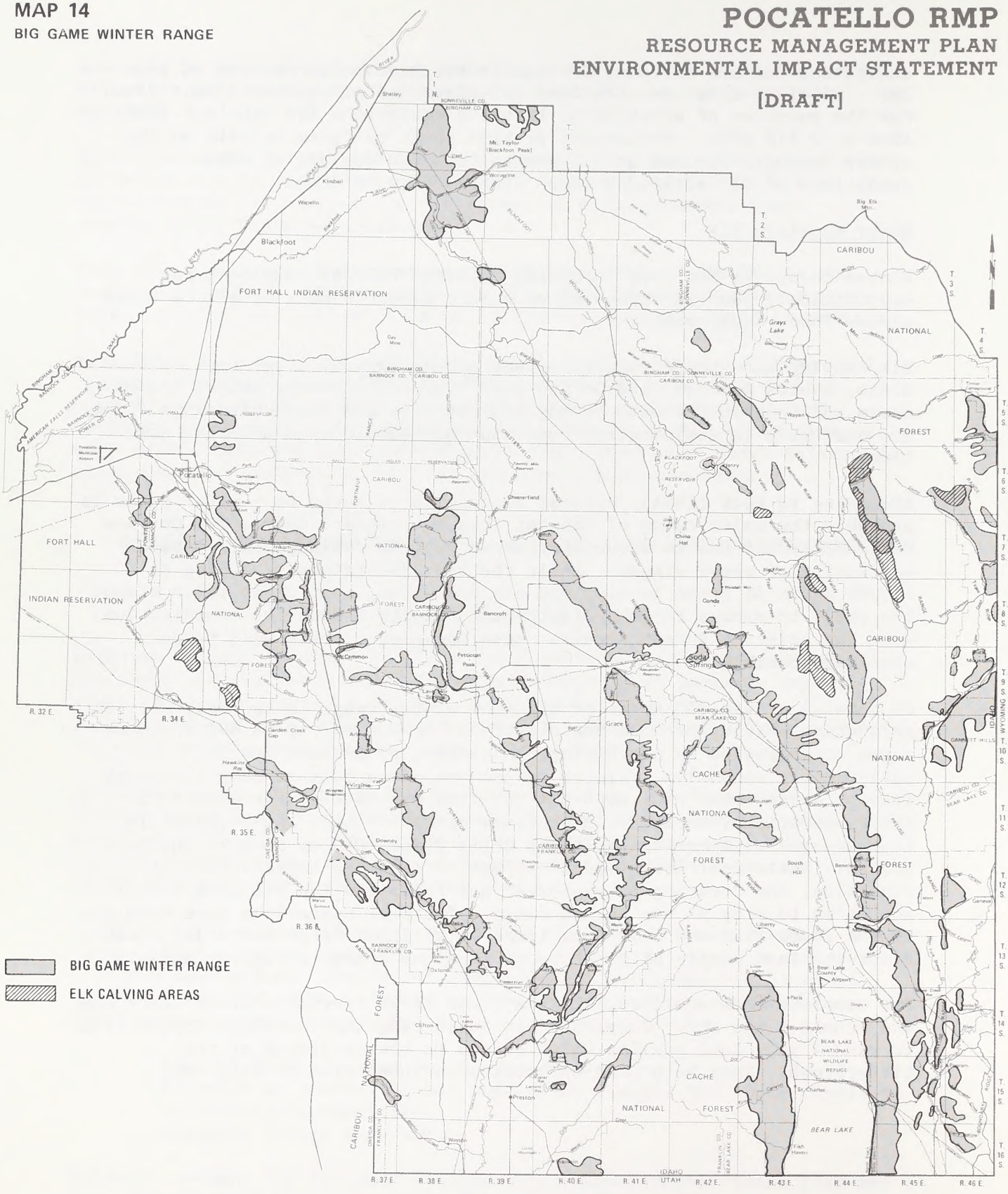
MAP 14

BIG GAME WINTER RANGE

POCATELLO RMP

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

[DRAFT]



Mule Deer

The PRA contains all or part of 12 Fish and Game herd units. Two units, 66 and 66A, do not have wintering deer on public land within the PRA boundary. The remaining units support about 47,100 deer, about 6,748 of which spend all or part of the winter on public land.

The situation is much the same as it is with elk. The summer habitat is good but winter range is in shorter supply. Overall winter range condition is 92 percent satisfactory with a few localized exceptions. Two HMPs are in effect to improve deer habitat - the Fish Haven and the Soda Hills. They both call for increased monitoring and possible changes in livestock season of use to improve deer habitat.

Probably the biggest handicap to habitat management in the PRA is the scattered nature of the public land. Of a total 450,285 acres of winter range inventoried, only 20 percent, or 88,618 acres, are BLM-administered. Of these public lands, 92 percent are in satisfactory condition. There are not a lot of opportunities to improve big game habitat on public land by reasonable economical means. Specific habitat improvements will be addressed in AMPs and HMPs in conjunction with grazing systems and plans for other resources.

Moose

Unlike deer and elk, moose in this part of the State do not have the typical summer range and winter range separation. Most moose in the PRA are found in home ranges which they use on a year-round basis. With their long legs, they are not restricted by snow depths as much as deer and elk. They are scattered throughout the PRA, but few are found on public land with any regularity. Therefore, they are not addressed in detail in this plan.

Upland Game Birds

The upland bird species found in the PRA are sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and chukar.

Sage grouse is the most widespread and the heaviest hunted species. The best sage grouse population in this area is found on the Bear Lake Plateau. Approximately 70,000 acres of sage grouse habitat are found in the PRA, with 89 percent in satisfactory condition. Possible habitat manipulation would include burning some sagebrush stands which are becoming decadent and of limited value to grouse. However, some of the same stands are a winter mainstay for deer wintering in the same area. Close cooperative efforts with the Idaho Fish and Game Department will be needed to determine the locations of any habitat improvements for sage grouse. Some fencing or improved management of riparian areas or wet meadows will improve sage grouse brood rearing areas.

The Columbian sharp-tailed grouse is a species once found widely distributed throughout the Great Basin. The bird is dependent on native ranges; however, the ranges have been reduced over the years due to farming, grazing, and fire prevention practices. Sharp-taileds are a sensitive State species although they are present in huntable populations in this part of the State. About 30,000 acres of sharp-tailed habitat are found primarily in the Pocatello, Goshen, and the Grays Lake Outlet/Willow Creek areas. Eighty-eight percent of this acreage is in good condition. Current populations have limited possibilities for increasing under existing conditions. A research project on sharp-tailed grouse in the Boise area may provide information which would help direct future management decisions.

Ring-necked pheasant and Hungarian partridge are found mostly in association with agricultural areas. Public land in this PRA supports so few that they are not addressed specifically in this RMP. Like chukars, which are also widely scattered, they will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis in AMPs or HMPs.

Waterfowl

Waterfowl habitat varies from major river systems to scattered stock ponds and marshes. Improved riparian areas along the Blackfoot and Bear rivers would enhance waterfowl production. Placement of goose nesting platforms would boost production by one to four geese/nest/year.

Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Species

Three wildlife species are endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 402, 43 CFR 870) occur in the PRA. Three sensitive plants are also found in the PRA.

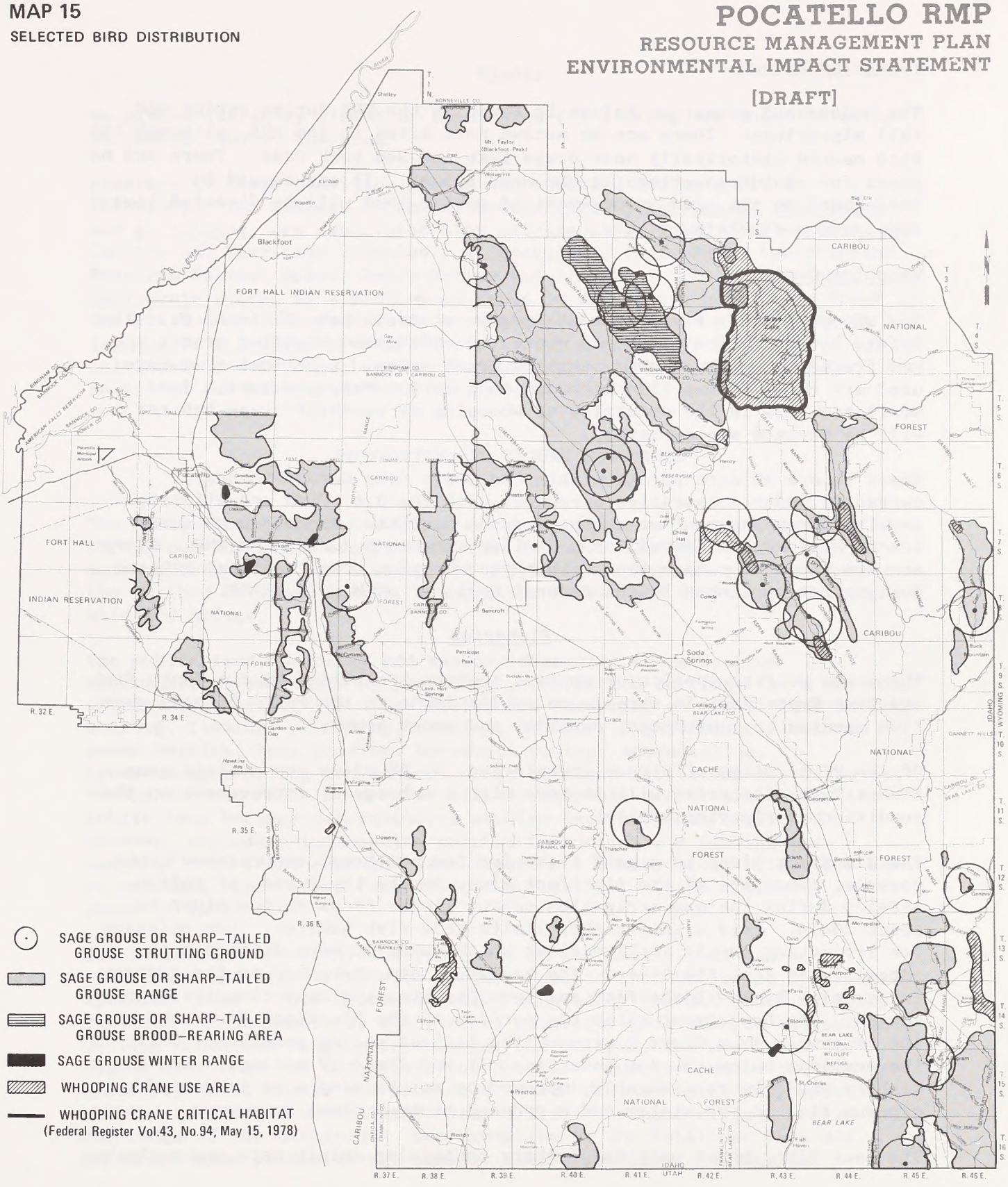
Bald Eagle

Wintering populations in Idaho range between 400 and 756 birds, based on the midwinter survey sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation. Between 50 and 125 of these birds winter in the PRA along the major river drainages and big game winter ranges. No nesting, current or historical, occurs on public land. There are also no known night roosts on public land.

Public land having regular daytime perches and those areas where nesting or night roosting may occurs in the future, will be managed to protect and enhance the habitat attractive to the birds.

MAP 15
SELECTED BIRD DISTRIBUTION

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]



Peregrine Falcon

The endangered peregrine falcon is found in the PRA during spring and fall migrations. There are no active nest sites in the PRA, although the bird nested historically near Grays Lake and Red Rock Pass. There are no plans for re-introductions in the near future. If any should be introduced to the area, management of public land will be directed toward supplying a stable prey base.

Whooping Crane

The Whooping Crane Foster Parent Program at Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge has created a situation where the endangered whooping cranes are now frequenting traditional sandhill crane areas. Locations they have used are shown on Map 15. Although they very rarely use public land, small acreages in the proximity of whooping or sandhill crane habitat will be managed appropriately.

There is one 40-acre parcel within the Grays Lake Refuge boundary currently under cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for management as whooping crane habitat. Two other 40-acre tracts will be considered for a similar agreement during the RMP. There are 894 acres of public land within the whooping crane critical habitat designation published in the Federal Register of May 15, 1978.

Fisheries

There are no fish species of special concern identified by the Idaho Fish and Game Department in streams on public lands in the PRA. Primary game fish species are cutthroat, rainbow, and brook trout.

Of the 97.44 miles of stream inventoried, 51.82 miles are contain game fish. These fisheries will improve with a subsequent improvement in the condition of riparian habitat.

The Blackfoot River is a good fisheries for cutthroat and rainbow trout. However, operation of the Blackfoot River Dam by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the non-irrigation season limits flows on the River to about 30cfs. This significantly limits game fish habitat. Dam releases for irrigation result in high flows which makes it very difficult to successfully fish the River. The impact of dam operation on the fishery is revealed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department stream classification survey. The Department rates the portion of the Blackfoot River above the reservoir as a Class I stream (the highest rating possible), while the sections below the dam have Class II and Class IV ratings. The River fishery would be considerably improved by maintaining a an increased minimum flow in the winter and a reduced maximum flows in summer.

The Bear River has a marginal fishery containing mainly carp and suckers.

Plants

No plants currently listed or candidates for listing are known to occur on public land in the area.

Presence of three sensitive plants was revealed during a field inventory. Two members of the milkvetch family, Astragalus spatulatus and A. jejunus, are associated with calcareous soil and rock outcrops in Caribou and Bear Lake counties. A. spatulatus is found in two proposed Research Natural Areas, Dairy Hollow and Pine Gap. The third plant, Salicornia rubra, is a pickleweed found in salt seeps near Stump Creek in Caribou County. No protection or designated areas are planned for A. jejunus or S. rubra; however, a monitoring plan for each will be initiated to determine trend. The same management strategy will be initiated for other plants as they are discovered.

RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

The public land within the PRA provide important recreation opportunities throughout the seven-county region in southeastern Idaho. The public land opportunities are diverse and supplement other agency lands such as the Caribou National Forest, Idaho State Parks, and Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

The public land generally add another dimension to recreation opportunities available by providing unrestricted settings for a variety of dispersed activities. Activities now occurring on public land include hunting, fishing, picniking, camping, ORV use, sightseeing, float and power boating, hang gliding, horseback riding, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and others. Most of these activities are dispersed throughout the PRA. No precise visitor use data are available for the public land because comprehensive studies have not been conducted. However, secondary information related to hunting and fishing was compiled from Idaho Fish and Game Department counts along with other data to estimate visitor use for selected activities. These estimates are shown in Table 3.4.

The recreation opportunities available on the public land can be identified and classified with a system called the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). This system has been adopted by the BLM and U.S. Forest Service. It is generally designed to classify lands along a recreational setting continuum ranging from large, undeveloped, low use areas to highly developed and intensively used areas. Public land in the PRA are generally small blocks and scattered tracks of land which fall only within the "roaded natural and rural classes". These classes are in the mid range of the continuum. One exception is the Petticoat Peak WSA, which contains primitive and semi-primitive settings. Management

considerations for the WSA are not evaluated in detail in this RMP because the wilderness status has yet to be decided by the U.S. Congress. Because of the narrow range of ROS classes in the PRA, they are not analyzed in detail in this RMP.

TABLE 3.4
RECREATION VISITOR USE ESTIMATES

Activity	Visitor Use Days BLM-administered Lands
Big Game Hunting	18,630 1/
Fishing	34,700 2/
Off-Road-Vehicle Use	5,050 3/
Hang gliding	200
Float Boating	120
Snowmobiling	2,700
Cross-country Skiing	600
Downhill Skiing	10,000 4/
Camping (Developed Sites)	7,600

1/ Estimated from Idaho Department of Fish & Game statistics for 1985 season which are attributable to public land.
2/ Estimated from 1975 Idaho Department of Fish & Game statistics.
3/ Includes motorcycle, 4-wheel drive, and all-terrain-vehicles
4/ The 1984-85 Caribou Ski Area data. Closed during 1985-86 season.

Outdoor recreation resources on public land attract visitors from local communities and nearby states, particularly Utah. The major attractions include outstanding fishing, hunting, and snowmobiling opportunities throughout the region. The public land in the PRA, while not containing the major recreation attractions, do play a significant role in the regional recreational setting. They provide access to other government lands and can be leased or acquired for recreation related projects by State and local agencies, and offer numerous opportunities for recreation close to cities and towns throughout the region.

Leases and patents have been issued for projects and uses under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. They include the Bannock County Sheriff's rifle range, two park extensions for the City of Pocatello, two Idaho Department of Fish and Game Department fishing access sites at Wiregrass Reservoir and Twin Lakes, an outdoor classroom area for the Cre-Act Corporation, a Boy Scout Camp, and the Bear Lake and Indian Rock State Parks. The Indian Rocks State Park has been closed since 1980. The patent is being reviewed to determine how the Park and associated lands will be handled. Recreation-related permits have been issued to use public land for the Caribou Ski Area, a cross-country ski yurt system, and several outfitting and guiding businesses.

The Caribou Ski Area is presently operated by the Northland Financial Corporation under a permit issued by the BLM. The ski area provides downhill skiing for an estimated 25,000 skiers each year. The owners intend to expand the facility by adding an additional lift and ski run. During the winter of 1985-86 the facility did not operate because of difficulties in obtaining liability insurance, a major problem currently affecting the recreation industry.

The yurt system is operated cooperatively by the City of Pocatello Parks and Recreation Department, Idaho State University, and Pocatello Nordic Ski Association. The system provides overnight facilities for nordic skiers.

Several commercial hunting guides and outfitters presently operate on public land within the PRA. BLM issues commercial special recreation permits, generating revenue from fees paid by outfitters.

Physical and legal access to recreation resources on public land is considered a major problem in the PRA. Public lands are scattered throughout, and access through adjacent private lands either is not available or has been closed. Access is considered a limiting factor for recreational use of the public land. As demand for public land recreation opportunities increase, easement acquisition will become more and more important.

The PRA has six BLM semi-developed camping areas capable of accommodating about 400 people. Facilities that are provided include toilets, tables, and fire grills. New facilities were installed at the Goodenough Creek access site in 1985. Facilities at the five other areas are in fair condition. Current recreation budgets for BLM indicate that facilities may deteriorate further due to lack of adequate maintenance and upgrading funds.

ORV use occurs on public land throughout the PRA. Motor vehicles generally provide a means of transportation for hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and other recreation activities. Recreational ORV use has become increasingly popular, particularly on public land around Pocatello. These lands offer a place close to Pocatello where trail bikes, motorcycles, all-terrain-vehicles, and 4X4 vehicles can be used. ORV designations have been made within the Bannock County portion of the PRA (see Pocatello Off-Road-Vehicle Plan, 1980). The remaining lands have not been subject to the designation process which is part of this RMP. A few emergency ORV closures or limitations have been made, mainly to protect wintering big game. These closures usually occur during the winter months and prohibit snowmobile use.

ORV designations on public land have three basic categories. They are open, closed, and limited. The limited category may restrict season of use, type of vehicle, where a vehicle is allowed, and whatever combination may be needed to protect a particular resource value. The

current ORV designations in the PRA are listed in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5
PRESENT OFF-ROAD-VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA

Designation	Acres
Open	198,350
Closed	320
Limited	65,811
Total:	264,481

According to the 1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, there is a long term need in the seven-county area for more developed recreation facilities. The major facility needs where BLM could be a supplier include campgrounds, picnic areas, and boat access sites. Only a small part (less than one percent) of the projected need could be met if all the identified BLM recreation sites were developed to capacity.

To be responsive to projected increases in recreational use and demands, BLM has identified key areas within the PRA where intensive management is needed to maintain recreation opportunities and related resource values. These areas are called Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and include the Blackfoot River System (16,000 acres) and Pocatello Front (32,532 acres). The two SRMAs comprise about 18 percent of the PRA. The remaining 82 percent, or 215,949 acres, is identified as an Extensive Recreation Management Area, where significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited to individual sites rather than larger areas of public land. Table 3.6 shows these management areas and the major developed and undeveloped BLM recreation sites.

The Blackfoot River SRMA includes public land along the Blackfoot River and Wolverine Creek. Semi-developed access and camping areas have been constructed within the drainage of historic use sites. Fishing has been the major attraction in the past, and developments have focused on minimizing environmental damage and accommodating increased use.

The 34-mile segment of the Blackfoot River, below the reservoir, has gained notoriety over the past few years for its whitewater boating. Excellent intermediate boating opportunities exist for 23 miles from the Blackfoot Reservoir Dam down to the Trail Creek Bridge. From Trail Creek to a point about two miles past the confluence with Wolverine Creek, expert kayaking opportunities exist in an 11-mile segment. This whitewater resource draws rafters, canoeists and kayakers from Pocatello, Blackfoot, and Idaho Falls. The major limiting factor to whitewater boating on the Blackfoot River is the control of water releases from the Dam for irrigation. Flows below 185 cubic feet per second (cfs) make boating impossible.

TABLE 3.6
RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS
AND
BLM DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED USE SITES

Management Area/Site	(D) Developed (U) Undeveloped	Primary Recreation Activities
Blackfoot River SRMA 1/		
Graves Creek	D	Camping, fishing
Cutthroat Trout	D	Camping, fishing
Sagehen Flat	D	Camping, fishing
Wolverine (2 sites)	D	Camping, fishing, picnicking
Upper Blackfoot River	U	Camping, fishing
Trail Creek Bridge	U	Camping, fishing, whitewater boat launch
Morgan's Bridge	U	Camping, fishing, whitewater boat launch
Pocatello Front SRMA 1/		
Blackrock Canyon	U	Camping, picnicking
Chinks Peak Hang gliding Access	U	Hang gliding, trail
Blackrock Canyon Winter Trails	U	Cross-country skiing
Moonlight Mountain		Picnicking
Caribou Ski Area 3/	D	Downhill skiing
Nordic Ski Yurt 3/	D	Cross-country skiing
Pocatello ERMA 2/		
Dike Lake Campground	D	Camping, boating, fishing
Goodenough Creek	D	Multiple use trailhead, camping, picnicking, trail riding
Harkness Canyon	U	Multiple use trailhead, camping
Walker Creek Loop Trail	U	Multiple use trailhead, trail riding
Black Canyon (Bear River)	U	Camping, picnicking, white-water boat access
Fish Haven Creek	U	Camping, picnicking, hunting
Yago Creek	U	Camping, picnicking
Left Hand Fork	U	Camping, picnicking
Heart Mountain Spring	U	Camping, picnicking

1/ SRMA: Special Recreation Management Area
2/ ERMA: Extensive Recreation Management Area
3/ Under special recreation permit.

The Pocatello Front SRMA includes public land surrounding Pocatello. They are primarily located in the West Bench, Chinks Peak, Blackrock Canyon, Camelback, North Pocatello, South Pocatello, and Moonlight Mountain areas. The major recreation activity requiring intensive management is ORV use, primarily because of the increased interest in the sport and the potential it has for resource damage. Other recreation activities in the SRMA include cross-country and downhill skiing, hang gliding, hunting, picnicking, and others.

Several hundred miles of roads and trails suitable for ORV use exist in the area. The majority of these roads and trails are in fairly good condition, but in some localized areas ORV impacts are evident--primarily in the form of vegetative disturbance, soil rutting, and erosion. These problems are occurring in the heavy use areas around Pocatello.

Visual Resources

Aesthetic values of the public land have become increasingly important to the American public over the past several years. These values have been reflected in the planning and management of the public land through BLM's Visual Resource Management System. The System establishes criteria for the identification and classification of scenic quality and the degree of public concern toward that quality, and defines management objective classes for alteration of the visual resource. The classes indicate the overall significance of the visual environment by showing the degree of acceptable change within a landscape and setting forth standards and measures necessary to reduce or eliminate visual impacts. The following is a description of the four management classes found in BLM's Visual Resource Management System and where they are currently identified in the PRA:

Class I - The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. Areas in this class provide a landscape setting that appears unaltered by man and include 11,338 acres in the Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs. The Class I rating is temporary since it is based on the potential for wilderness designation. The Class I rating would remain if the areas were designated; if not, the class may be changed.

Class II - The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape features must be low and may not attract attention of the casual observer. This class includes 99,055 acres of landscapes of high scenic value that are sensitive to change.

Class III - The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape features must be moderate but must not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant features of the characteristic landscape. This class

includes 141,266 acres of land in scenic middleground areas that would be sensitive to alteration without mitigating measures.

Class IV - The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change may be high. Changes may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt will be made to minimize impacts. This class includes 12,822 acres of land in background or already modified landscapes when sensitivity to alteration would not be a major concern.

An inventory of scenic quality and landscapes that are sensitive to change has identified those areas which should be managed to protect scenic values. These areas include Wolverine Creek, Blackfoot River, Blackfoot Reservoir, Stump Creek, Schmid Ridge, Soda Hills, lands adjacent to Bear Lake, Bear River below Alexander Reservoir, Oneida Narrows, Petticoat Peak, Garden Creek Gap, lands surrounding Pocatello, land parcels near major travel routes, and lands adjoining National Forest.

There is a strong seasonal aspect to the visual resource. Fall colors of red and yellow are brilliant along the creeks and bottoms and throughout forested areas.

Management objectives for the four classes are met through the application of standard operating procedures. Procedures include a review of individual projects for impacts on visual resources and measures that will be taken to meet the class objectives. In some cases, actions may be taken to enhance the visual quality and bring a specific site up to the standards of this class in which it is located.

NATURAL HISTORY

At present no Research Natural Areas (RNAs) have been established in the PRA. RNAs are sites where natural processes are allowed to predominate and are protected for the primary purposes of research and education. Seven areas have been examined by the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee and have been recommended for formal identification and management. These areas were identified because of their relatively natural vegetative communities. The seven RNAs and their sizes are shown in Table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7
RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Proposed Research Natural Areas	Acres
Cheatbeck Canyon	100
Dairy Hollow	45
Formation Cave	70
Oneida Narrows	617
Pine Gap	232
Robbers Roost Creek	400
Travertine Park	30
Total:	1,494

The following information provides a summary of features and brief description of each proposed RNA:

Cheatbeck Canyon

This 100-acre proposed RNA contains an excellent mixed stand of boxelder and bigtooth maple, surrounded on the south and east by Douglas-fir forests and on the north by sagebrush/grass. These two maples, boxelder and bigtooth maple, occur naturally only in the southeastern part of the State. Aside from a narrow band along the Bear River in Oneida Narrows, this proposed RNA would provide the only stand of boxelder in any proposed or established RNA and probably the best example of bigtooth maple.

Dairy Hollow

Most of the rangeland in the extreme southeastern corner of Idaho has been affected by grazing. The BLM picked this 45-acre tract in Dairy Hollow because of the good stand of Wyoming sagebrush and needle-and-thread grass habitat type. Only one other proposed RNA, in another geomorphic province, has this habitat type, and on that one, the stand is small. In addition, the area contains interesting columns and bluffs of conglomerate capped with red sandstone. Several of these have been used by hawks as nest sites. One ferruginous hawk nest with three young was located in the area. A rare plant, Astragalus spatulatus (spoonleaf milkvetch), also occurs within the area proposed.

Formation Cave

This is an area of travertine terraces, that were once ponds, and broad, gently sloping outwash plains. A stream once crossed the area and probably filled some of the ponds, but the water has been diverted for irrigation and only a small area along the east boundary has any standing water. The terraces have pristine stands of bitterbrush, Nevada bluegrass, and shrubby cinquefoil due to their inaccessability to livestock and motor bikes. Along the old stream channel and where the water table is close to the surface, water birch is predominate.

Oneida Narrows

Onieda Narrows contains a narrow band of boxelder along the Bear River with adjacent northwesterly and southeasterly facing slopes of mountain mahogany , bigtooth maple, Rocky Mountain juniper, and bluebunch wheatgrass communities. Small stands of aspen dot the slopes. Near vertical limestone cliffs containing grottos and caves provide a haven for a variety of birds and uniquely adapted plants. The area is quite undisturbed and diverse.

Pine Gap

This very uniform area of calcareous soil near Pine Gap is covered with a community of black sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. It shows signs of past grazing, yet is in very good condition. Its uniformity is an outstanding feature. It also contains a rare plant, Astragalus spatulatus (spoonleaf milkvetch).

Although the PRA has other proposed Research Natural Areas that contain some stands of the black sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass habitat type, the Pine Gap site is by far the best.

Robbers Roost Creek

Robbers Roost Creek was selected for RNA consideration because the vegetation is in good condition and provides an unrepresented sample of shrub communities so common in this part of Idaho. If accepted as a RNA, it would provide a very good undisturbed reference and study area for those shrub communities.

Travertine Park

The area considered is a small area of relatively undisturbed mixed-shrub vegetation, protected by the river on the north, by cliffs and rough talus on the south, and by rock talus slopes from river to cliffs at either end. This mixed-shrub community is isolated and exhibits features not found elsewhere in Idaho.

Travertine Park proposed RNA is a small portion of land located in a much larger proposed Area Of Critical Environmental Concern..

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cultural resource inventories have been completed on 14,400 acres, or 4.5 percent, of the PRA's public land. A random sample inventory (Class II) was completed on 4,480 acres. Project inventories have intensively surveyed 9,920 acres. Field inventories were supplemented by site

location file checks: historical, archaeological, and ethnographic literature reviews; and consultation with individuals familiar with local cultural resources.

There are 252 documented cultural resource sites in the PRA. Thirty-five prehistoric and historic sites are located on public land. Significant cultural resource sites range from high to low and are distributed throughout the PRA. Sites are also located on National Forest, State of Idaho, private, Indian Reservation, and Federal withdrawal lands. Prehistoric site types include open, surface lithic scatters, rock shelters, rock alignments, and rock art. Historic sites include emigrant trail segments, structures, cabin foundations, and an abandoned railroad grade.

Area sites may represent 15,000 years of human habitation and use. Blackfoot Reservoir survey information indicates ancient hunters visited the Blackfoot Reservoir about 12,000 years ago. Generally, prehistoric sites reflect northern Great Basin cultural characteristics. Open surface sites are remnants of seasonal habitation, toolmaking, and food processing localities. Petroglyphs, or rock carvings, are the area's typical rock art type. Pictographs, or rock paintings, are not common south of the Snake River. Human, animal, and geometric figures decorate boulders and rock faces in the PRA's major stream drainages. Rock art meanings can only be suggested. They may relate ancient magical rites, religious ceremonies, customs, individual deeds, or natural resource locations.

Area historic sites are related to late Indian encampments, and Euro-American exploration, emigration, settlement, and natural resource extraction. Oregon Trail, Hudspeth's Cutoff, Lander Road trail remnants, and related historic sites recall a nationally significant event and period. The Utah & Northern Railroad's abandoned grade segment documents a transportation development which stimulated southern Idaho's settlement and economic development. Other sites document the area's farming, ranching, mining, and logging economy.

Area prehistoric sites are unevaluated, and none are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Some open, surface sites and rock shelters could qualify individually. Other similar site types could qualify for group or District nomination and listing. BLM rock art sites could be included in a District nomination with other National Forest, State, and private petroglyph sites. Prehistoric sites may provide important scientific information. These sites may also have important socio-cultural values for Shoshone-Bannock tribal members. Some sites are located within the original 1868 Ft. Hall Indian Reservation's treaty boundaries. The values, memories, and traditions attached to these treaty land sites and localities may be as important as any material remains or scientific data.

One National Register site is located adjacent to public land. The Chesterfield Historic District is a rural village located about 25 miles west of Soda Springs, Idaho. The District includes thirty-one residences, one church, three stores, a tithing house, outbuildings and a cemetery. Log, wood, frame, and brick construction were used for building constructions. Construction methods and architectural features represent a period from 1884 to 1925. This historic District preserves an outstanding example of the establishment, growth, and decline of a late nineteenth century Mormon farming community. Public lands are leased to the Chesterfield Foundation, Inc.

The emigrant trail segments are one to two mile stretches of undisturbed wagon ruts. One segment each represents the Oregon Trail, Hudspeth's Cutoff, and Lander Road. These segments were not part of the primary Oregon Trail route and were not included as initial Oregon National Trail components. They have been evaluated and would qualify for National Register listing.

The Utah & Northern Railroad was the first in Idaho. Construction began in 1873 at Ogden and the rails reached Franklin in 1874. Financial problems delayed the railway's completion until 1878. The railroad was a narrow gauge type, 3 feet between rails. It connected Salt Lake City to Utah's fertile farms and Montana's gold mines. The line changed to standard gauge in 1887. It is now part of the Union Pacific system. The abandoned grade is about 3 miles long and includes public and private land. It is located near Downey, Idaho.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In 1985 a Level I inventory of paleontological resources was conducted for the PRA. This inventory consisted of a literature and records search to identify areas of fossil occurrence and incorporates information provided by Idaho State University paleontologists.

As shown in the Table 3.8, vertebrate fossil remains representing a variety of animal species occur in the PRA.

Pleistocene deposits of alluvial and lacustrine clay, silt, sand, and gravel occur in valleys and intermontane basins throughout the PRA. Of particular paleontological interest are the lake beds in southern portions of the area where many specimens of large and small ice-age animals have been discovered.

The silicic volcanic flows and tuffaceous, calcareous sediments of the Tertiary Salt Lake, and Starlight Formations are exposed on mountain flanks and foothill slopes throughout most of the area. The fossilized remains of camel, horse, and mastodons and of a variety of small animals have been recovered from this formation.

TABLE 3.8
VERTEBRATE FOSSILS

Geologic Age of Fossil Resource		Depositional Environments and Geologic Formations	Vertebrate Fauna Represented
Period	Epoch		
Quaternary	Pleistocene	Lake Beds, Alluvial Fans, Stream Alluvium	Mammals including mammoth, mastodon, bison, musk ox, horse, camel, bear, dire wolf, mountain goat, saber-tooth tiger, and ground sloth. Also various fish, reptiles, birds, and amphibians.
Tertiary	Pliocene and Miocene	Salt Lake and Starlight Formations	Horse, camel, mustodon, fish, reptiles, birds, amphibians, and small mammals.
Cretaceous	Early	Wayan Formation	Ornithischian dinosaurs (including Tenontosaurus and Ankylosaurus) and reptiles.
Cretaceous-Jurassic	Early K to Late J	Gannett Group	Dinosaurs and reptiles.
Triassic	Early	Thaynes Formation	Ichthyosaurs and Ichthyopsids (including fish)
Permian	--	Phosphoria Formation	Spiral-tooth Shark, fish

Localities within the Blackfoot and Caribou Mountain Ranges have yielded dinosaur and reptile fossils in both the Wayan Formation and the Gannett Group of formations. The fluviatile siltstones and claystones and interbedded sandstones of the Cretaceous Wayan Formation contain Tenontosaurus and Ankylosaurus fossils. Although very little fossil vertebrate material has been recovered from the Cretaceous to Jurassic aged sedimentary strata of the Gannett Group, reports of dinosaur and reptile fossil discoveries indicate that this group of formations is a potentially significant source of vertebrate fossil material.

Outcrops of the Triassic Thaynes and Permian Phosphoria Formations occur in mountain ranges of southeastern Idaho from the Blackfoot Mountains to the Bear Lake Plateau. The Thaynes consists of siliceous limestone with

interbedded, calcareous sandstone, siltstone, and shale. The Phosphoria is interbedded phosphorite, limestone, mudstone, and chert. Limestone beds of the Thaynes contain Ichthyosaur fossils and fossils of fish and possibly other Ichthyopsid animals. These are the only vertebrate fossils known to occur in Idaho from the Triassic Period. In the Phosphoria, beds of phosphorite and phosphatic mudstone contain fossils of fish and spiral-tooth shark. Shark's teeth occur in nodules imbedded in these sediments.

Within the PRA invertebrate fossils occur in both calcareous and siliceous sediments but are most commonly found in limestone deposits. The fauna represented are arthropods, brachiopods, coelenterates, bryozoans, mollusks, echinoderms, fusulinids, and conodonts.

Fossil plants in the area include Tempskya sp. (giant tree fern) and other tree species. Tempskya sp. fossils may occur throughout the area in various Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments deposited in swampy environmental conditions. Reported occurrences involve Mississippian strata and the interbedded mudstones and sandstones of the Early Cretaceous Wayan Formation. Fossil trees associated with Tempskya sp., and found in the Wayan, include conifers, dicotyledons and cycads. Also, conifer, angiosperm, and other tree fossils may occur in ash flows of the Tertiary Salt Lake Formation along with various other fossil flora. Stromatolites (fossil algae) are found in some Cambrian sediments.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The public land of the PRA include about 18,341 acres of commercial forest land, with Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine being the major commercial species. Subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce exist in the PRA. However, its limited occurrence makes it a minor commercial species. The commercial forest land contains a gross volume of 125 million board feet (MMBF) based on intensive forest inventories conducted from 1975 to 1985. The PRA also contains 33,736 acres of woodland, primarily quaking aspen, mountain maple, mountain mahogany, and juniper.

The commercial forest lands are located on 182 stands ranging from 8 to over 300 acres. The history of timber harvesting activities for the PRA is sparse. Approximately 1 MMBF is recorded as being harvested with 400 thousand board feet (MBF) being sold to J.R. Simplot around Simplot's Conda Mine. Inventory notes indicate other harvest has occurred over the last 40 to 50 years, but no quantifiable data is available.

A Timber Production Capability Classification Inventory was completed in 1984 in portions of the Bear Lake and Caribou Planning Units. Approximately 9,534 acres of commercial forest land was inventoried and over 80 percent was identified as suitable for the production of forest products. Approximately 1,042 acres of forest land were listed as

unsuitable for forest production due to regeneration moisture problems and unstable slopes. An additional 480 acres were considered noncommercial due to productivity reasons (not capable of producing 20 Ft/Acres/Year). The Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek WSAs has deferred 2,559 acres of suitable commercial forest land from intensive management guidelines. This acreage will remain in the allowable cut base, but will not be subjected to timber management activities at the present time. Several of the habitat types found in the PRA are indicative of problem reforestation sites. This results from competition from other plants, such as grasses, shrubs, and trees. Although pinegrass creates problems along these lines, the most serious competition in the PRA is from aspen.

Access is provided to most stands by dirt roads or jeep trails. Very few stands have legal access. A few stands can be reached only by foot or horseback across private ground. A temporary non-exclusive easement has recently been secured by the BLM to access timberlands in Moonlight Mine area. The 5-year Timber Sale Plan will require easements in the Lanes Creek, Garden Creek, and Chesterfield Reservoir area. Due to the highly scattered nature of the BLM forested land in the PRA, access will continue to be a management problem.

A majority of the conifer timber is near the 100-year age class and is approaching rotation age. Lodgepole pine stands in the PRA are for the most part past rotation age and are in poor condition. Most stands in the PRA are at, or near, a full stocking level. The general age class and the site index of these stands indicate that favorable, additional growth could be expected from these stands provided the stocking is reduced to desirable levels. Reforestation projects will become a priority in the PRA on understocked forest lands and on timber sale areas.

RIPARIAN AND WATER QUALITY

Approximately 777 acres of streamside riparian habitat in the PRA are in good to fair condition. A total of 97.44 miles, or 75 percent, of the riparian habitat was inventoried in this planning effort. There are 219.3 acres of marsh in the area covered by this RMP. The marsh acres are isolated tracts over which BLM has no control of water levels.

Of the streamside riparian habitat inventoried, 1.15 miles, or 1 percent, are in excellent condition, 55.30 miles, or 57 percent, are in good condition, 34.74 miles, or 36 percent, are in fair condition and 6.25 miles, or 6 percent, is in poor condition. A total of 34.15 miles of riparian habitat inventoried, or 35 percent, has the potential to be improved through BLM management actions. Other riparian habitat is either in good condition with no change in management required or is affected by land practices upstream over which the BLM has no control.

The factors analyzed in determining riparian habitat condition were riparian vegetation, water quality, and streambank and channel stability.

Water quality parameters measured were pH, alkalinity, carbon dioxide, acidity, conductivity, and temperature. Water quality on those streams inventoried was generally good (61 percent) to fair (35 percent). Streambank and channel stability was also good (71 percent) to fair (24 percent). This was calculated using the stream reach inventory and channel stability evaluation (R-1 USFS). Riparian vegetation was rated good (57 percent) to fair (36 percent). (See Appendix C for further information.)

The major impact on riparian habitat is overutilization by livestock. The removal of vegetative cover from streambanks increases water temperature, the susceptibility of streambanks to erosion, and trampling. Over time the widening of streambeds and increased sedimentation is generally detrimental to the fisheries habitat.

SOILS AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The soils in the PRA may be separated into three main groups based on source of parent material and geology. The most extensive group is the soils formed in slope colluvium and alluvium. Many of these soils are influenced by loess (wind laid material) in the upper section of the profile. These soils occur throughout the PRA from the highest mountain to the valley floors.

The second largest group would be the shallow residual soils and side slope colluvium associated with steeper upland slopes.

The third group would be the deep loess (wind laid) soils located on the gentle valley slopes and leeward side of hills and mountains. These soils are subject to extreme erosion and generally have been eroded off the steeper slopes.

Wind erosion is not significant in the PRA. Some soils are in a moderate or a highly erodibility group, but these areas are small in size and are not subject to prolonged high wind velocities.

The average erosion rate for rangeland is 1.2 tons/acre/year (Soil Conservation Service, Idaho's Soil and Water: Condition and Trends, 1984). However, on slopes greater than 30 percent, natural erosion may be greater than 5 tons/acre/year on some soils when ground cover is reduced.

Most of the current erosion problems are on soils that developed from loess material and volcanic ash. Past damage has been caused by excessive livestock concentrations in certain areas and agricultural

development. Fire and fire suppression activities, vehicle use on unpaved roads and on two track trails, and ORV activity add to the erosion problem. Rill and gully erosion due to ORV use is a serious problem on the Pocatello Front area.

Some soils in the PRA with a high or very high erosion hazard have been overgrazed or have poor ecological vegetative condition. Areas that have fair or poor ecological vegetative condition have proven less effective in protecting the soil resource.

Trampling by livestock has been a direct cause of soil compaction. When infiltration rates are decreased, the result is an increase in runoff and subsequent soil loss (Rauzi and Hansen, 1966). Another form of erosion similar to water erosion in effect is trampling displacement. Like water erosion, trampling displacement is more evident as slope increases. The PRA is very prone to this form of erosion due to the many steep sideslopes utilized by livestock. Eventually this detached soil material enters streams, rivers, and other bodies of water degrading these systems.

Areas suitable for prime farmland make up less than a fraction of a percent on public land.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Since 1974 there have been 328 wildfires suppressed in the PRA (see Table 3.9). These fires have burned a total of 26,087 acres. The average fire occurrence in the PRA is 23 fires per year with an average size of 94.2 acres. Project fires, which are fires that take several days to control, occur each year. The average number of project fires each year since 1981 is five.

The majority of the fires in the PRA are man-caused and represent 69 percent of the fires. The remaining 31 percent are caused by lightning.

The majority of the PRA is identified for full fire suppression, except for the 11,298 acre area around Petticoat Peak. This area has been identified as a Wilderness Study Area and fire suppression activities will be managed in accordance with BLM Interim Management Policy. The use of aerial retardant near live streams is restricted by the BLM and these restrictions will be followed.

The PRA has had little prescribed fire activity. A small test area (5 acres) was burned in the Stump Creek area in 1981, but no other burning has been proposed or accomplished.

TABLE 3.9
FIRE OCCURRENCES IN THE POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
1974-1985

Year	No. Non-Project Sized Fires	Acres Burned	No. Project Fires	Acres Burned	Causes Man	Causes Lightning
1974	27	66	3	365	24	6
1975	14	81	0	0	11	3
1976	10	131	1	438	7	4
1977	30	2,174	0	0	30	0
1978	23	398	0	0	12	11
1979	14	329	0	0	14	0
1980	11	329	0	0	8	3
1981	45	3,656	7	6,718	31	21
1982	15	495	3	340	8	10
1983	10	72	7	1,835	10	6
1984	13	93	3	287	10	6
1985	34	2,110	7	6,170	28	13
Totals:	246	9,934	31	16,153	193	83

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The PRA covers all or portions of seven counties located in southeastern Idaho. This discussion on economic conditions covers all seven counties and is reported only on a countywide basis. The counties covered: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Caribou, Franklin, and Power.

Earnings

Total earnings in the seven-county area in 1983 were $1.35 billion (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). This consisted of $1.24 billion in nonfarm earnings and $0.11 billion in farm earnings. After adjusting for the effects of inflation (using the implicit GNP price deflator), these earnings represent a 5 percent decrease in nonfarm earnings and a 3 percent increase in farm earnings since 1979.
The number one industry in terms of earnings is services (this includes a variety of businesses such as hotels, motels, movie houses, colleges and universities, lawyers, doctors, and hospitals). Table 3.10 shows the 1983 earnings by industry in rank order. Data on earnings by county can be found in the Appendix E.

TABLE 3.10
1983 EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Earnings	Rank
Services	$ 284,904	1
Manufacturing	225,636	2
State and Local Government	161,615	3
Retail Trade	131,738	4
Trans. and Public Utilities	130,234	5
Agriculture	110,703	6
Construction	74,702	7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	56,240	8
Federal, Civilian	38,862	9
Military	6,286	10
Other (mining, ag. serv., wholesale)	129,452	--
Total	$1,350,372	--

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1985.

Employment

The data presented here are for wage and salary employment only. Data on proprietors (both farm and nonfarm) are not available.

Total wage and salary employment in the seven-county area in 1983 was 72,604 (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). This consisted of 4,767 farm jobs and 67,837 nonfarm jobs. These employment levels represent a 9 percent increase in farm employment and a 6 percent decrease in nonfarm employment since 1979.

Within the seven-county area services are the largest employer followed by retail trade and State and local government. Table 3.11 shows the 1983 employment in the PRA in rank order. Data on wage and salary employment by county can be found in Appendix E.

TABLE 3.11
1983 WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Industry	Employment
1	Services	14,084
2	Retail Trade	12,090
3	State and Local Government	11,843
4	Manufacturing	9,888
5	Wholesale Trade	5,377
6	Agriculture	4,767
7	Transportation and Public Utilities	4,320
8	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,109
9	Construction	2,601
10	Mining, Ag. Services	1,932
11	Federal, Civilian	1,560
12	Military	1,033
	Total:	72,604

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1985.

The rate of unemployment in the PRA has steadily declined over the three-year period (1982 to 1984). In 1982, the unemployment rate was 7.4 percent in the PRA (a weighted average of the seven county's unemployment rates). This declined to 6.7 percent in 1983 and 5.8 percent in 1984. At the same time, the rate of unemployment in the State as a whole was declining from 8.7 percent in 1982 to 7.5 percent in 1983 and 6.3 percent in 1984 (Idaho Department of Employment 1983, 1984, 1985). No data is available on unemployment rates by industry. Figure 3.F1 shows the Idaho and PRA unemployment rates for the years 1982 to 1984. Appendix E shows county specific unemployment rates.

Multipliers

When changes occur in one sector of a local economy, changes also occur in other sectors. This is due to the interrelated nature of the economy. These changes are measured through the use of multipliers. The multiplier is a single number that summarizes the total direct and indirect spending effects of a given change in the local economy. The U.S. Water Resources Council published gross output multipliers for the Bureau of Economic Analysis economic areas in January of 1977. The economic area that includes the PRA is 152. This includes most of southeastern Idaho and parts of western Wyoming. These multipliers (shown in Table 3.12) indicate that the industry in the local economy that would lead to the greatest change in other sectors would be the meat animals industry.

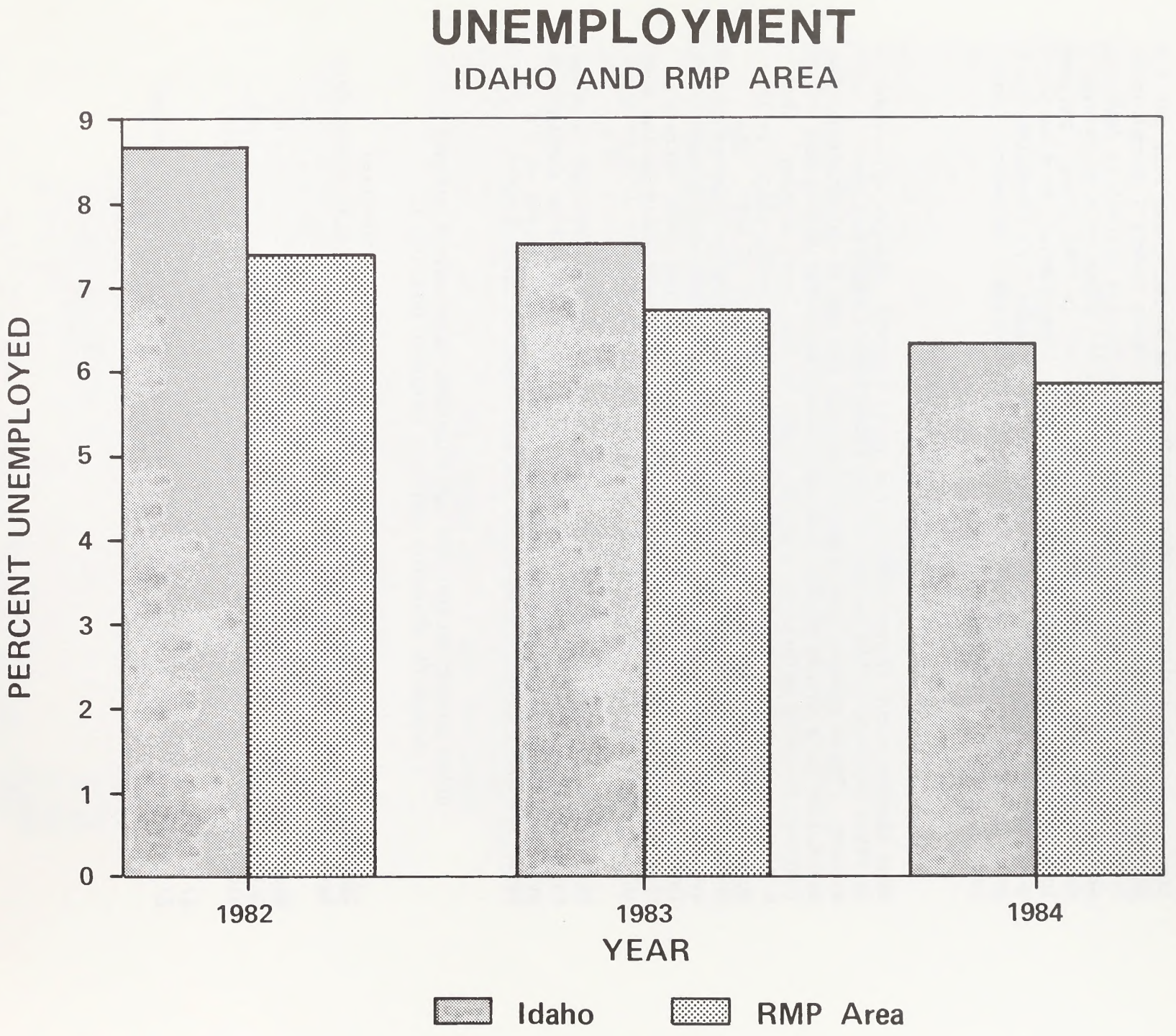
In addition to multipliers, output must be converted to earnings in order to estimate economic impact. This is done through the use of earnings to gross output ratios. These ratios have been calculated based on U.S. Water Resources Council procedures and are shown in Table 3.12.

TABLE 3.12
GROSS OUTPUT MULTIPLIERS AND EARNINGS/GROSS OUTPUT RATIOS
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ECONOMIC AREA 152 1/

Industry	WRC Sector 2/	Multiplier	Earnings/ Gross Output Ratio
Agriculture	(03) Livestock	2.547	0.2447
	(08) Crops	2.496	0.3850
Manufacturing	(38) Lumber and Wood	2.215	0.2729
Retail Trade	(54) Retail Trade	2.208	0.3969
Mining	(17) Chemical/Fertilizer	1.878	0.2855

1/ The area that includes the PRA.
2/ WRC sectors may include several standard industrial classifications.

Figure 3.F1


UNEMPLOYMENT
IDAHO AND RMP AREA
PERCENT UNEMPLOYED
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
1982
1983
1984
YEAR
Idaho
RMP Area

Native Americans

Population

In April of 1980 the population of the Fort Hall Indian reservation was estimated to be 2,666. By July of 1982 this had risen to 2,846 (Bureau of the Census 1982). This represents 1.4 percent of the PRA population. Total Indian population including both the Reservation and the adjacent area is estimated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as 3,944.

Income

The results of a survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicate the 1984 income levels of Shoshone-Bannock adults range from $0 to $30,000 with an average of $5,000. The two most typical responses were having $0 to $999 income (14.8 percent of respondents) and $10,000 to $14,999 (14.8 percent of respondents), while over 10 percent reported earnings of $15,000 or more.

Employment

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that the labor force in the Indian population is approximately 1,700 with an unemployment rate of 55 percent. If the numbers are adjusted to take into account only those Indians that are actively seeking work, then the unemployment rate would be 32 percent.

Mining Industry

The primary mineral of interest in the PRA is phosphate. Within the PRA there are seven phosphate mines and eight processing plants. Estimated employment is 1,523 (584 in the mines and 939 in the processing plants). Data on the total employment in the mining industry in the seven-county area is not available. This is due to non-disclosure of financial data rules that prevent the display of such data when there are few businesses engaged in the industry in a particular county. The phosphate employment of 1,523 would be 2.1 percent of the total 1983 seven-county employment. Caribou County is the only county for which the Bureau of Economic Analysis shows mining employment. In that county, mining accounts for 643 jobs or 18.7 percent of the total county employment (BEA 1985).

The Idaho Department of Employment estimates weekly earnings for production workers in the State. In October 1984, the weekly earnings in the mining industry was $598 and in October 1985 they were $613. As Figure 3.F2 shows, this level of earnings (in 1985) is the highest of any production workers in Idaho and significantly higher than most industries. Based on weekly earnings of $600, the phosphate employment of 1,523 would generate earnings of $47.5 million. This would be 3.5 percent of the total 1983 regional earnings.

The multiplier for the mining industry is 1.878 (see Table 3.12). This means that for every dollar of earnings generated directly in the mining industry, another $0.88 is generated in various support industries such as transportation, services, retail trade, etc. The total additional earnings generated through this secondary round of earnings (the multiplier effect) would be $41.7 million. Thus, the total earnings contribution made by the phosphate industry to the seven-county economy would be $89.2 million, or 6.6 percent of the total 1983 earnings. The multiplier effect would increase the employment generated from mining activities by 1,782 jobs. The total employment resulting from activities of the phosphate industry would be 3,305 jobs, or 4.5 percent of the 1983 seven-county wage and salary employment. This employment level is greater than the 1.878 multiplier identified above since earnings in other industries generate more jobs due to lower weekly earnings.

Livestock Industry

In 1982 there were 110,716 beef cows and 61,021 ewes in the PRA (Bureau of the Census 1982). This would translate into 122,920 animal units. As Figure 3.F3 shows, meat animals are a significant portion (29 percent) of the agricultural marketings in the PRA. Crops represent a much larger share (56 percent) and other livestock (dairy, poultry, etc.) represent a significant share (15 percent) (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). Assuming that earnings in the agricultural sector are in the same proportion as marketings, then meat animals earnings would be 29 percent, or $32.1 million, of total farm earnings. Based on this, each animal unit would contribute $260 in earnings. The multiplier for the livestock industry is 2.547 (see Table 3.12). This means that the earnings generated by the meat animal industry leads to additional earnings in other sectors of the economy of $49.7 million. The total earnings contribution to the local economy of the meat animal industry would be $81.8 million, or 6.1 percent of the total 1983 PRA earnings.

BLM provides 29,151 animal unit months, or 2,429 animal units of livestock grazing. This would generate earnings of $632,000, or 2.0 percent of the total PRA meat animal earnings. The additional earnings generated through the multiplier effect would be $997,700. This would make the total earnings generated from BLM grazing $1.6 million, or 0.1 percent of the total PRA 1983 earnings.

Earnings per job were estimated by comparing the 1983 earnings with wage and salary employment. These figures will be somewhat overstated due to the lack of data on proprietors (both farm and nonfarm). Farm earnings per job are estimated at $23,200. This means that total meat animal employment would be 1,384, while employment generated from BLM grazing would be 27. Earnings per job in the PRA economy as a whole is $18,600. Thus, total employment from the meat animal industry (including the multiplier effect) would be 4,054 jobs, or 5.6 percent of the PRA wage and salary employment. Total employment from BLM grazing (including the multiplier effect) would be 80 jobs, or 0.1 percent of total wage and salary employment.

Figure 3.F2

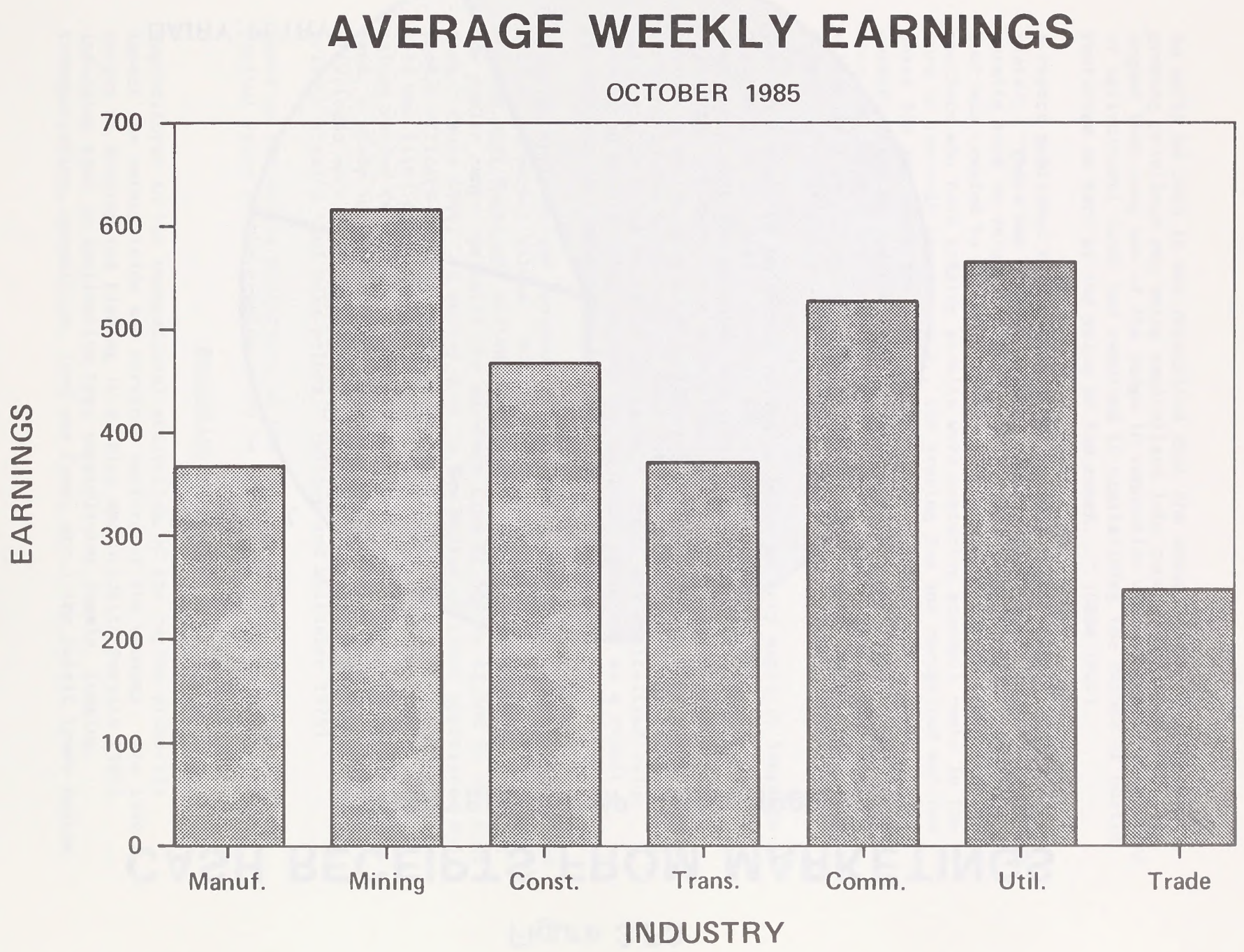
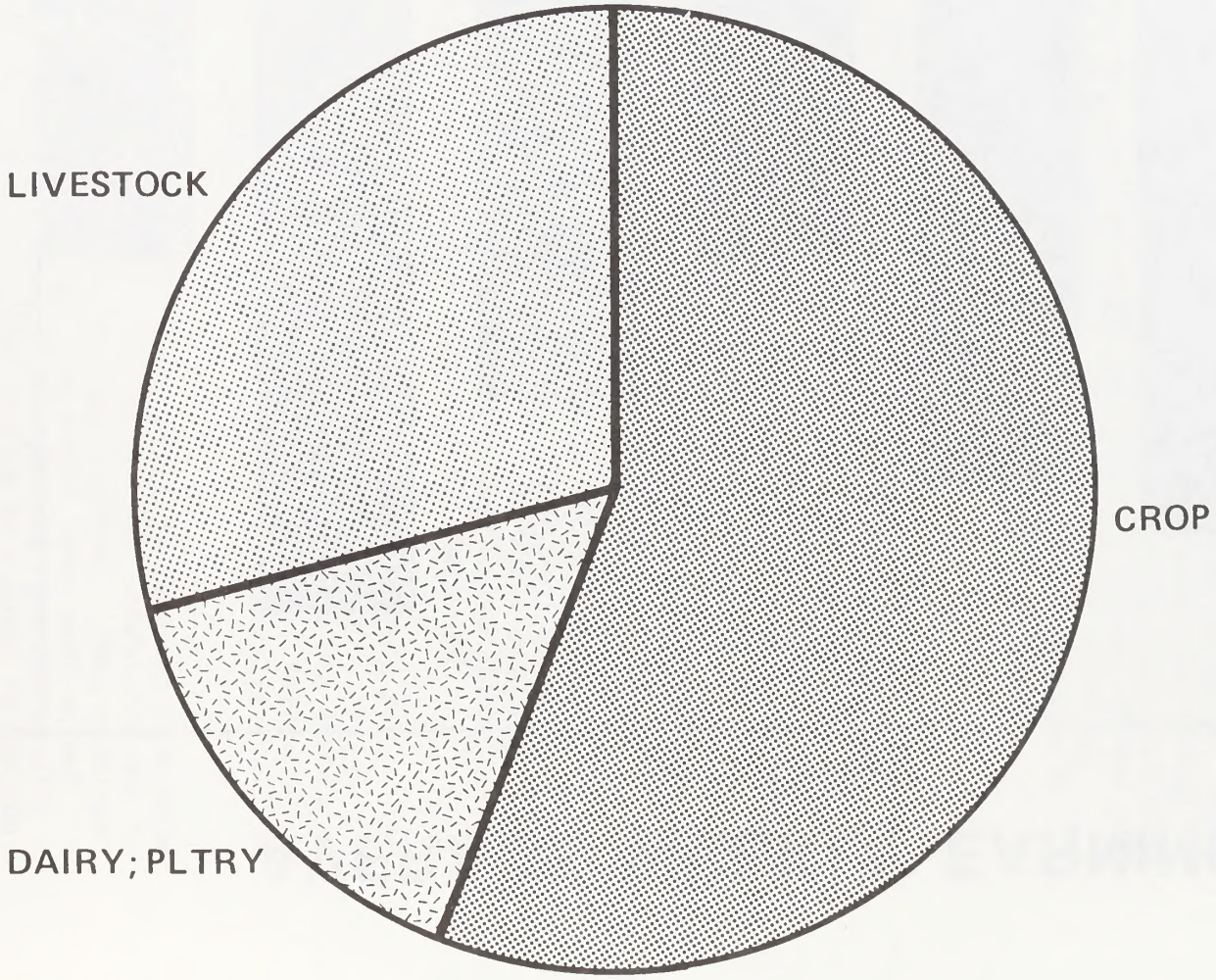

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
OCTOBER 1985
EARNINGS
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Manuf.
Mining
Const.
Trans.
Comm.
Util.
Trade
INDUSTRY

Figure 3.F3

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS

POCATELLO RMP AREA 1983



As early as 1925 it was recognized that the annual value of the Federal grazing privilege was being capitalized into rancher property. "It is argued that long use of the range in connection with the early settlement of agricultural lands has resulted in capitalizing the values of public pasturage as part of the value of the ranch..." (USDA 1925).

A report published by the Utah State University Experiment Station stated: "There was nothing illegal or unethical in the fact that grazing permits took on value; ranchers just reacted to an economic situation that was created by government policy. Permit values rose because ranchers who have grazing permits were capturing economic rents in the form of low-cost grazing, i.e., the grazing fee and recognized non-fee costs did not equal the value of the grazing to ranches. Thus, the authorization to use the Federal lands and the associated economic rents were capitalized into rancher-owned assets. This value could show up either as a permit value or as an increased value of the commensurate property." (Nielson and Workman 1971).

The BLM's position on permit values is based on very explicit language in Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 which states: "So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the creation of a grazing district or the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest, or state on or to the lands." Thus, any capitalized value associated with grazing permits has no legal basis and as a result a rancher has no compensation for loss of this value.

Magazine articles and research results have often been in conflict on the subject of permit values. Nevada rancher Dean Rhoads, in an article in the New West Magazine, stated that "the forage right for a single cow on the public range now sells for anywhere from $1,500 to $3,000 in the Elko area." (Boly 1980). A survey done in New Mexico of ranch appraisers and credit officers placed the value of Forest Service permits at between $944 and $1163 per animal unit, depending on area in New Mexico. BLM values varied from $667 to $888 (Fowler and Gray 1980). On the other hand, a study in eastern Oregon found "the inclusion of public grazing privileges were found to have no significant impact on the level of private grazing land sale prices." (Winter and Whittaker 1979).

Based on the active preference in the PRA, it is estimated that the capital value of BLM grazing would be between $1.6 and $7.3 million.

Recreation Industry

Expenditures in the recreational activities of the region primarily impact the retail trade and services sectors of the economy. The 1980 Survey of Hunting and Fishing (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1980) indicates that in destination type expenditures (meals, lodging, transportation, ammunition, land use fees, etc.) the retail trade sector

is affected the most. Table 3.13 shows the direct impact of a dollar of recreation expenditures by type of activity.

TABLE 3.13
DISTRIBUTION OF RECREATION EXPENDITURES

Sector	Fishing	Big Game	Small Game	Migratory Birds	Other Hunting
Transportation	$0.01	$0.02	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Retail Trade	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.99
Services	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

A wide variety of recreational activities takes place on public land in the PRA. The level of recreation use on public land has not been estimated. Since expenditure data on activities other than hunting and fishing are not available, the remainder of this section deals only with the contribution of hunting and fishing to the seven-county economy. The 1980 hunting demand was estimated at 591,700 activity occasions and fishing demand at 1,013,800 activity occasions for the seven-county area (Idaho Parks and Recreation 1982). A draft manuscript reporting on the results of a recent study of the economic value of hunting and fishing in Idaho shows expenditures per day for a variety of species. The average expenditures for fishing was estimated at $20.78 per day while the average hunting expenditures was estimated at $24.29 per day (Donnelly, Sorg, and Loomis 1985). Appendix E contains the data on individual species. The values on expenditures per day have been applied to the number of activity occasions to arrive at total expenditures related to hunting and fishing. Total hunting expenditures would amount to $14.4 million while fishing expenditures would amount to $21.1 million. The total hunting and fishing expenditures would be $35.5 million. These expenditures were converted to earnings by utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry (see Table 3.12). Expenditures from hunting and fishing generate $14.1 million in earnings, which is 10.7 percent of the PRA retail trade 1983 earnings. Expenditures for hunting and fishing that are made by persons residing outside of the PRA create the same type of multiplier effect as described for the other industries. However, it is not known how much of this activity comes from "nonresidents" so no multiplier effect is estimated.

Earnings per job is estimated at $10,900 (by comparing retail trade earnings and wage and salary employment). This means that the earnings of $14.1 million would generate 1,290 jobs. This is 10.7 percent of the 1983 wage and salary retail trade employment in the seven-county PRA.

Lumber and Wood Products Industry

Data on lumber and wood products production and employment is not readily available for this part of the State. Employment levels and wages are withheld from the State of Idaho reports due to restrictions on

disclosure of financial data when there are two or fewer employers in a county. This data is withheld for all counties in the PRA except for one (Bonneville). A study done of the Idaho forest products industry in 1972 reported a harvest level of 20.45 MMBF in the seven-county area (Schuster, Godfrey, and Koss 1975). A later sudy indicated that there are 10.48 man-years per million board feet of lumber processed in Idaho (Keegan, Jackson, and Johnson 1982). These two studies would indicate that there are approximately 214 people directly employed in the lumber industry in the PRA. This would be 2.2 percent of the 1983 PRA manufacturing wage and salary employment.

Comparing 1983 wage and salary employment with earnings indicates that a job in the manufacturing sector of the economy generates earnings of $22,800. Thus, the lumber and wood products employment would generate direct earnings of $4.9 million.

The multiplier effects would increase earnings and employment resulting from the lumber industry to $10.8 million and 533 jobs. These would be 0.8 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively, of the total PRA 1983 earnings and employment.

It is estimated that the annual average harvest from public land in the PRA is 300 to 350 thousand board feet. This would represent three jobs and earnings of $79,800. These would be 1 percent of the PRA lumber and wood products employment and earnings.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

The Federal government receives revenues for various activities on public land. These include livestock grazing, mineral leasing, land sales, and timber sales. Some of these fees are passed on to the State and counties. Grazing fees and mineral leasing are the major sources of revenues. Section 3 grazing fee receipts are distributed in the following manner: 37.5 percent to the Federal treasury, 50 percent to the range improvement fund, and 12.5 percent to the counties. Section 15 grazing fee receipts are distributed in the following manner: 50 percent to the range improvement fund and 50 percent to the counties. Mineral leasing fees are split with 50 percent going to the Federal treasury and 50 percent to the State. The State, in turn, passes 10 percent of its share on to the counties. Table 3.14 shows the total revenues generated from grazing fees and mineral leasing.

The grazing fees collected for grazing within the PRA was $35,083 in FY 1985. This is lower than the totals for the counties because portions of the counties lie outside of the PRA. This would also be true of the mineral leasing receipts, but data is not available to make the distinction of inside or outside of the RMP boundaries.

TABLE 3.14
REVENUES GENERATED
FISCAL YEAR 1985

County	Grazing Fees	Mineral Leasing	Total
Bannock	$ 8,564	$ 57,997	$ 66,561
Bear Lake	8,507	193,083	201,590
Bingham	52,077	130,085	182,162
Bonneville	14,492	334,818	349,310
Caribou	10,170	3,781,978	3,792,148
Franklin	2,523	57,692	60,215
Power	27,961	41,112	69,073
Totals	$124,294	$4,596,765	$4,721,059

Payments in lieu of taxes are also made to the counties. This is a payment made to the counties on the basis of population and amount of Federal land within the counties. In FY 1985 the counties in the PRA received $1,305,755 in these payments.

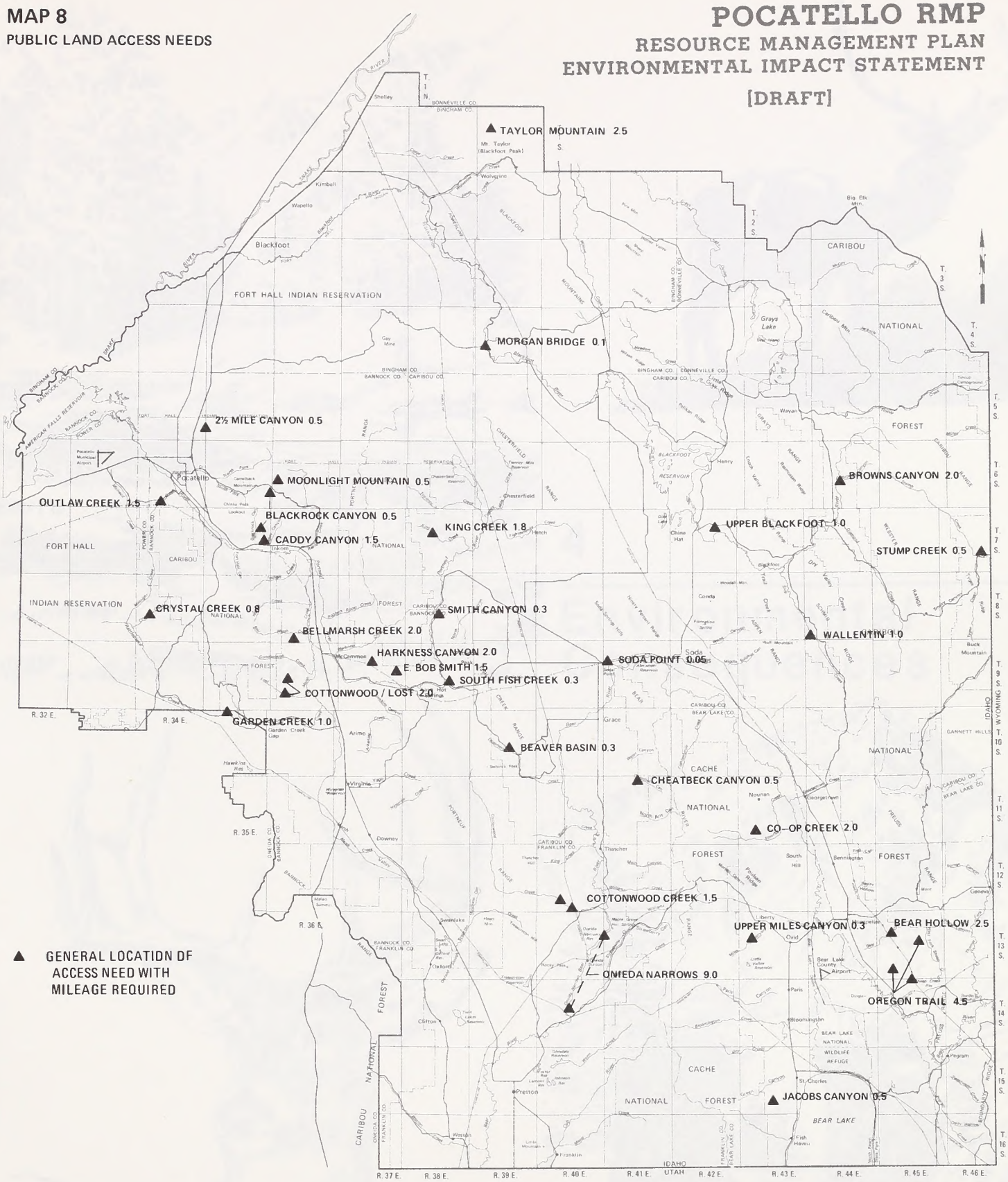
ACCESS

Approximately 87,900 acres (33 percent) of the public land in the PRA have legal public access over existing Federal, State, and county roads. There are important recreation activities, such as hunting, fishing, ORV use, hiking, etc., that could occur on another 37,300 acres (17 percent) of public land in the PRA if legal public access was available. In most cases, the road or trail providing physical access is already there on private or State lands. All of these access routes are presently closed to the public. The acquisition of the 43.95 miles of public access would assure future use of these public land for recreation and, in a few cases, for communication sites.

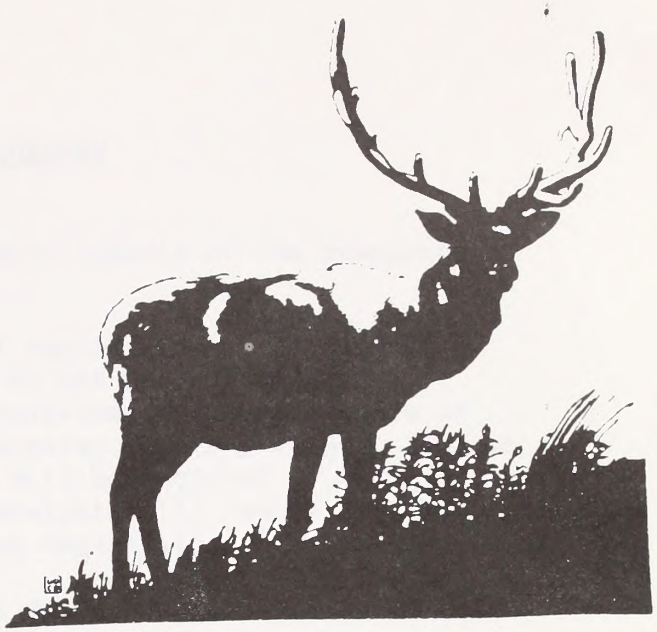
There have been some complaints and inquiries from hunters and recreation users about not being able to use some public land because of the lack of legal access across private lands and not being able to identify the public land because of a lack of signing. The complaints and inquiries are from local people, and the future demand for legal access to public land will probably increase significantly.

MAP 8
PUBLIC LAND ACCESS NEEDS

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]



▲ GENERAL LOCATION OF ACCESS NEED WITH MILEAGE REQUIRED



4

Environmental Consequences

CHAPTER 4
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This chapter analyzes the cumulative environmental impacts of the resource management alternatives presented in Chapter 2.

The Alternatives are descriptions of management emphasis and are designed to guide future decision-making in the PRA; they do not propose specific, on-the-ground projects or actions. Therefore, environmental consequences of the Alternatives can be described only in comparative, general terms. In most cases, more detailed or site-specific analysis will be required to implement decisions that are made in this plan. Future analysis will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act's implementing regulations.

At the end of Chapter 2 is a Comparative Impact Summary (Table 2.5).

The relationship of short-term use of the environment to the long-term productivity of the resources and the potentially irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources are described at the end of this chapter.

There appears to be no significant impacts on Fire Management for any of the Alternatives. For that reason, Fire Management is not discussed further in this chapter.

ASSUMPTIONS

In order to perform this analysis, certain assumptions had to be made. Nothing in these assumptions should be interpreted as constraining or redefining the management practices proposed for each Alternative as described in Chapter 2. The assumptions were developed for impact analysis purposes only and are described below.

The impact analysis of the minerals program is based on the following assumptions:

1. Phosphate mining and production will continue at or near the present rate.

2. Any significant oil and gas discovery will require an additional environmental document.

3. Public land with known or potential mineral values would not be sold.

4. Land exchanges would require the retention of valuable mineral estate or the exchange of mineral estates having equal value.

5. Environmental Assessments will be completed for all major mineral developments and projects.

The impact analysis of public land disposals would be based on the following assumptions:

1. All the public land listed under the disposal category will be transferred out of Federal ownership through sale, exchange, or the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) process.

2. After the public land is sold and/or exchanged, the use of the land will change.

3. Refer to Part I of this document for standard operating procedures for public land disposal.

The analysis does not consider that inventories of each parcel may reveal conflicts or resource values warranting protection, thus removing the parcels from the disposal category. It also does not consider that land exchanges would be an objective and that many of the disposal parcels would be exchanged for lands possessing equal or greater public values (wildlife habitat or improved range management).

The impact analysis to riparian and water quality is based on the following assumption:

All calculations are based on only those 97.44 miles of stream inventoried.

ALTERNATIVE A

Minerals Management

This Alternative represents the existing Minerals Management Program. It highlights the majority of the management initiatives related to minerals exploration, assessment, and development.

Solid Leasable Minerals

The lands open for solid mineral leasing total 604,064 acres, or 94 percent of the total acres administered for solid leasable minerals (see Table 4.1). A total of 20,195 acres (3 percent) have a high potential for leasing and are classified as Known Phosphate Leasing Areas, while 124,630 acres (21 percent) have a low potential and 459,239 acres (76 percent) have no potential. A total of 17,372 acres, or about 86 percent, of the high potential lands are presently under lease.

The lands closed to solid mineral leasing for the protection of wildlife refuges, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), recreation sites, watershed, and cultural resources total 38,895 acres, or 6 percent of the total acres administered. Included 28,381 acres of non-discretionary land withdrawals and 10,514 acres of discretionary land withdrawals (See Table 4.1). Of the total 38,895 acres closed to leasing, 5,280 acres, or 14 percent, have a low potential for phosphate leasing and the remainder have no potential. The land closures would not significantly affect the availability of lands for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the lands open to solid mineral leasing are currently under lease.

At present, two active phosphate mining operations in the area involve BLM-administered mineral estate lands (not including U.S. Forest Service lands). The lands involved include 80 acres of public land and 1,363 acres of split-estate (private surface/Federal minerals). According to the approved mine plans and present production rates, the two active operations will be mined out during the early 1990s and other leases will be developed. The new mining operations would produce throughout the life of the RMP and involve 320 acres of split estate, but no public land. Phosphate ore production from lands administered by BLM (not including U.S. Forest Service lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons. This represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the total leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

Two inactive mining operations in the area, Wooley Valley (Unit I Mine) and the Woodall Mountain Mine, involve 531 acres of public land and 160 acres of split estate. The properties for all practical purposes are mined out, but not abandoned.

Several proposed mine plans are on file with the BLM, but have not been approved. It is possible, but not probable, that one or more of the proposed mines could be activated during the life of this RMP. The proposed plans involve 160 acres of public land and 1,624 acres of split estate.

Primarily the impacts from phosphate mining, prospecting, and exploration will be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigating measures, State and Federal regulations, and site-specific environmental requirements. The long-term impacts from mining would be changes in topography (pits not backfilled, waste dumps, and roads). The long term impacts from exploration would also occur but on a smaller scale (roads and drill pads).

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas leasing, exploration, and drilling activities are the most directly affected minerals activities. Restrictions placed on access, exploration methods, and seasonal uses have a significant affect on mineral availability.

TABLE 4.1
MINERAL POTENTIAL/AVAILABILITY
(Federal Mineral Estate Excluding National Forest System Lands)

Management Status	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals (Mineral potential is for phosphate.)					
1/ Acres Administered	642,959	642,959	642,959	642,959	642,959
1. Acres Closed	38,895	44,378	38,895	44,378	28,381
Non-Discretionary	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381
Low Potential	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280
High Potential	0	0	0	0	0
No Potential	23,101	23,101	2/ 23,101	23,101	23,101
Discretionary	2/ 10,514	3/ 15,997	10,514	3/ 15,997	0
Low Potential	0	4/ 453	0	4/ 453	0
High Potential	0	0	0	0	0
No Potential	10,514	15,544	10,514	15,544	0
2. Acres Open	604,064	598,581	604,064	598,581	614,578
Low Potential	124,630	124,630	124,630	124,630	124,630
High Potential	20,195	19,742	20,195	19,742	20,195
No Potential	459,239	454,209	459,239	454,209	469,753
Fluid Leasable Minerals Oil and Gas/Geothermal (Mineral potential is for oil and gas.) (Geothermal is all low potential.)					
1/ Acres Administered					
Oil & Gas	393,403	393,403	393,403	393,403	393,403
Geothermal	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461
1. Acres Closed to Leasing	38,895	38,895	31,895	38,895	31,895
Non-Discretionary	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381
Low Potential	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate Potential	11,298	11,298	11,298	11,298	11,298
High Potential	17,083	17,083	17,083	17,083	17,083
Discretionary	2/ 10,514	10,514	3,514	10,514	3,514
Low Potential	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate Potential	0	0	0	0	0
High Potential	10,514	10,514	3,514	10,514	3,514

TABLE 4.1 (cont.)
MINERAL POTENTIAL/AVAILABILITY
(Federal Mineral Estate Excluding National Forest System Lands)

Management Status	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
2. Acres Open to Leasing	354,508	354,508	361,508	354,508	361,508
No Surface Occupancy	24,821	30,499	28,921	40,709	28,921
Low Potential	6,101	6,636	6,101	6,855	6,101
Moderate Potential	1,130	3,000	1,130	9,191	1,130
High Potential	17,590	20,863	21,690	24,663	21,690
5/ Acres Open with Seasonal & Standard Stipulations	329,687	324,009	332,587	313,799	332,587
Low Potential	121,355	120,799	121,355	120,580	121,355
Moderate Potential	73,923	72,053	73,923	66,253	73,923
High Potential	134,409	131,157	137,309	126,966	137,309
Locatable Minerals					
1/ Acres Administered	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461
1. Acres Closed to Entry	57,211	57,211	57,211	58,188	57,211
Congressional	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Branch	51,015	51,015	51,015	51,015	51,015
BLM	6,196	6,196	6,196	7,173	6,196
Low Potential	914	914	914	1,014	914
Moderate Potential	594	594	594	971	594
High Potential	4,688	4,688	4,688	5,188	4,688
2. Acres Open to Entry	330,250	330,250	330,250	329,273	330,250
Low Potential	65,355	65,355	65,355	65,255	65,355
Moderate Poten.	196,400	196,400	196,400	196,023	196,400
High Potential	68,495	68,495	68,495	67,995	68,495

TABLE 4.1 (cont.)
MINERAL POTENTIAL/AVAILABILITY
(Federal Mineral Estate Excluding National Forest System Lands)

Management Status	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		Minerals Materials			
1/ Acres Administered	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461	387,461
1. Acres Closed to Disposal	68,604	75,668	73,673	85,878	73,673
Non-Discretionary	66,155	66,155	66,155	66,155	66,155
Low Potential	56,155	56,155	56,155	56,155	56,155
High Potential	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Discretionary	2,449	9,513	7,518	19,723	7,518
Low Potential	2,449	7,213	5,818	14,523	5,818
High Potential	0	2,300	1,700	5,200	1,700
2. Acres Open to Disposal	318,857	311,793	313,788	301,583	313,788
Low Potential	288,573	283,809	285,204	276,499	285,204
High Potential	30,000	27,700	28,300	24,800	28,300

1/ The total mineral estate administered by BLM in the PRA is 648,901, excluding National Forest System lands and BIA-administered reservation lands. The estate administered includes 255,498 acres of State and private land where only phosphate was reserved, and 5,942 acres of State and private land where only oil and gas were reserved.
2/ Grays Lake critical habitat area (9600), plus Fawn Mountain State Park (914)
3/ Total figure includes areas listed under note #2, and Research Natural Area (RNA) (977), plus Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (2706), plus Downey Public Water Reserve (1800)
4/ Travertine Park (253), Stump Creek (200)
5/ 130,000 Acres will have seasonal restrictions under each Alternative

The lands open for oil and gas leasing total 354,508 acres, or 90 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas (Table 4.1). There are 28,381 acres, or 7 percent, with non-discretionary closures to leasing which have a moderate to high potential for oil and gas. In addition, there are 10,514 acres, or 3 percent, with discretionary closures which have a high potential for oil and gas (Appendices: Map 2, Alternative A, and Map 10).

No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulations would restrict oil and gas activities to provide protection for recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values on 24,821 acres. These stipulations apply to 17,590 acres with high potential and 1,130 acres with moderate potential. The Blackfoot Reservoir area consists of approximately 15,880 acres of moderate to high potential. This area would be most strongly impacted if oil and gas are discovered because approximately 12,000 acres could not be reached by directional drilling. Power projects and reserves, R&PP patents and leases, public water reserves, and cultural sites make up the remaining NSO areas.

Geothermal

The lands open to geothermal leasing total 348,566 acres, or 90 percent of the total lands administered for its geothermal resource (Table 4.1). There are 28,381 acres, or 7 percent, with non-discretionary closures to leasing. In addition, there are 10,514 acres, or 3 percent, with and discretionary closures. NSO stipulations apply to the same acres that are listed for oil and gas (Table 4.1). Because geothermal potential is considered to be low in all of the PRA, adverse impacts due to the above restrictions is considered insignificant.

Locatable Minerals

The lands open to mining claim location total 330,250 acres, 85 percent of the total lands administered for locatable minerals (Table 4.1). Approximately 15 percent of the PRA is closed to locatable mineral exploration and development to protect cultural resources, wildlife refuges, the Fort Hall Irrigation Project, developed recreation sites, and watershed. There are no Congressional closures affecting location. Executive branch closures total 51,015 acres, or 13 percent. In addition, there are 6,196 acres, or 2 percent, with BLM closures. The BLM closures include 4,688 acres, or 1 percent, with high potential and 594 acres, less than .2 percent, with moderate potential for locatable minerals (Appendices: Map 2, Alternative A, and Map 11).

The BLM closures with high potential include the following areas:

1. Indian Rocks State Park (2,888 acres). The Park is located within the eastern boundary of the Fort Hall Mining District. Geologic indicators such as anomalies, mines, prospects, and deposits are present. Possible minerals are gold, copper, silver, lead, manganese, and tungsten.

2. Downey Watershed (1,800 acres). The watershed is located on the northern edge of the Swan Lake Mining District. Several geologic indicators are present. Possible minerals are gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, tungsten, and uranium.

The impacts on minerals availability are fairly small. Ongoing explorations in the area must continue to be evaluated.

The 43 CFR 3802 and 3809, Surface Management Regulations, give BLM authority to regulate mining and exploration for locatable minerals. Environmental assessments would be written for all plans of operation.

Mineral Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 318,857 acres, or 82 percent of the total land administered for mineral materials (Table 4.1). There are about 66,155 acres, or 17 percent of the lands within the PRA having non-discretionary closures to disposal of mineral materials to protect WSAs, cultural values, the Fort Hall Irrigation Project, developed recreation sites, and watershed. Of these acres, about 10,000 acres, or 3 percent, have high potential and 56,155 acres, or 14 percent, with low potential for minerals material. In addition, there are 2,449 acres, or 1 percent, with discretionary closures which have low potential for mineral materials (Appendicies: Map 2, Alternative A, and Map 12).

The discretionary closures all have a low potential for mineral materials. These closures include: an Idaho State University nature study area near McCammon, Idaho (594 Acres); the Downey Watershed (1,800 acres); and scattered cultural sites. None of these locations have potential for development and, therefore, have no significant impacts.

Alternative A would also include the following impacts to all minerals from other resource management activities:

1. A total of 22,229 acres would be transferred from Federal ownership by sale and exchange.

2. About 1,002 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils.

3. Approximately 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife.

Lands

Under Alternative A, 22,229 acres would be identified for potential disposal from Federal ownership. The remainder of the public land in the PRA would be retained. The lands identified for potential disposal would have to meet

screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that eliminates the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Disposal of the transfer areas through public sale could result in the following positive impacts:

- Decrease management costs to the BLM because sales are relatively easy to process and management efficiency would increase by eliminating isolated tracts.

- Potential for placing land in a higher use such as agricultural, commercial, or residential.

- Provide a one-time payment to the Treasury.

- Increase local property tax revenues.

- Opportunity for ranchers to block up their holdings.

- Solve existing unauthorized use.

Sales could result in the following adverse impacts:

- Reduce the potential for future land acquisition by depleting the stock of land available for future exchanges.

- Economic strains on persons currently using the land but who cannot afford to purchase it.

- Lower property values if a large scale program occurs.

The following positive impacts may occur in a land exchange program:

- Provide opportunities for acquiring public land resources, primarily wildlife and recreation.

- Improve manageability of existing public land for livestock grazing and eliminate private inholdings with potential for conflicting uses.

- Reduce management cost and improve efficiency by eliminating isolated tracts and blocking federal lands.

The major adverse impacts to an extensive land exchange program would be the cost. Exchanges are time consuming and costly to process.

Approximately 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness values. Another 24,821 acres would have special stipulations to protect watershed and wildlife values.

Acquisition of 994 acres of private land and an estimated 2,560 acres of State land would be proposed to support wildlife, recreation, and other resource programs.

Approximately 403 acres would be retained for the protection of recreation sites (yurts and ski areas).

Range Management

The stocking rate under this Alternative is 24,061 AUMs. This figure represents the 1980-1984 5-year average and is 17.5 percent less than the current active preference of 29,151 AUMs. The long-term stocking rate would be 24,361 AUMs. This is a 1.3 percent increase from the 5-year average stocking rate of 24,061 AUMs. This small increase reflects the AUMs available after a minimum number of range improvement projects have been installed. Under this alternative, there are 15,400 unalloted acres. Without livestock use on the 15,400 acres, it is estimated that 70 percent would remain in early (poor), mid (fair), and late (good) seral condition, while 30 percent would increase in condition from mid/late seral to potential natural community (PNC)(excellent).

A total of 22,229 acres have been identified for transfer from Federal ownership. Based on an average stocking rate of 7.28 acres/AUM, the transfer would result in a loss of 3,053 AUMs. Since the acres would no longer be under BLM administration, both short-term (3-5 years) and long-term (5+ years) environmental consequences are considered minimal to none. Table A.2 in the Appendix gives detailed information.

Under this Alternative, there would be 20 water facilities constructed, 8 miles of fencing built, and approximately 100 acres of former agricultural trespass restored to native range. The above results in an estimated positive impact of an additional 300 AUMs.

There would be no brush control/seedings under this Alternative. It is assumed that the absence of brush control and seedings will result in an increase of brush, especially in the long-term. This is a negative impact since it will reduce the amount of available AUMs.

Under this Alternative, 91.54 miles of stream would continue to be grazed by livestock. The following 3.15 miles of the 91.54 miles within "Improve" category allotments will be managed to improve fisheries and correct severe erosion problems:

	Miles	Allotment #
Horse Creek	0.6	4045
Pegram Creek	0.4	4329
Pegram Creek	0.7	4122
Green Canyon	0.5	4053
Landers Creek	0.4	4236
Wolverine Creek	0.2	4092
Eighteenmile Creek	0.35	4162
Total:	3.15	

The following 2.75 miles of the 91.54 miles would continue to deteriorate (streambank sluffing, annual removal of riparian vegetation, increase of water temperature, increase of sedimentation, increase of livestock fecal coliforms).

	Miles	Allotment #
Turner Canal	0.25	4117
Road Hollow	0.70	4305
Unnamed Tributary to Crow Creek	0.30	4269
Jones Creek	0.80	4423
Tolman Creek	0.45	4069
Eighteen Mile Creek	0.25	4190
Total:	2.75	

The remaining 87.97 miles of stream would remain in its present good to fair condition. The above can be cross-referenced to the Alternative A, Riparian Management Section in this chapter.

ORV activities would continue to have negative impacts (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease of vegetative cover, and hill/gully development that promote both on-site and off-site erosion) on livestock management throughout the PRA, especially within the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment #6032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

There appears to be no problems with present stocking rate for both livestock and wildlife. Wildlife programs do not affect the range program under this Alternative.

The range and forestry programs are expected to exist in harmony. The only range impact that may occur would be a positive one since the removal of timber would increase favorable grass and browse species within timber sale areas.

Approximately 10 acres would be closed to grazing to protect recreation sites. This closure would have little to no impact, less than 2 AUMs of forage would be lost.

The minerals program indicates that phosphate leases exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	Acres
1. Active (where active mining exists) Henry 80	80
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred) Stauffer 160 Woodall 370	530
3. Undeveloped leases	1190.22
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unalloted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 leases scattered throughout the mineral undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term (3-5 years) or long-term (5+ years).

If portions of the present undeveloped mineral lease areas become active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced

Impacts to Vegetation

The current ecological range condition in the PRA is .3 percent PNC, 68 percent late seral, 28 percent mid seral, 2 percent early seral, .4 percent agricultural trespass, and .3 percent rock/water. In the long-term, areas having a downward trend are expected to decline somewhat since undesirable plant species, (i.e., dyers woad, sagebrush, and other noxious weeds) would

continue to increase in density. The long-term ecological range condition is expected to be 2 percent PNC, 70 percent late seral, 26 percent mid seral. The current apparent trend is 20 percent upward, 70 percent static and 4 percent downward. In the long-term, the upward trend areas are expected to stabilize near both the static and potential natural community designations. The downward trend areas (noxious weeds, etc.) would continue to decline as undesirable vegetation increases in density. The long-term apparent trend expected would be approximately 24 percent upward, 74 percent static and 2 percent downward.

Wildlife Management

Under Alternative A, the impact of the land disposal on wildlife would be a net loss of 4,511 acres of big game winter range, 865 acres of sage grouse habitat, and 2,440 acres of sharp-tailed grouse habitat

Assuming a change in land use on the disposal areas, it would be expected that 26 fewer elk and 334 fewer deer would be wintering on public land in the PRA. Since these losses would be spread throughout the area, herd survival and viability would not be affected.

The anticipated loss of 2,985 acres of sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat from land disposals is expected to be largely offset by improvements in ecological range condition of the remaining public land. These improvements will result from adjusted seasons of use, riparian area protection, improved livestock distribution, and restoration of disturbed areas. The net impact to the PRA's sage and sharp-tailed grouse populations is zero.

Installation of two guzzlers, conversion of four miles of fence from permanent to let-down configuration, and construction of four goose nesting platforms along the Bear River would be completed to improve distribution of wildlife. Impacts would be small increases in local populations of wildlife, which translate into insignificant impacts in terms of area-wide populations.

Adverse impacts from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration operations would be considered insignificant due to the restrictions and standard stipulations currently attached to exploration permits.

Positive impacts on wildlife from ORV closures are hard to define as they relate to kilocalories of energy saved in avoiding ORV users. It is assumed that energy saved results in increased survival, particularly during winter.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Impact Measures

Adverse and positive impacts on recreation and visual resources are defined as slight, moderate, and considerable.

Slight. These impacts are not considered significant for one or more of the following reasons:

1. No recreation opportunities, facilities, or activities would be affected.

2. Landscape changes would not significantly detract from the current situation or existing modifications have already established impacts.

3. Standard operating procedures and mitigating measures would prevent losses of recreation opportunities.

Moderate. Impacts are considered moderate for the following reasons:

1. Recreation opportunities, facilities, or activities would be changed or shifted to other areas, but not eliminated or greatly enhanced.

2. Landscape changes would be evident, but would not be visible to a large number of people. Changes would not dominate the natural landscape.

3. Standard operating procedures and mitigating measures would retain recreation uses and values.

Considerable. Impacts are considerable for the following reasons:

1. Recreation opportunities, facilities, or activities would be eliminated or greatly enhanced.

2. Landscape changes would be evident to a large number of people and dominate the viewed surroundings.

3. Standard operating procedures and mitigating measures could not retain recreation uses and values, and losses would occur.

Adoption of the current ORV designations and visual resource management classes would maintain current trends in recreation use levels and opportunities. These trends are displayed in Table 4.2 which lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA.

TABLE (4.2)
VISITOR USE DAYS
BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS
BY ALTERNATIVE

	(Present)	(15 Year Estimates)			
Activity	A	B	C	D	E
Big Game Hunting	1/ 18,630	18,978	16,682	18,978	18,978
Fishing	2/ 34,700	37,000	33,350	37,100	33,350
Off-Road-Vehicle Use	3/ 5,050	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,650
Hang gliding	200	300	300	300	300
Float Boating	120	200	200	200	200
Snowmobiling	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Cross-Country Skiing	600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Downhill Skiing	4/ 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Camping (Developed Sites)	7,600	9,100	9,950	9,100	9,950

1/ Estimated from Idaho Department of Fish & Game statistics for 1985 season which are attributable to BLM-administered lands.
2/ Estimated from 1975 Idaho Department of Fish & Game statistics.
3/ Includes motorcycle, 4-wheel drive, and all terrain vehicles.
4/ The 1985 Caribou Ski Area data. Closed during 1985-86 season.

Motorized use would continue to occur randomly throughout the PRA and remain at nearly the current level. Use would be relatively light in most areas, with heavier activity occurring on public land near Pocatello and where hunting opportunities are available during the open season. Seasonal ORV closures would continue to be made to protect wintering big game herds and erosive soils near Pocatello, but would have a slight impact on overall ORV recreation use.

New recreation site construction would not be undertaken where potential exists for camping areas, trails, and access sites. BLM would not provide any of the recreation facility needs identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the seven counties in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals are proposed for developed recreation sites because the known mineralization of developed sites is minimal. The potential loss of recreation facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities would be considered slight to moderate because of the anticipated low interest in the few developed recreation sites..

No Special Recreation Management Areas would be designated, and emphasis would not be given to managing specific lands for recreation opportunities and uses. A moderate impact to recreation use would result because priority for

funding, management, and staffing would not be given to 48,532 acres of public land. The recreation potential of the lands would not be met and other commodity uses could damage recreation resource values.

Visual resource management classes would establish objectives to protect the existing visual quality of important scenic and recreational areas of public land. Objectives would be applied through standard operating procedures to maintain natural characteristics of WSAs and important scenery in the PRA's recreation and scenic areas. A slight impact to visual resources is anticipated from this Alternative.

Public recreation uses would be eliminated on lands that are disposed of except when transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals that would eliminate general public use would have only a slight impact on recreation opportunities.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting would increase slightly with better vehicle access, as would motorized recreation and woodgathering. Adverse impacts to recreation use levels would be slight because of the small areas that would involve intensive forest management practices.

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a moderate, positive impact to the recreation use. Visitors would gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public land, thereby enhancing recreation activities near cultural sites.

Management actions to improve stream conditions and fisheries would have a slight effect on fishing opportunities and use. Most streams would remain stable in fish production, and those that would be improved have a limited fisheries.

Conflicts between livestock and recreation visitors would continue in unfenced camping areas and along fishing streams. These conflicts can range from moderate to considerable depending on the particular situation and visitors involved.

There would be no impacts under Alternative A to recreation use from wildlife management actions. Emergency ORV closures would continue on big game winter ranges. These closures have a slight impact on winter recreation use because abundant opportunities exist for snowmobiling outside of wildlife winter ranges.

There would be no impacts under Alternative A to recreation use and visual resources from soils and watershed management actions.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location, and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted, but is expected to be slight because of the mining activity predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Streams and other water resources of recreational and scenic value, parks, and other recreation areas would be protected from leasing activities with NSO stipulation. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources from mining and mineral leasing activities would be slight to moderate.

Obtaining and improving public access to public land and marking boundaries would have a considerable beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Public lands previously open to access across private lands are being closed by private landowners. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 21,400 acres of landlocked public land would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on lands not being used because of access problems.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA)

Impact Measures

Adverse and positive impacts to ACECs and RNAs will be defined as slight, moderate, and considerable.

> Slight. Impacts are not considered significant because natural values and resources of the special areas would not be affected. Standard operating procedures and mitigating measures would prevent loss of special values.
>
> Moderate. Impacts would affect natural values and resources of the special areas, but they would not be eliminated or greatly enhanced. Standard operating procedures and mitigating measures would retain the resource values for which the areas would be designated.
>
> Considerable. Impacts would eliminate or greatly enhance the natural values and resources of the special areas. Standard operating procedures could not retain values and losses would occur.

No ACEC would be proposed under this Alternative.

Elk winter range in the Stump Creek area would receive slight to moderate adverse impacts without ACEC designations from harassment by snowmobiles, lost

of forage from livestock grazing, and disturbance from mining and mineral leasing activities. See the Wildlife section in this Alternative for an analysis of impacts.

Watershed values in the Downey Watershed area could receive moderate to considerable impacts without ACEC designation from livestock grazing. Loss of vegetation and soil erosion would continue around developed springs from heavy livestock use resulting in degradation of watershed values.

Botanical and geological features in the Travertine Park area could receive moderate impacts without ACEC designation from ORV use and livestock grazing. ORV use and trampling by livestock could damage Travertine rock formations and rare lichen species.

Special recognition for seven proposed RNAs would not be given. Remnant plant associations of scientific and educational value could be lost if ORV use, livestock grazing, and mining and mineral activities occurred. Slight to moderate impacts from ORV use could result in the Formation Cave, Travertine Park, Dairy Hollow, and Pine Gap areas, while no ORV impacts are anticipated in the remaining three areas. Moderate impacts from livestock grazing are anticipated in the Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park areas. The remaining four areas are generally inaccessible to grazing. Mining activity could result in moderate to considerable impacts to Oneida Narrows and Robbers Roost where a high potential for locatable minerals is found. Impacts to the remaining five areas from mining and mineral leasing are not anticipated because of the low potential for mineral occurrence.

Cultural Resource Management

Livestock grazing and ORV use (wheeled-vehicles) would adversely affect 25 documented cultural resource sites. These dispersed activities would have direct and indirect impacts. Livestock and wheeled vehicles can break artifacts and can significantly change spatial and stratigraphic relationships. If hooves or wheels remove vegetation, erosion may occur and further damage archaeological materials and relationships. ORV use would improve access to remote cultural resource sites. Improved access would adversely impact cultural resource. Other resource management activities would produce potential localized, or site-specific, impacts to cultural resources. If standard operating procedures are followed, potential localized adverse effects would be mitigated or eliminated.

Short-term resource management impacts would differ little from long-term impacts. If immediate, short term impacts are not identified and mitigated, 35 documented cultural resource sites could be damaged or destroyed. Short or long-term cultural resource uses would have few significant effects on other resource uses. No-Surface-Occupancy areas and Sensitive Area designations would protect 1,150 acres (refer to Table S.1).

Cultural resources would be managed to preserve a representative sample of the PRA's prehistoric and historic sites. Cultural resources are finite, non-renewable resources. Any cultural resource site condition change is an irretrievable, irreversible resource commitment.

Resource management activity impacts are either localized or dispersed. Localized impacts occur at site-specific, predetermined locations. Examples include range improvement projects, land sales, or mining claim work. Standard Operating Procedure requires a cultural resource inventory before any project or action is authorized.

If these procedures are followed, potential localized impacts would be mitigated. Dispersed impacts include livestock trampling, ORV use, and recreation. Dispersed adverse impacts would be identified, evaluated, and mitigated on a case-by-case basis. If necessary, activity plans would be prepared. Plans would describe present site condition and outline protective needs. Protective recommendations might include monitoring, patrol-surveillance, stabilization, fencing, signing, salvage, and special designations. An activity plan would also allocate cultural resources for specific socio-cultural, scientific, or management uses.

Forest Management

Under Alternative A, 12,659 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.8 MMBF/decade. Also, under this Alternative 28,210 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include the sales of posts/poles, firewood and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence vegetative cover on approximately 50 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates and a decrease in insect and disease problems in these stands.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Riparian and Water Quality

Road and drill pad construction for oil and gas exploration and phosphate mining would affect surface water by changing flow patterns and water quality. Increased runoff and erosion on disturbed land would cause some increased rates of suspended and bed load-sediment transport in stream channels. Timber harvest would increase erosion and cause a subsequent increase in sedimentation of streams and a decrease in water quality, mainly from road building activity.

The limited amounts of increased surface disturbance under this Alternative and the use of best management practices and standard operating procedures in the mineral development and timber harvesting program, should result in slight increases in sedimentation and decreases in water quality. Variances would be so slight that they could not be distinguished from the normal observed seasonal fluctuations.

By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices (see Part I), the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures, and they will be refined and modified so that they protect beneficial uses such as fisheries and drinking water.

Under this Alternative, 7.87 miles of streams with riparian habitat would be proposed for disposal. This is approximately 6 percent of the riparian habitat in the PRA. Of the 7.87 miles of stream habitat to be disposed of, 3.57 miles were inventoried and found to be in good to fair condition. Forty acres of marsh-wetland would be disposed of under this Alternative.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, and stream bank condition were factors considered in evaluating riparian habitat. There are 2.75 miles of riparian habitat that would continue in a downward trend. This is because the BLM has limited ownership in these watersheds, stream segments are short (less than one mile), and the poor conditions are often caused by land management practices on private lands adjacent to these parcels. The management decision is not to invest funds on these allotments, but to intensively manage the allotments with higher resource values in order to improve them. In some cases, livestock use could be reduced and the condition of riparian zones would improve; however, the size of these parcels within the total allotments make this impractical to do.

There are 3.15 miles of riparian habitat that would be managed primarily for condition improvement because of existing fisheries values or severe erosion problems. This is approximately 9 percent of the miles of riparian habitat with potential to be improved. These streams are all in "Improve" allotments and currently show a downward or unstable trend. Riparian pastures would be created by 6.75 miles of fencing. Grazing utilization on key riparian vegetative species in these pastures would be limited to 50 percent. There

are 87.97 miles of stream and riparian habitat that would remain in their present condition. These streams are stable in trend. See Appendix C.

In general, impacts to water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian habitat from surface disturbing activities such as mining, timber harvesting, and road construction would be mitigated on a site-specific basis through the application of standard operating procedures and general best management practices.

Impacts to riparian zones due to heavy utilization by livestock would be reduced by elimination of season long grazing, especially grazing of riparian areas in the months of June, July and August. If grazing is allowed during the hot growing season, utilization of key riparian species should be limited to 50 percent.

Of the streams inventoried, 51.82 miles were inhabited by fish. If season long grazing is eliminated in riparian areas and utilization of key riparian species is limited to 50 percent, the existing fishery streams will improve in quality and likely increase in mileage. Fish habitat will be improved by leaving overstream cover to provide security, shade, and lowered water temperatures for fish as well as reducing sediment flow into waterways.

Under Alternative A, 1.35 miles of fishery streams would be expected to improve; 1.0 miles would continue to deteriorate; and approximately 49.47 miles would remain unchanged.

Soils and Watershed Management

About 163,150 acres of public land having soils sensitive to soil erosion would be subject to heavy use by ORVs in this Alternative. This includes 8,500 acres in the Pocatello Off-Road-Vehicle Plan for Bannock County. The result of this heavy use is continued soil erosion.

Oil and gas exploration activity on sensitive soils on public land would be controlled by provisionary options provided in the seasonal and standard lease stipulations.

Reclamation of 52 acres of the Woodall Mountain mining area would stabilize mine tailings and reduce erosion rates.

About 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range, thereby reducing annual erosion.

About 808 scattered acres of commercial forest without restricted management practices would have some short-term erosion rates of more than 5 tons per acre and long-term erosion rates of less than 5 tons per acre.

Full fire suppression for the PRA gives the area the best management for reduced erosion following wildfires.

Other than a few small wildlife juniper treatments and wildlife seedings, no land treatments are planned for this Alternative. Small wildlife and range improvements would only have limited short-term erosion impacts approaching 5 tons per acre per year. Impacts on sensitive soil areas would be mitigated. Each one would be addressed in individual activity plans and environmental assessments.

Economics

Native Americans

There would be no economic impact on Native Americans under this Alternative.

Minerals

This Alternative would have no economic impact on the minerals industry in the economic region.

Livestock

Initially, there would be 24,061 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $521,300. The total economic impact would be $1.3 million (including the multiplier effect). These levels of earnings would represent 0.5 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the farm and total earnings (1983) in the PRA.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 22 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 66.

In the short-term, there would be a loss of capital value of between $283,000 and $1.3 million.

In the long-term (15 years), there would be 24,361 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $527,800. The total economic impact would be $1.3 million (including the multiplier effect). These would represent 0.5 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the 1983 farm and total PRA earnings.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 23 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 67.

In the long-term, there would be a loss of capital value of between $266,000 and $1.2 million.

Appendix E shows how these earnings, employment, and capital value estimates were made.

Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of $1.7 million under this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of $694,000. This would represent 0.5 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to $1.5 million. This would be 0.1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 64 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 109 jobs spread throughout the local economy.
Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

Lumber and Wood Products

Under this Alternative, there would be 380 thousand board feet of timber harvested annually. This would lead to direct earnings of $90,658. This would represent 0.04 percent of the 1983 PRA manufacturing earnings. The total earnings (including the multiplier effect) would be $200,700, which would be 0.01 percent of the total PRA earnings in 1983.

Direct employment generated would be four jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total employment generated would be 10 jobs.

Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost $75,900. Wildlife improvements would cost $19,640. Their would be no recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) constructed under this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be $95,540.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

Summary

This Alternative would have minimal economic impacts. In the long-term, capital value of AUMs could be reduced by as much as $1.2 million. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost $95,540.

Access

Under Alternative A, public access to approximately 21,400 acres (8 percent of the PRA) as identified in the two MFP documents would ensure the continued use

of existing roads and trails. Trespass problems would be minimized and visitor management would improve. Upgrading of some of the access routes would have both positive and negative effects depending on the extent, location, and degree of upgrading needed.

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

ALTERNATIVE B (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Minerals Management

Alternative B impacts on minerals availability are nearly the same as in Alternative A.

Solid Leasable Minerals

Under Alternative B, the lands open for solid mineral leasing encompass 598,581 acres, or 93 percent of the total acres administered for solid leasable minerals (See Table 4.1). Under Alternative B, 44,378 acres (7 percent) are closed to solid mineral leasing which is an increase of 5,483 acres (1 percent) closed when compared to Alternative A. The increase in acres closed to leasing includes 977 acres of proposed RNAs, 2,706 acres of ACECs and 1,800 acres of Downey PWR. Of the total 44,378 acres closed to leasing, 5,733 acres (453 more than Alternative A) have a low potential for leasing and the remainder have no potential. The additional low potential 453 acres are located in the Stump Creek and Travertine Park ACECs. The land closures would not significantly affect the lands open for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the total lands open to leasing are currently under lease.

The status of the active, inactive, and proposed phosphate mining operations would not change under Alternative B. The phosphate ore production from those lands administered by the BLM (not including USFS lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons (same as Alternative A). This production represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the total leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

The impacts from phosphate prospecting and exploration will be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigating measures, State and Federal regulations, and site-specific environmental requirements.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas/Geothermal

The lands open to oil and gas leasing total 354,508 acres, or 90 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas. This is the same as Alternative A, the existing situation (Table 4.1, Appendices: Map 3, Alternative B). Lands available for geothermal leasing total 348,566 acres (90 percent) (Same as Alternative A).

NSO stipulations would occur on 30,499 acres, or 8 percent of the total area administered for both fluid minerals. The NSO restrictions are for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values. This Alternative includes 5,678 acres, or 23 percent more acres with NSO stipulations compared to Alternative A. The additional acreage consists of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, and 1,995 acres of cultural sites. The NSO stipulations impact 3,000 acres with moderate oil and gas potential and 20,863 acres with high potential (Appendices: Map 3 and Map 10).

Geothermal potential is low in all of the PRA and is not affected by this Alternative.

Locatable Minerals

Lands open and closed to mining claim location are the same as in Alternative A (Appendices: Map 3, Alternative B, and Map 11).

The lands open to mining claim location total 330,250 acres (85 percent) (see Table 4.1). There are no Congressional withdrawals affecting location. Other executive branch closures total 51,051 acres. BLM closures total 6,196 acres, and include 4,688 acres with high potential and 594 acres with moderate potential for locatable minerals.

There are no stipulations which would significantly affect exploration activities. An Environmental Assessment would be written under CFR 3802/3809.

Mineral Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 311,793 acres, or 80 percent of the total lands administered for mineral materials (see Table 4.1). This is 7,064 acres less than would be available under Alternative A. The additional acres consist of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 997 acres of RNAs, 1,386 acres of communication sites and public water reserves, and 1,995 acres of cultural sites (Appendices: Map 3, Alternative B, and Map 12). A total of 15,668 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Alternative B also would include the following additional impacts on minerals from proposed management activities:

1. A total of 17,068 acres of public land would be disposed of by sale and exchange. This would have little impact to the minerals program due to the low mineral potential associated with these areas.

2. A total of 1,934 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils.

3. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife (same as Alternative A).

4. A total of 2,706 acres of Area of Critical Environmental Concern would require filing a plan of operations in accordance with 43 CFR 3809 for any locatable mining proposed, even if the area of disturbance is under 5 acres.

Lands

Under Alternative B, 17,068 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. The lands identified for disposal would have to meet screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that eliminates the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Approximately 30,669 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness values. Another 42,251 acres would have special stipulations to protect watershed and wildlife values.

Acquisition of 9,687 acres of private land and an estimated 9,880 acres of State land would be proposed to support wildlife, recreation, and other resource programs. This would be done mainly through the land exchange.

Approximately 403 acres would remain under lease or permit for the protection of recreation sites (e.g., yurt system and ski area).

The impacts associated with this Alternative would be similar to Alternative A, only to a lesser degree. The overall impact to management efficiency would be beneficial because fewer disruptions and dislocations would affect people authorized to use the land.

Range Management

The stocking rate would be 29,969 AUMs under this Alternative. This would be a 20 percent increase from the current 5-year average use and a 2.8 percent increase from the current active preference.

The long-term stocking rate is 34,276 AUMs. This would be a 12.6 percent increase from the initial stocking rate of 29,969 AUMs and a 29.9 percent increase from the 5-year average of 24,061 AUMs. Under this Alternative,

there would be 7,200 unallotted acres. In the absence of livestock use, it is estimated that 70 percent of the unallotted acres would remain in mid or late seral condition, while 30 percent would advance from mid or late seral to late seral and potential natural community.

About 17,068 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. Based on an average stocking rate of 7.28 acres/AUM, the transfer would result in a loss of 3,344 AUMs. Both short-term (3-5 years) and long-term (5+ years) are considered minimal to none, since the lands would no longer be under BLM administration. Table A.2 in the Appendix gives detailed information on disposal category lands.

Under this Alternative, approximately 25,000 acres would be scheduled for allotment management plan development. This would involve about 11,000 acres of brush control, 240 acres of brush control and seeding, 54 water developments, 10 miles of fencing, and 1,500 acres of former agricultural trespass returned to native vegetation. The brush control would change approximately 5,000 acres of mid and early seral ecological range condition to late seral. The seedings would change 240 acres of mid or early seral range condition to disturbed. There would be an additional 4,307 AUMs available for livestock resulting from the implementation of grazing management systems and range improvements. This increase of vegetative density will improve soil stabilization throughout the 25,000 acres scheduled for allotment management planning.

Under this Alternative, the following 20.15 miles of stream would be managed to improve stream condition:

	Miles	Allotment
Graehl	0.90	4005
Graves	0.40	4112
Horse Creek	0.60	4005
Stump Creek	0.90	4018
Stump Creek	0.25	4045
Pegram Creek	0.40	4329
Handman Hollow	0.25	4015
Green Canyon	0.50	4053
Landers Creek	0.40	4236
Wolverine Creek	0.20	4092
Deadman Creek	0.25	4112
Negro Creek	0.25	4320
Negro Creek	0.45	0006
Eighteen Mile Creek	0.35	4162
Blackfoot River	0.20	0006
Blackfoot River	2.70	4320
Blackfoot River	2.30	4112
Blackfoot River	3.00	4112
Blackfoot River	1.90	4112

	Miles	Allotment
Blackfoot River	0.20	4316
Blackfoot River	0.90	4430
Blackfoot River	0.50	4430
Bear River	0.10	0023
Bear River	0.90	4253
Sheep Creek	0.25	4160
Pegram Creek	0.70	4122
Meadow Creek	0.40	4136
Total	20.15	

The remaining 70.89 miles of stream would remain in their present good to fair condition.

This would be accomplished through fencing, initiating a grazing system, or a combination of the two. These methods would increase both plant vigor and density, stabilize streambank sluffing, and reduce water temperature, sedimentation, and livestock fecal contamination over 20.15 mile, or 122 acres, of riparian areas throughout 26 grazing allotments. Short-term (3-5 years) impacts would be a noticeable increase in plant vigor and density and a decrease in livestock coliforms. Streambank stabilization and a decrease in both water temperature and sedimentation would show up in long-term (5+ years) impacts.

ORV activities would continue to have negative impact (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease in vegetative cover, and hill/gully development responsible for both on-site and off-site erosion) especially in the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment 36032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

Under this Alternative, all of the above allotments except Sheep Creek Hills and Bear Plateau are scheduled for allotment management plans. ORV activities must be specifically addressed within these areas. Livestock would continue to be harassed near unfenced campgrounds and streams.

Four RNAs, Travertine Park ACEC, and 11 recreation sites would be closed to livestock grazing. The Downey Watershed ACEC would have restricted provisions for grazing. The RNAs, ACECs, and campgrounds involve 2,580 acres. Both the short-term and long-term impacts would be negligible in the RNAs since each area is presently protected.

Activities within the wildlife program do not significantly impact the range proposals within this Alternative. No problem can be found with the stocking rate between domestic livestock and big game animals.

The range and forestry programs are expected to exist in harmony. The only impact to range that may occur would be positive since the removal of timber would increase favorable grass and browse species for livestock utilization. The minerals program indicates that phosphate leases exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	Acres
1. Active (where active mining exists) Henry 80	80
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred) Stauffer 160 Woodall 370	530
3. Undeveloped leases	1190.22
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unallotted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 grazing leases scattered throughout the undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term or long-term.

If portions of the present undeveloped mineral lease areas become active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced.

Impacts to Vegetation

The long-term ecological range condition in the PRA under this Alternative, would be 2 percent potential natural community; 74 percent late seral; 22 percent mid seral; 1 percent early seral and 1 percent miscellaneous.

The long-term trend would be 30 percent upward, 68 percent static and 2 percent downward.

Wildlife Management

Land disposal actions would reduce big game winter range by 2,658 acres and sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat by 1,570 and 120 acres, respectively. Anticipated improvements in range condition from proposed range management changes would offset any loss from land disposals and increase the amount of winter range in satisfactory condition by 4,131 acres. This would allow an increase of 27 elk and 357 deer over Alternative A. These numbers would exceed the BLM's proportion of the Idaho Fish and Game 5-year management goals by 4.6 percent. Bitterbrush planting on 417 acres of declining winter range would improve carrying capacity, although not necessarily improve the condition class.

Approximately 1,730 acres of sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat would be lost because of land disposals. Proposed allotment management plans utilizing grazing systems and range improvements anticipate an improvement in range condition from fair to good on 12,744 acres. This would be an increase in condition for 3,200 acres, or 4 percent, in the amount of satisfactory habitat. A more consistent water supply would be provided on 4,000 acres of sage grouse and non-game habitat on the Bear Lake Plateau by installing two 500-gallon guzzlers.

Six miles of fence modifications to ease big game movements on winter range will have a beneficial, but insignificant impact.

Six goose nest platforms and improved riparian conditions resulting from more intense livestock management should increase local goose population. Some field observation have shown an increase of almost 2 geese per platform over ground nesting birds.

Impacts from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration operations would be considered insignificant due to the restrictions and standard stipulations currently attached to exploration permits.

Positive impacts on wildlife from ORV closures are hard to define as they relate to kilocalories of energy saved in avoiding ORV users. It is assumed that energy saved results in increased survival, particularly during winter.

The range program is proposing 11,240 acres of brush control to increase livestock forage production. The proposed projects will affect 2,268 acres of big game winter range and 2,380 acres of sage grouse habitat. The impacts of the projects would be partially beneficial, e.g., increased grass and forb production, and partially adverse, e.g., loss of cover and forage.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Adoption of the proposed ORV designations, visual resource management classes and Special Recreation Management area designations would enhance recreation opportunities and use. Table 4.2 lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA for this Alternative.
Dispersed recreational ORV use would continue at the same level as in Alternative A with a slight increase resulting from improved access. Additional restrictions on ORV use to protect soil and watershed values, cultural sites, and big game winter range would not adversely impact ORV use. Most of the motorized recreation use occurs on established roads and trails, and designations would not change this trend. Over-snow closures to protect wintering wildlife would have an insignificant affect on snowmobiling because numerous opportunities are available outside of the closure areas.

The number of developed recreation sites would increase by eight. These developments would help meet approximately one percent of the identified camping needs for the seven counties in the PRA (1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan). Overall, site construction and development would increase recreation use of the public lands by an estimated 1,500 visitor use days. This increase would represent less than one percent of the total recreation use in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals are proposed for developed or potential recreation sites because the known mineral values are minimal. The potential loss of facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities is considered slight.

The Pocatello and Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) would be designated under this Alternative. Emphasis would be given to managing ORV use in the Pocatello SRMA and water-based recreation in the Blackfoot River SRMA. A positive impact to recreation would result because priority for recreation funding, management, and staffing would be placed on the areas.

Visual resource management classes would be established as in Alternative A (refer to SOP, Visual Resources, Part I). A slight impact to visual resources is anticipated under this Alternative.

Recreation opportunities would remain on lands retained in Federal ownership. Public recreation uses would be eliminated on lands that are disposed of, except when transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals that would eliminate general public use would have only a slight impact on recreation opportunities. Proposed acquisition of lands along the Blackfoot River would have a positive impact on recreation. Blocking up Federal ownership would secure public access and use of the river system. Primary emphasis would be placed on managing those lands for recreation under the Blackfoot River SRMA.

Restrictions on right-of-way development would have a positive impact on visual resources. Utility corridors would not be constructed in areas of high scenic value. These include the Blackfoot River, Wolverine Canyon, Garden Creek, Grays Lake, Petticoat Peak, and proposed ACECs and RNAs.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting could increase slightly with better vehicle access as could motorized recreation and wood gathering. Most impacts would be slight because of the small areas that would involve intensive forest management practices. However, a considerable impact would result in the Petticoat Peak area, if Congress decides that the area will not be designated as wilderness. Consequently, 2,559 acres of commercial timber would be available for sale. Removal of the timber and associated activities would impact both recreation opportunities and visual resources (see Eastern Idaho Wilderness EIS).

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a positive impact to recreation use. Visitors will gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public lands, thereby enhancing most recreation activities near cultural sites.

Management actions to improve stream conditions and fisheries would have a positive impact on fishing opportunities and use. Stream improvements, particularly for the Blackfoot River, would improve fish production. An estimated increase of 2,300 visitor use days of fishing use would result.

Proposed fencing of developed campgrounds would have a positive impact on recreation use. Conflicts between livestock and recreationists would be significantly reduced.

Management actions to improve wildlife habitat would have a positive impact on big game hunting. Deer and elk populations would be increased slightly. An increase of 348 visitor use days of hunting would result. Over-snow ORV closures of areas where big game winter would have a slight adverse impact on winter recreation use. Abundant opportunities exist for snowmobile use outside of wildlife winter range.

There would be no impacts under Alternative B to recreation use and visual resources from soils and watershed management actions where soil erosion rates are less than 5 tons/acre.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and shifting the recreational opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location, and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened

because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Streams and other water resources of recreational and scenic value, parks, and other recreation areas would be protected from leasing activities with a NSO stipulation. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources from mining and mineral leasing activities would be slight to moderate.

Obtaining and improving public access to public lands and marking boundaries would have a beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 37,300 acres of landlocked public lands would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on lands not being used because of access problems.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Under this Alternative, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated, totaling 4,506 acres of public land. Priority for management would be given to the three areas.

ORV designations would restrict motorized recreational use to existing roads and trails in all three areas. The ORV designations would protect the resources and values of the areas. Therefore, ORV use would not have any measurable impact on the three ACECs. Restrictions on grazing and proposed fencing would minimize or eliminate adverse grazing impacts to the three ACECs.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would be restricted in the ACEC designation areas. NSO stipulations would be applied to the three areas for leasable energy minerals, and the Travertine Park and Stump Creek areas would be closed to non-energy leasables. The Downey Watershed is closed to mining claims, and the low to moderate potential for locatables in the Stump Creek and Travertine Park areas indicate that mining claim location may not take place. All three areas are closed to salable minerals in this Alternative. No measurable impacts from mining and mineral leasing activities are anticipated from this Alternative.

Research Natural Area (RNAs)

RNA designations would be made for all seven of the proposed RNAs, totaling 1,494 acres. Plant associations of state and national importance would be protected through designation and other management actions.

ORV use would be prohibited in all RNA proposals in this Alternative, which would eliminate possible adverse impacts to plant communities from motorized travel. The result would be a positive impact on remnant plants.

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park by fencing the areas. Changes in plant composition and cover would be left to natural processes resulting in a positive impact to the proposed RNAs. The remaining four RNA proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock grazing and impacts to plant communities are anticipated to be slight.

Under this Alternative, the NSO stipulation on leasable mineral activity and closure to salables in the RNA proposals would prevent impacts from occurring to plant communities. These actions to eliminate mineral leasing and material mining would result in a positive impact on the RNAs. High potential for locatable minerals is found in the Oneida Narrows and Robbers Roost areas and impacts would be moderate to considerable from mining activities. Impacts from locatable mining activities to the remaining RNA proposals are considered slight because the unlikely presence of valuable minerals.

Cultural Resource Management

Adverse cultural resource impacts would be reduced or moderated. Cultural resource losses would continue, but loss rates would be slowed. Localized and dispersed impacts would be reduced, but not eliminated. A balanced approach to natural resource management would reduce cultural resource mitigation workloads, and should reduce inadvertent cultural resource site damage and destruction.

Standard operating procedures would mitigate anticipated short-term impacts from mineral, lands, wildlife, and forestry activities. Proposed range improvement projects could have significant short-term impacts. Standard operation procedures would mitigate localized impacts of water developments and fences. But brush control and seeding projects would have dispersed impacts that would be difficult to mitigate. Temporary ground cover elimination would expose surface sites to erosion and unauthorized artifact removal. Livestock trampling would also increase. Acres closed and limited to wheeled ORV use and operation would increase 55 per cent. This would reduce some ORV impacts on cultural resource sites. Anticipated long-term impacts would not be severe or significant. Standard inventory, evaluation, and mitigation procedures would minimize localized impacts' adverse effects. Activity plans would mitigate localized, non-project related impacts. Impacts mitigation would favor site avoidance over salvage. This would reduce irretrieable and irreversible cultural resource commitments.

Cultural resource management plan preparation and implementation would have high priority. Activity plans would protect 35 documented prehistoric and historic sites on 8,740 acres. NSO designations would protect 2,050 acres. Sensitive area designations would limit other natural resource program activities on 6,690 acres (refer to Table S.1). Management plans would evaluate site condition and recommend protective measures. Plan objectives would include elimination of ongoing adverse impacts, and reduce vandalism and

unauthorized use. Plans would also allocate cultural resources for socio-cultural, scientific, educational, and management uses. A management plan has been prepared, approved, and implemented for the Oregon Trail.

Forest Management

Under Alternative B, 11,369 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. Lands managed to enhance other uses would total 1,078 acres. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.7 MMBF per decade. Also, under this Alternative, 38,011 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include sales of posts/poles, firewood, and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence the amount of vegetation cover on approximately 50 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates and a decrease in insect and disease problems.

Under this Alternative, 1,248 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale or exchanges under the lands and realty program. Approximately 156 acres of woodland would also be removed from the woodland base for the same reason. Juniper cutting areas proposed in the soils program would remove an additional 500 acres from the woodland base. The reduction in commercial forest land would have a small adverse impact on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood, and other forest products resulting in a reduction of the annual allowable cut by less than 10 percent.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Riparian and Water Quality

Road, drill pad construction for oil and gas exploration, and phosphate mining would adversely effect surface water by changing flow patterns and water quality. Increased runoff and erosion on disturbed land would cause some increased rates of suspended and bed load-sediment transport in stream channels.

Timber sale activity would increase erosion and cause a subsequent increase in sedimentation in streams and a decrease in water quality, mainly from road building activity.

Under this Alternative, the limited amounts of surface disturbance and the use of best management practices and standard operating procedures, in conjunction with mineral development and timber harvesting, would result in decreases in sedimentation of streams and increases in water quality so small that they would not be distinguished from the normal observed seasonal fluctuations.

By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices (see Part I), the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures, and they would be refined and modified to protect beneficial uses such as fisheries and drinking water.

Under this Alternative, 7.31 miles of riparian habitat would be proposed for disposal. This is approximately 5 percent of the riparian habitat in the PRA. Of this number, 3.65 miles were inventoried and found to be in fair to good condition. In addition, 40 acres of marsh-wetland and 3.3 acres of Bear Lake shoreline would be proposed for disposal.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, and streambank condition were factors considered in evaluating riparian habitat. Recommended management options would be implemented on "Improve" allotments and on stream segments contiguous to "Improve" allotments; however, not all riparian areas in "Improve" allotments require management changes. A total of 20.15 miles of stream would be managed to improve riparian habitat. These streams have a potential to be improved through grazing management and represent 59 percent of the miles of riparian habitat with potential to be improved. This would include constructing 8.25 miles of fence and limiting utilization on key riparian vegetative species to 50 percent.

A total of 70.89 miles of riparian area would be managed to maintain existing riparian values. Some of these streams may be in "Improve" allotments, but require no management changes. Other streams which are in "Maintain" or "Custodial" allotments do not require fencing to improve stream quality because this riparian habitat is in stable condition.

Under this Alternative, 2.75 miles of riparian habitat would deteriorate in condition. This is because the BLM has limited ownership in these watersheds, stream segments are short (less than one mile), and the poor conditions are often caused by land management practices on private lands adjacent to these parcels. The management decision is not to invest funds on these allotments, but to intensively manage the allotments with higher resource values in order to improve them. In some cases, livestock use could be reduced and the condition of riparian zones would improve; however, the size of these parcels within the total allotments make this impractical to do.

See Appendix C for a listing of streams and their condition.

In general, impacts to water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian habitat from surface disturbing activities such as mining, timber harvesting, and road construction can be mitigated on a site-specific basis through the application of standard operating procedures and general best management practices.

Impacts to riparian zones, due to heavy grazing by livestock, can be reduced by elimination of season long grazing, especially grazing of riparian areas in the months of June, July, and August. If grazing is allowed during the hot growing season, utilization of key riparian species should be limited to 50 percent.

Approximately 16.6 miles of fishery streams, or 32 percent of fishery streams inventoried, would be expected to improve; 1.05 miles would continue to deteriorate; and 34.17 miles would remain unchanged.

Soils and Watershed Management

About 7,200 acres of unallotted grazing lands would be allotted under this Alternative. This would increase overall erosion, but this additional erosion is expected to be kept within tolerable limits by proper stocking rates and grazing management systems.

About 40,000 acres of public lands having soils sensitive to erosion are subject to indiscriminate use by ORVs in this Alternative. This includes the 8,500 acres in the Pocatello Off-Road-Vehicle Plan for Bannock County.

Oil and gas exploration activity on sensitive soils would be controlled by special stipulations and provisionary options provided for in the seasonal and standard lease stipulations.

About 500 acres of juniper thinning would stimulate understory plant growth and reduce annual erosion rates to less than 5 tons per acre per year.

Reduction of grazing on 360 acres of ashy soil in allotments 4062 and 4075 subject to high erosion rates would occur if monitoring shows erosion rates of more than 5 tons per acre per year.

Reclamation of 224 acres of Woodall Mountain mining area would stabilize mine tailings and reduce erosion rates.

About 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range, thereby reducing erosion by several tons per acre per year.

About 808 acres of scattered commercial forest without restricted management practices would have some short-term and long-term erosion impacts. These impacts would be mitigated after a site-specific environmental assessment is prepared.

Full fire suppression for the PRA gives the area the best option for reduced erosion following wildfires.

Several land treatment improvements are planned for this Alternative. Brush control by fire or range plowing would have high soil erosion impacts, both short and long-term, on 4,000 acres and moderate-to-high impacts on 7,240 acres. Brush control by spraying or other mechanical means would have moderate soil erosion impacts on 4,000 acres and slight-to-moderate impacts on 7,240 acres of land under this Alternative.

Plowing and seeding of 120 acres in the Aspen Road allotment, which is part of the 11,240 acres identified above, would have high short-term erosion impacts. Planned plowing and seeding in all other allotments would have moderate-to-high short-term erosion effects and slight-to-moderate long-term effects, measured in tons per acre per year erosion.

Small wildlife and range development improvements would generally have only limited short-term erosion impacts. The impacts on sensitive soil areas along with mitigation measures to reduce these impacts would be addressed in individual activity plans and environmental assessments as the RMP is implemented.

Economic Conditions

Native Americans

There would be no economic impact on Native Americans with this Alternative.

Minerals

This Alternative would have no economic impact on the minerals industry in the economic region.

Livestock

Initially, there would be 29,969 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $649,300. The total economic impact would be $1.7 million (including the multiplier effect). These levels of earnings would represent 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the farm and total earnings (1983) in the PRA.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 28 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 82.

In the short-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $46,000 and $205,000.

In the long-term (15 years), there would be 34,276 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $742,600. The total economic impact would be $1.9 million (including the multiplier effect). These would represent 0.7 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the 1983 farm and total PRA earnings.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 32 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 94.

In the long-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $285,000 and $1.3 million.

Appendix E shows how these earnings, employment, and capital value estimates were made.

Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of $1.9 million with this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of $743,500. This would represent 0.6 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to $1.6 million. This would be 0.1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 68 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 117 jobs spread throughout the local economy. Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

Lumber and Wood Products

Under this Alternative, there would be 370 thousand board feet of timber harvested annually. This would lead to direct earnings of $88,500. This would represent 0.06 percent of the 1983 PRA manufacturing earnings. The total earnings (including the multiplier effect) would be $195,900, which would be 0.01 percent of PRA earnings in 1983.

Direct employment generated would be three jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total employment generated would be seven jobs.

Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost $210,200. Wildlife improvements would cost $75,200. The cost of constructing recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) would be $79,600 with this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be $365,100.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

Summary

This Alternative would increase direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by $17,300 in the short-term and by $110,600 in the long-term. This, however, represents only a gain of 0.02 to 0.1 percent in the PRA farm earnings. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by $49,500, or a gain of 0.1 percent in the PRA retail trade earnings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by $23,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as $1.3 million. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost $365,100.

Access

Under Alternatives B through E, obtaining legal public access to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (17 percent of the PRA) and marking boundaries of the public lands would ensure the continuation of present public recreational activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would improve. Upgrading of some of the access roads would have both positive and negative effects depending on the degree of upgrading needed, extent, and location (see Map 8).

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

ALTERNATIVE C

Minerals Management

Alternative C has impacts which are beneficial to mineral availability.

Solid Leasable Minerals

Lands open for solid mineral leasing total 604,064 acres, or 94 percent of the total acres administered for solid leasable minerals (see Table 4.1). Under this Alternative, 38,895 acres (6 percent) are closed to solid mineral leasing for the protection of wildlife refuges, recreation, watershed, and cultural values (same as Alternative A). Of the total 38,895 acres closed to leasing, 5,280 acres have a low potential for leasing and the remainder have no potential. The land closures would not significantly affect the availability of lands for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the total lands open to leasing are currently under lease.

The status of the active, inactive, and proposed mining operations would not change under Alternative C. The phosphate ore production from those lands administered by BLM (not including U.S. Forest Service lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons (same as Alternative A). This production represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

The impacts from phosphate prospecting and exploration would be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigation measures, State and Federal regulations, and site-specific environmental requirements.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas/Geothermal

The lands open to oil and gas leasing total 361,508 acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas. This is 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1). The lands open to geothermal leasing total 355,566 acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for geothermal resources. This is also 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1, Appendices: Map 4, Alternative C).

NSO stipulations would occur on 28,921 acres, or 7 percent of the total area administered for both fluid minerals. This Alternative includes 4,100 additional acres with NSO stipulations to protect recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values. Approximately 7,000 acres would be opened to leasing in the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge Buffer Zone. (Appendices: Map 4 and Map 10.)

Geothermal potential is low in all of the PRA and is not affected by this Alternative.

Locatable Minerals

Lands open and closed to mining claim location are the same as Alternative A. (Appendices: Map 4, Alternative C, and Map 11.)

The lands open to mining claim location total 330,250 acres (85 percent) (Table 4.1). There are no Congressional withdrawals affecting location. Executive branch closures total 51,015 acres. BLM closures total 6,196 acres, and include 4,688 acres with high potential and 594 acres with moderate potential for locatable minerals.

There are no stipulations which would significantly affect exploration activities. Environmental assessments would be written for plans of operation filed under 43 CFR 3802/3809.

Mineral Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 313,788 acres, or 81 percent of the total land administered for mineral materials (Table 4.1). This is 5,069 acres less than would be available under Alternative A. These acres consist of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, and 1,386 acres of communications sites and public water reserves (Appendices: Map 4, Alternative C and Map 12). A total of 73,673 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Alternative C also would include the following additional impacts on minerals from proposed management activities:

1. A total of 23,098 acres of public land would be disposed of through sales and exchanges. This would have little impact to the minerals program due to the low mineral potential associated with these acres.

2. A total of 950 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils (32 less than Alternative A).

3. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife (same as Alternative A).

4. A total of 2,706 acres of Area of Critical Environmental Concern would require filing a plan of operation in accordance with 43 CFR 3809 for any locatable mining proposed, even if the area of disturbance is less than 5 acres.

Lands

Under Alternative C, 23,098 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. The remainder of the public land in the PRA would be retained. The lands identified for potential disposal would have to meet screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that would eliminate the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Approximately 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness values. Another 31,622 acres would have special stipulations to protect watershed and wildlife values.

Acquisition of 11,647 acres of private land and an estimated 15,720 acres of State land is proposed to support range, mineral, and other resource programs. This would be done mainly through the land exchange program.

Approximately 1,270 acres would remain under lease or permit for the protection of recreation sites (e.g., yurt system, ski area).

The impacts associated with this Alternative would be similar to Alternative A, but to a greater scale. This Alternative would increase the local property tax revenue base more than any other Alternative. The overall impact to management efficiency would be adverse because of the disruption and dislocation that would affect people currently authorized to use the land.

Range Management

Under this Alternative, the stocking rate would be 31,251 AUMs. This is a 23.1 percent increase from the current 5-year average of 24,061 AUMs and a 7 percent increase from the current active preference of 29,151 AUMS. The long-term stocking rate would be 36,990 AUMs. This is a 35 percent increase from the initial stocking rate of 24,061 AUMs. Under this Alternative, there will be no unallotted acres. The short-term (3 -5 years) impact of permitting livestock on former unallotted acres would be limited to some noticeable utilization on key livestock forage; however, the use would be minimal. The long-term (5+ years) impact will reveal that these areas should stabilize for the most part at the mid and late seral (fair and good) ecological condition.

The grazing preference on the public lands identified for disposal, would be decreased when those lands are transferred out of Federal ownership. Appendix A, Table A.2 gives detailed information on disposal category.

Under this Alternative, approximately 50,600 acres are scheduled for allotment management plan development. This would involve 16,110 acres of brush control, 1,490 acres of brush control/seeding, 76 water developments, 44.75 miles of fencing, and 800 acres of former agricultural trespass seeded to native range. The brush control would change approximately 50 percent of the 16,110 acres of that are classified early and mid seral (poor and fair) and disturbed to late seral (good). The seeding would change 1,490 acres of mid and early seral to disturbed. Approximately 800 acres of former agricultural trespass land would be restored to native range.

Under this Alternative, there is no management action scheduled to improve riparian habitat. 64.04 miles would remain in its present stable condition, while the following 29.75 miles of stream be expected to continue in a downward trend.

	Miles	Allotment		Miles	Allotment
Graehl	0.90	4005	Unnamed Tribe. #3	0.50	4060
Horse Creek	0.60	4045	Lanes Creek	0.30	4120
Stump Creek	0.90	4018	Landers Creek	0.40	4236
Stump Creek	0.25	4045	Wolverine Creek	0.20	4092
Dairy Hollow	0.35	4407	Jones Creek	0.80	4423
Unnamed Tribe. #2	0.25	4346	Graves Creek	0.40	4112
Turner Canal	0.25	4117	Deadman Creek	0.25	4112

	Miles	Allotment		Miles	Allotment
Horse Creek	0.10	4332	Negro Creek	0.45	0006
Meadow Creek	0.40	4134	Negro Creek	0.25	4320
Sheep Creek	0.25	4160	Tolman Creek	0.45	4069
WF Sheep Creek	0.50	4185	Eighteen Mile Cr.	0.35	4162
Pegram Creek	0.40	4329	Eighteen Mile Cr.	0.25	4190
Road Hollow	0.70	4305	Blackfoot River	0.20	0006
Indian Creek	0.25	4167	Blackfoot River	2.05	4320
Indian Creek	0.80	4232	Blackfoot River	2.70	4320
Handman Hollow	0.25	4015	Blackfoot River	2.30	4112
Miles Canyon	0.40	4415	Blackfoot River	3.00	4320
Unnamed Tributary	0.30	4269	Blackfoot River	1.90	4112
to Crow Creek			Blackfoot River	0.20	4316
Tygee Creek	0.20	4129	Blackfoot River	0.90	4430
Pegram Creek	0.70	4122	Blackfoot River	0.50	4430
Fishhaven Creek	0.90	4125	Bear River	0.10	0023
Green Canyon	0.50	4053	Bear River	0.10	4036
Main Canyon	0.20	4256	Bear River	0.25	0036
			Bear River	0.60	4115

TOTAL: 29.75 miles

Since there are no allotment management plans identified in this Alternative, the short-term impacts throughout the 93.79 miles of stream would be minimal. However, a downward trend in negative composition and vigor would be noticeable. The long-term impacts would result in the following, especially with the 29.75 miles listed in this Alternative: streambank sluffing, annual removal of riparian (mesic) vegetation, more dry site (xeric) vegetation, and the increase of water temperature, sedimentation, and livestock fecal coliforms.

ORV activities would continue to have negative impacts (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease of vegetation, and hill/gully development promoting both on-site and off-site erosion) on livestock management throughout the PRA, especially within the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment #6032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

Under this Alternative, all of the above allotments, except Sheep Creek Hills and Bear Lake Plateau, are scheduled for allotment management plans. ORV activities would be specifically addressed within these areas.

Three RNAs totaling 307 acres would be fenced and grazing excluded. The fenced RNAs are: Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park.

Activities within the wildlife program do not negatively and/or postively impact the range management proposals within this Alternative. No problem can be found with the stocking rate between domestic livestock and big game animals.

The range and forestry programs are expected to exist in harmony. The only impact to livestock management would be positive since the removal of timber would increase favorable grass and browse species for livestock utilization.

The minerals program indicates that phosphate lease exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	Acres
1. Active (where active mining exists) Henry 80	80
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred) Stauffer 160 Woodall 370	530
3. Undeveloped leases	1190.22
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unallotted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 grazing leases scattered throughout the undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term (3-5 years) or long-term (5+ years).

If portions of the present undeveloped mining lease areas become active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced.

Impacts to Vegetation

The long-term ecological range condition within the PRA under this Alternative would be .4 percent potential natural community; 68 percent late seral; 18 percent mid seral; 1.6 percent early seral; 2 percent rock and water.

The long-term trend would be 20 percent upward, 76 percent static and 4 percent downward.

Wildlife

With this Alternative emphasizing commodity production, the amount of satisfactory wildlife habitat would decline for elk, deer, sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse. Land disposal actions would decrease winter range by 2,799 acres and sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat by 1,610 and 120 acres respectively.

In addition, the amount of big game winter range in unsatisfactory condition would increase by 2,700 acres, resulting in the loss of an estimated 6 elk and 86 deer. These losses are .1 and .2 percent of the area's elk and deer herds, respectively. Bitterbrush plantings on 417 acres would increase carrying capacity in those areas, but would not have a significant impact on the overall big game populations.. Four miles of fence modification to ease big game movement on winter range is not expected to have a measurable effect on deer or elk numbers.

Satisfactory sage grouse habitat would decrease 4 percent. Sharp-tailed grouse habitat would remain essentially unchanged. Improved sage grouse distribution in an area of about 4,000 acres on the Bear Lake Plateau would result from the installation of two water facilities.

Waterfowl, primarily geese, will benefit from improved grazing management on 9 acres of riparian habitat. Four planned nesting platforms should increase goose production about 2 geese per platform per year.

Impacts from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration operations would be considered insignificant due to the restrictions and standard stipulations currently attached to exploration permits.

Positive impacts on wildlife from ORV closures are hard to define as they relate to kilocalories of energy saved in avoiding ORV users. It is assumed that energy saved results in increased survival, particularly during winter.

The range program is proposing 17,600 acres of brush control to increase livestock forage production. The proposed projects will affect 2,668 acres of big game winter range and 2,780 acres of sage grouse habitat. The impacts of the projects would be partially beneficial , e.g., increased grass and forb production and partially adverse, e.g., loss of cover and forage.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Adoption of the current ORV designations and visual resource management classes would maintain current trends in recreation use levels and opportunities. Table 4.2 lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA for this Alternative.

Motorized use will continue to occur randomly throughout the PRA and remain at nearly the current level. Use would be relatively light in most areas, with heavier activity occurring on public lands near Pocatello and where hunting opportunities are available during the open season. Seasonal ORV closures would continue to be made to protect wintering big game herds and eroding soils near Pocatello, but would have a slight impact on overall ORV recreation use.

The number of developed recreation sites would increase by the construction of 14 new access areas, campgrounds, and trailheads. These developments would help meet approximately 1.5 percent of the identified camping needs for the six counties in the PRA (1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan). Overall, site construction and development would increase recreation use of the public lands by an estimated 2,350 visitor use days. This increase would represent less than one percent of the total recreation use in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals are proposed for developed or potential recreation sites because the known mineral values are minimal. The potential loss of facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities is considered slight.

The Pocatello and Blackfoot River SRMAs would be designated under this Alternative. Emphasis would be given to managing ORV use in the Pocatello SRMA and water-based recreation in the Blackfoot River SRMA. A positive impact to recreation would result because priority for recreation funding, management, and staffing would be placed on the areas.

Visual resource management classes would establish objectives to protect the existing visual quality of important scenic and recreational areas of public lands (refer to Standard Operating Procedures, Visual Resources, Part I). A slight impact to visual resources is anticipated under this Alternative.

Recreation opportunities would remain on lands retained in Federal ownership. Public recreation uses would be eliminated on lands that are disposed of except when transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals that would eliminate general public use would have only a slight impact on recreation opportunities. Proposed acquisition of lands along the Blackfoot River would have a positive impact on recreation. Blocking up Federal ownership would secure public access and use of the river system. Primary emphasis would be placed on managing those lands for recreation under the Blackfoot River SRMA.

Right-of-way development would have a moderate negative impact on visual resources. Utility corridors would be constructed in areas of high scenic value. These include the Blackfoot River, Wolverine Canyon, Garden Creek, Grays Lake, and proposed ACECs. However, Visual Resource Management Class II objectives for the areas would mitigate most of the overall impacts to visual resources.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting would increase slightly with better vehicle access as would motorized recreation and wood gathering. Most impacts would be slight because of the small areas involved in intensive forest management practices. However, a considerable impact would result in the Petticoat Peak area. If Congress decides that the area would not be designated as wilderness, the 2,559 acres of commercial timber would be available for sale. Removal of the timber and associated activities would impact both recreation opportunities and visual resources (see Eastern Idaho Wilderness EIS).

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a positive impact to recreation use. Visitors would gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public lands, thereby enhancing most recreation activities.

Streams would not be managed for improvement of fisheries. A net decrease in fisheries would result. A decrease of 1,350 visitor use days of fishing use is estimated because of the decline in fisheries, particularly along the Blackfoot River system.

Conflicts between livestock and recreation visitors would continue in unfenced camping areas and along fishing streams. These conflicts can range from moderate to considerable depending on the particular situation and visitors involved.

Management actions to improve wildlife habitat would not be undertaken. Deer and elk populations would decrease resulting in a slight to moderate impact to big game hunting. A decrease of 1,948 visitor use days of hunting use would result. Emergency ORV closures would continue in areas where big game winter. These closures have a slight adverse impact on winter recreation use. Abundant opportunities exist for snowmobiling outside of wildlife winter ranges.

There would be no impacts under Alternative C to recreation use and visual resources from soils and watershed management actions when soil erosion rates are less then 5 tons/acre/year.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and by shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location, and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Recreation areas, streams, and other water resources important to recreational and scenic values would be protected from leasing activities with a NSO stipulation. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources would be slight to moderate from mining and mineral leasing activities.

Obtaining and improving public access to public lands and marking boundaries would have a considerable beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 37,300 acres of landlocked public lands would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on levels not being used because of access problems.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Under this Alternative, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed and Travertine Park ACECs, totaling 4,506 acres of public land, would be designated. Priority for management would be given to the three areas.

Unrestricted ORV use would have moderate to considerable impacts to natural values in the proposed Travertine Park (223 acres) and Stump Creek ACECs. Travertine Park contains remnant plant associations and geologic features that would be damaged by wheeled vehicle travel. The winter snowmobile closure of Stump Creek would protect wintering big game herds, but unrestricted wheeled vehicle use would moderately impact forage for elk. The present limited designation in the Downey Watershed will help protect important watershed resources from damage by ORV use.

Livestock grazing would continue as in the current situation with no restrictions in the proposed Downey Watershed and Travertine Park ACECs. Grazing would continue to have a moderate impact on plant compositions and soil cover and would degrade water quality in the Downey Watershed area. Livestock use in the Travertine Park ACEC proposal would have a moderate to considerable impact on remnant plant associations and travertine geologic features. No significant impacts are anticipated to the Stump Creek area from grazing use.

Mining and mineral leasing activities could adversely affect wildlife habitat in the Stump Creek area, watershed values in the Downey Watershed area, and remnant plant associations and geologic features in the Travertine Park area. The Downey Watershed area is closed to mining claims and has low potential for

non-energy and energy leasable minerals and low potential for salable minerals. Therefore, impacts are not anticipated from mining and mineral leasing activities to the Downey Watershed area. The Stump Creek area has a low potential for locatable minerals, low for salable, and high for leasables. Oil and gas exploration and development in the Stump Creek area would have a slight to moderate impact on wildlife habitat even with standard operating procedures for the oil and gas activities.

Research Natural Area (RNAs)

RNA designations would be made for all seven of the PNAs, totaling 1,494 acres. Plant associations of state and national importance would be recognized through designation, but some management actions would not be applied to protect RNA values. This is because commodity production is emphasized in this Alternative.

Unrestricted ORV use would affect remnant plant associations in the Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park RNA proposals. These areas are accessible to ORV use and restrictions on motorized travel would not be made. Moderate impacts to plant communities could result. The limited ORV designation of the Robbers Roost area and the generally inaccessible nature of the Oneida Narrows area would prevent ORV use from damaging plant habitats.

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park by fencing the areas. Changes in plant composition and cover would be left to natural processes resulting in a positive impact to the proposed RNAs. The remaining four RNA proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock grazing and impacts to plant communities are anticipated to be slight.

Mining and mineral leasing activities could adversely affect plant communities in the seven RNA proposals. The Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, and Pine Gap areas all have high potential for leasable fluid minerals and impacts would be moderate to considerable. Impacts from leasable activities to the remaining three RNA proposals are considered slight. High potential for locatable minerals is found in the Oneida Narrows and Robbers Roost areas and impacts could be moderate to considerable. Impacts from locatable mining activities to the remaining five RNA proposals would be slight. All RNA proposals would be closed to mineral material sales and no impacts would result.

Cultural Resource Management

Adverse cultural resource site impacts would increase significantly under this Alternative. Dispersed livestock grazing impacts would increase in proportion to increased (27 percent) allotment use levels and reduced acreage restrictions. Increased vegetation treatment acreage and range improvement

projects would also adversely affect cultural resource sites. Surface modifications and horizontal artifact displacement would increase on 25 documented sites and an unknown number of unidentified, unrecorded sites. Acres open to ORV use would increase. Wheeled vehicle operation would have direct and indirect impacts on cultural resource sites. ORVs would break and displace artifacts at open, surface sites. They would also provide access to once remote prehistoric sites and historic structures. Unauthorized use and vandalism would increase. Reduced restrictions on minerals and lands activities could increase inadvertent impacts on cultural resources and increase mitigation workloads. Short-term impacts would be severe. Long-term impacts would remove artifacts or data which survived initial production increases.

Standard operating procedures would identify and mitigate impacts on area cultural resource sites. If mitigation is adequately funded, extensive cultural resource site salvage would mean extreme irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments. When sites are salvaged, they are no longer available for future archaeological field research. Major site elements may be recorded and other data recovered, but data may be lost which would recovered with improved methodology or technology.

Cultural resource management would emphasize educational and socio-cultural uses. Prehistoric and historic management plans would be prepared for sites which represent unique site types or reflect regional prehistoric and historical heritage. NSO and Sensitive Area designations would protect sites on 1,150 acres (refer to Table S.1).

Forest Management

Under this Alternative 9,949 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.0 MMBF/decade. Also, under this Alternative 26,706 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include sales of posts/poles, firewood, and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence the amount of vegetation cover on approximately 40 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates and a decrease in insect and disease problems.

Under this Alternative, 3,746 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale or exchange under the lands and realty program. Approximately 961 acres of woodland would be removed from the woodland base for the same reason. Juniper cutting areas proposed in the soils program would remove an additional 1,000 acres form the woodland base.

The reduction in commercial forest land would have a moderate adverse impact on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood, and other forest products, resulting in a reduction of the annual allowable cut by 20 percent.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Riparian And Water Quality

Road and drill pad construction for oil and gas exploration and phosphate mining would adversely affect surface water by changing flow patterns and water quality. Increased runoff and erosion on disturbed land would cause some increased rates of suspended and bed load-sediment transport in stream channels.

Timber sale activity would increase erosion and cause a subsequent increase in sedimentation of streams and a decrease in water quality, mainly from road building activity.

Under this Alternative, the limited amounts of increased surface disturbance and the use of best management practices and standard operating procedures, in conjunction with mineral development and timber harvesting, would result in increases in sedimentation and decreases in water quality so small that they could not be distinguished from the normal observed seasonal fluctuations.

By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices (see Part I), the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures, and they will be refined and modified to protect beneficial uses such as fisheries and drinking water.

Under this Alternative, 17.86 miles of riparian habitat would be proposed for disposal. This is approximately 14 percent of the riparian habitat in the PRA. Of this number, 3.60 miles of stream were inventoried and found to be in fair to good condition. In addition, 40 acres of marsh-wetland and 3.3 acres of Bear Lake shoreline would be proposed for disposal.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, and streambank condition were factors considered in evaluating riparian habitat.

There are 34.15 miles of riparian habitat with potential to be improved by management prescription. Under this Alternative, no management action would be taken to improve riparian habitat.

A total of 64.04 miles of stream would remain in its present stable condition. A total of 29.75 miles of riparian habitat would be expected to continue in a downward trend. These streams are currently in fair or good condition and need management changes which would not be implemented under this Alternative (see Appendix C). Further degradation from heavy grazing by livestock could result in elimination of riparian areas by lowering of the water table and replacement of riparian (mesic) vegetation with more dry-site (xeric) vegetation.

Approximately 20.55 miles of fishery streams would continue to deteriorate, while 31.27 miles of fishery streams would remain unchanged.

Soils and Watershed Management

About 15,400 acres of additional grazing lands would be allotted for grazing under this Alternative. This would increase overall erosion, but this additional erosion is expected to be kept within tolerable limits by proper stocking rates and grazing management systems.

About 163,150 acres of public lands having soils sensitive to erosion are subject to indiscriminate use by ORVs in this Alternative. This includes 8,500 acres in the Pocatello Off-Road Vehicle Plan for Bannock County.

Oil and gas exploration activity on sensitive soils would be controlled by special stipulations and provisionary options provided in the seasonal and standard lease stipulations.

About 1,000 acres of juniper thinning would stimulate understory plant growth and reduce annual erosion rates approaching 5 tons per acre per year.

Reclamation of 310 acres of Woodall Mountain mining area would stabilize mine tailings and reduce erosion rates several tons per acre per year.

About 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would not be restored to native range, thereby, not allowing for the reduction of erosion.

About 808 acres of scattered commercial forest acres without restricted management practices would have some short-term and long-term erosion impacts. These impacts would be mitigated after a site-specific environmental assessment is prepared.

Full fire suppression for the PRA would give the area the best option for reduced erosion following wildfires.

Several land treatment improvements are planned for this Alternative. Brush control by fire or range plowing would have high soil erosion impacts, both short and long-term, on 5,500 acres and moderate-to-high impacts on 12,100 acres. Brush control by spraying or other mechanical means would have moderate soil erosion impacts on 5,500 acres and slight-to-moderate impacts on 12,100 acres of land in this Alternative.

Plowing and seeding of 120 acres in the Aspen Road allotment, which is part of the 17,600 identified above, would have high short-term erosion impacts. Planned plowing and seeding in all other allotments would have moderate-to-high short-termed erosion effects and slight-to-moderate long-term effects measured in tons per acre per year erosion.

Small wildlife and range development improvements would generally have only limited short-term erosion impacts. The impacts on sensitive soil areas along with mitigation measures to reduce these impacts would be addressed in individual activity plans and environmental assessments as the RMP is implemented.

Economic Conditions

Native Americans

There would be no economic impact on Native Americans under this Alternative.

Minerals

This Alternative would have no economic impact on the minerals industry in the economic region.

Livestock

Initially, there would be 31,251 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $677,100. The total economic impact would be $1.7 million (including the multiplier effect). These levels of earnings would represent 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the farm and total earnings (1983) in the PRA.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 29 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 86.

In the short-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $117,000 and $526,000.

In the long-term (15 years), there would be 36,990 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $801,500. The total economic impact would be $2.0 million (including the multiplier effect). These would represent 0.7 and 0.2 percent, respectively, of the 1983 farm and total PRA earnings.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 35 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 101.

In the long-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $436,000 and $2.0 million.

Appendix E shows how these earnings, employment, and capital value estimates were made.

Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of $1.8 million with this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of $700,600. This would represent .5 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to $1.5 million. This would be .1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 64 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 110 jobs spread throughout the local economy.

Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

Lumber and Wood Products

Under this Alternative, there would be 300 thousand board feet of timber harvested annually. This would lead to direct earnings of $71,100. This would represent 0.03 percent of the 1983 PRA manufacturing earnings. The total earnings (including the multiplier effect) would be $157,500, which would be .01 percent of the total PRA earnings in 1983.

Direct employment generated would be three jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total employment generated would be seven jobs.

Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost $382,000. Wildlife improvements would cost $69,000. The cost of constructing recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) would be $121,600 under this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be $572,600.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

Summary

This Alternative would increase direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by $45,100 in the short-term and by $169,500 in the long-term. This, however, represents only a gain of .04 to .2 percent in the PRA farm earnings. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by $6,400, or a gain of less than one-tenth of one percent in the PRA retail trade earnings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by $21,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as $2.0 million. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost $572,600.

Access

Under Alternatives B through E, obtaining legal public access to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (17 percent of the PRA) and marking boundaries of the public lands would ensure the continuation of present public recreational activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would improve. Upgrading of some of the access roads would have both positive and negative effects depending on the degree of upgrading needed, extent, and location (see Map 8).

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

ALTERNATIVE D

Minerals Management

Alternative D has the most restrictions to mineral availability.

Solid Leasable Minerals

Under Alternative D, the lands open for solid mineral leasing total 598,581 acres, or 93 percent of the total acres administered for solid leasable minerals (see Table 4.1). Under this Alternative, 44,378 acres are closed to solid mineral leasing for the protection of wildlife refuges, recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values, which is an increase of 5,483 acres when compared to Alternative A. The increase in acres closed to leasing includes 977 acres of proposed RNAs, 2,706 acres of ACECs, and 1,800 acres of Downey Public Water Reserve. Of the total 44,378 acres closed to leasing, 5,733 acres (453 acres more than Alternative A) have a low potential for phosphate; the remainder have no potential. The additional 453 acres of low potential withdrawn lands are located within the Stump Creek and Travertine Park ACECs (Table 4.1). The land withdrawals would not significantly affect

the availability of lands for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the total lands open for leasing are currently under lease.

The status of the active, inactive, and proposed phosphate mining operations would not change under Alternative D. The phosphate ore production from those land administered by the BLM (not including U.S. Forest Service lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons (same as Alternative A). This production represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

The impacts due to phosphate prospecting and exploration would be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigating measures, State and Federal regulation, and site-specific environmental requirements.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas/Geothermal

The lands open to oil and gas leasing total 354,508 acres, or 90 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas. This is the same as Alternative A (Table 4.1). The lands open to geothermal leasing total 348,566 acres, or 90 percent of the land administered for geothermal resources. This is also the same as Alternative A (Table 4.1, Appendices: Map 5, Alternative D).

NSO stipulations would occur on 40,709 acres, or 10 percent of the total area administered for both fluid minerals. The NSO restrictions are for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values. This Alternative includes 15,888 acres, or 64 percent more acres with NSO stipulations as compared to the total NSO acreage under Alternative A. The additional acreage consist of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, and 12,205 acres of cultural sites. NSO stipulations impact 9,191 acres with moderate oil and gas potential and 24,663 acres with high potential.

Geothermal potential is low in all of the PRA and is not affected by this Alternative.

Locatable Minerals

Lands open to mining claim location total 329,273 acres (85 percent) (977 less than Alternative A)(Appendicies: Map 5, Alternative D, and Map 11).

Environmental assessments would be written for all plans of operation filed under 43 CFR 3802/3809.

Minerals Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 301,583 acres, or 78 percent of the total land administered for mineral materials (Table 4.1). This is 17,274 acres less than would be available under Alternative A. The additional acreage consists of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, 12,205 acres of cultural sites, and 1,386 acres of communications sites and public water reserves (Appendices: Map 5, Alternative D, and Map 12). A total of 85,878 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Alternative D also would include the following additional impacts on minerals from proposed management activities:

1. A total of 14,046 acres of public land would be disposed of through sales and exchanges. This would have little impact to the minerals program due to the low mineral potential associated with these acres..

2. A total of 3,884 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils (2,882 more than Alternative A).

3. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife (same as Alternative A).

4. A total of 2,706 acres of ACECs would require filing plans of operation in accordance with the 43 CFR 3809 for any locatable mining proposed, even if the area of disturbance is less than 5 acres.

Lands

Under Alternative D, 8,124 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. The lands identified for disposal would have to meet screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that eliminates the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Approximately 45,335 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness, recreation, wildlife, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Acquisition of 11,647 acres of private land and an estimated 9,880 acres of State land is proposed to support wildlife, recreation and other resource programs. This would be done mainly through the land exchange program.

Approximately 222 acres would remain under lease or permit for the protection of recreation sites (e.g., yurt system, ski area). The impacts associated with this Alternative would be the similar to Alternative A, only to a lesser degree. The overall impact to management efficiency would be beneficial

because fewer disruptions and dislocations would affect people authorized to use the land.

Range Management

The stocking rate under this Alternative is 28,840 AUMs. This is a 16.6 percent increase from the current 5-year average use and a 1.1 percent decrease from the current active preference. The long-term stocking rate is 29,519. This is a 2.4 percent increase from the initial stocking rate of 28,840 and an 18.5 percent increase from the current 5-year average of 24,061 AUMs.

There are 15,400 unallotted acres under this Alternative. Without livestock utilization, it is estimated that 70 percent of the unallotted acres would remain in mid or late seral condition (fair and good), while 30 percent would eventually in the long-term (5+ years) improve to both late seral (good) and potential natural community (excellent).

Approximately 8,124 acres are identified for disposal from Federal ownership. Based on an average stocking rate of 7.28 acres/AUM, the transfer would result in a loss of 1,116 AUMs. Both short-term and long-term impacts are considered minimal to none, since these acres would no longer be under BLM administration. Table A.2 in the Appendix gives detailed information on disposal category lands.

Under this Alternative, there will be 76 water facilities constructed, 82 miles of fencing built, and 1,500 acres of former agricultural trespass lands restored to native range. There are no brush control/seedings scheduled under this Alternative. It is assumed that the absence of brush control and seedings would result in an increase in brush, especially in the long-term. This would decrease the amount of available, palatable grass for livestock utilization.

Under this Alternative, all management recommendations would be implemented to improve riparian areas. Approximately 34.15 miles of stream would improve, while 59.64 miles of stream would remain in good to stable condition. Zero miles would continue to deteriorate. The streams that would improve are:

	Miles	Allotment		Miles	Allotment
Graehl	0.90	4005			
Horse Creek	0.60	4045	Unnamed Tribe. #3	0.50	4060
Stump Creek	0.90	4018	Graves Creek	0.40	4112
Stump Creek	0.25	4045	Tolman Creek	0.45	4069
Dairy Hollow	0.35	4407	Lanes Creek	0.30	4120
Unnamed Tribe. #2	0.25	4346	Landers Creek	0.40	4236
Turner Canal	0.25	4117	Wolverine Creek	0.20	4092
Horse Creek	0.10	4332	Jones Creek	0.80	4423
Meadow Creek	0.40	4134	Deadman Creek	0.25	4112

	Miles	Allotment		Miles	Allotment
Sheep Creek	0.25	4160	Negro Creek	0.25	4320
WF Sheep Creek	0.50	4185	Negro Creek	0.45	0006
Pegram Creek	0.40	4329	Eighteen Creek	0.35	4162
Road Hollow	0.70	4305	Eighteen Creek	0.25	4190
Indian Creek	0.25	4167	Blackfoot River	0.20	0006
Indian Creek	0.80	4232	Blackfoot River	2.70	4320
Handman Hollow	0.25	4015	Blackfoot River	0.30	4320
Coop Creek	0.90	4021	Blackfoot River	2.30	4112
Sleight Creek	0.25	4195	Blackfoot River	3.00	4112
Unnamed Tributary to Crow Creek	0.30	4269	Blackfoot River	1.90	4112
			Blackfoot River	0.20	4316
Tygee Creek	0.20	4129	Blackfoot River	0.90	4430
Pegram Creek	0.70	4122	Blackfoot River	0.50	4430
Fishhaven Creek	0.90	4125	Blackfoot River	2.05	4320
Green Canyon	0.50	4053	Bear River	0.10	4036
Main Canyon	0.20	4256	Bear River	0.25	0036
Miles Canyon	0.40	4415	Bear River	0.60	4115
Johnson Spring Draw	0.35	4207	Bear River	0.10	0023
NF Eagle Creek	0.20	4346	Unnamed Tribe. #3	0.50	4450
Right Fork Georgetown Creek	0.50	4353	Smith Creek	0.50	4355
			Alder Creek North & South	0.65	4336
Maple Creek	0.25	4246			
	TOTAL		34.15 miles		

The above 34.15 miles of stream fall within 58 grazing allotments. The management solution to grazing impacts to the riparian areas will involve the initiation and implementation of grazing formulas. High priority objectives for the formulas will be to reduce/eliminate livestock utilization on riparian vegetation, reduce sedimentation, lower water temperature, reduce streambank sluffing, and reduce livestock fecal matter in the streams.

The minerals program indicates that phosphate lease exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	Acres
1. Active (where active mining exists) Monsanto's Henry 80	80
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred) Stauffer 160 Simplot's Woodall 370	530
3. Undeveloped leases	1190.22
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unallotted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 grazing leases scattered throughout the undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term (3-5 years) or long-term (5+ years).

If portions of the present undeveloped mining lease areas become active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced.

ORV activities (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease of vegetative cover, and hill/gully development that promote both on-site and off-site erosion) would adversely impact livestock management throughout the PRA, especially within the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment #6032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

Impacts to Vegetation

The long-term ecological range condition in the PRA under this Alternative would be 5 percent potential natural community, 75 percent late seral, 18 percent mid seral, 1 percent early seral, and 1 percent disturbed.

The long-term trend would be 40 percent upward, 58 percent static, and 2 percent downward.

Wildlife Management

Land disposal actions would reduce the amount of big game winter range by 2,756 acres and sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat by 1,610 acres. Planned changes in livestock grazing would improve ecological condition on 5,724 acres. The amount of winter range for big game in unsatisfactory condition would be 83,731 acres, or 98 percent of the total. This includes proposed bitterbrush planting on 597 acres.

Projected populations of 7,243 deer and 554 elk exceed BLM's proportional share of Idaho Fish and Game's herd management goals by 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat, although reduced by land disposals, would equal 98,264 acres. Out of this figure, 93 percent would be in satisfactory condition. The expected improvement of 3,917 acres, which is a 4 percent improvement over the current situation, would result from more intensive livestock management practices. An improvement in sage grouse distribution on 4,000 acres of the Bear Lake Plateau should result from the installation of two guzzlers.

Geese would be the primary beneficiaries of improved riparian habitats along the Bear River and Chesterfield Reservoir. Proposed changes in grazing management would improve 58 acres of forage quality and quantity in these areas. Thirteen goose nesting platforms are estimated to increase production by 26 geese per year.

Restrictions on oil, gas, and geothermal exploration are expected to reduce impacts from these activities to insignificant levels.

ORV use limitations under this Alternative would reduce impacts to wildlife to insignificant levels.
The proposal to cancel grazing in the Stump Creek ACEC would increase AUMs available to wildlife by 430. With no grazing, 6 miles of fence could be removed to make big game movement easier. This would be a beneficial impact to big game, but not one that can be easily measured.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Adoption of the proposed ORV designations, visual resource management classes and Special Recreation Management Area designations would enhance recreation opportunities and use. Table 4.2 lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA for this Alternative.

Dispersed recreational ORV use would continue as in Alternative A with a slight increase resulting from improved access. Additional restrictions on ORV use to protect soil and watershed values, cultural sites, and big game winter range would not adversely impact recreational ORV use. Most of the ORV use occurs on established roads and trails and designations would not change this trend. Over-snow ORV closures to protect wintering wildlife would have an insignificant effect on snowmobiling because numerous opportunities are available outside of the closure areas.

The number of developed recreation sites would increase eight. These developments would help meet approximately one percent of the identified camping needs for the seven counties in the PRA (1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan). Overall, site construction and development would

increase recreation use of the public lands by an estimated 1,500 visitor use days. This increase would represent less than one percent of the total recreation use in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals are proposed for developed or potential recreation sites because the known mineral values are minimal. The potential loss of facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities is considered slight.

The Pocatello and Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) would be designated under this Alternative. Emphasis would be given to managing ORV use in the Pocatello SRMA and water-based recreation in the Blackfoot River SRMA. A positive impact to recreation would result because priority for recreation funding, management, and staffing would be placed on the areas.

Visual resource management objectives under this Alternative would be more restrictive than all the other Alternatives (refer to Standard Operating Procedures, Visual Resources, Part I). A beneficial impact to visual resources would result with more restrictive management.

The removal of timber and associated activities, such as road building, would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting would increase slightly with better vehicle access as would motorized recreation and wood gathering. Most impacts would be slight because of the small areas involved in intensive forest management practices. However, a considerable impact would result in the Petticoat Peak area. If Congress decides that the area would not be designated as wilderness, the 2,559 acres of commercial timber would be available for sale. Removal of the timber and associated activities would impact both recreation opportunities and visual resources (see Eastern Idaho Wilderness EIS).

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a positive impact to recreation use. Visitors would gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public lands, thereby enhancing most recreation activities.

Management actions to improve stream conditions and fisheries would have a positive impact on fishing opportunities and use. Stream improvements, particularly for the Blackfoot River, would improve fish production. An estimated increase of 2,400 visitor use days of fishing use would result.

Proposed fencing of developed campgrounds would have a beneficial impact on recreation use. Conflicts between livestock and recreationists would be significantly reduced.

Management actions to improve wildlife habitat would have a beneficial impact on big game hunting. Deer and elk populations would be increased slightly.

An increase of 348 visitor use days of hunting use would result. Over-snow ORV closures of areas where big game winter would have a slight adverse impact on winter recreation use. However, abundant opportunities exist for snowmobile use outside of wildlife winter range.

There would be no impacts under Alternative D to recreation use and visual resources from soils and watershed management actions.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location, and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Recreation areas, streams, and other water resources important to recreation and scenic value would be protected from leasing activities with a NSO stipulation. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources from mining and mineral leasing activities would be slight to moderate.

Obtaining and improving public access to public lands and marking boundaries would have a beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 37,300 acres of landlocked public lands would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on lands not being used because of access problems.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Under this Alternative, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated, totaling 4,506 acres of public land. Priority for management would be given to the three areas.

ORV designations would restrict motorized recreational use to existing roads and trails in all three areas. The ORV designations would protect the resources and values of the areas. Therefore, ORV use would not have any measurable impact on the three ACECs.

Restrictions on grazing and proposed fencing would minimize or eliminate impacts to the three ACECs, particularly in the Stump Creek ACEC where grazing would be eliminated.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would be restricted in the ACEC designation areas. NSO stipulations would be applied to the three areas for leasable energy minerals and the Travertine Park and Stump Creek areas would closed to non-energy leasables. The Downey Watershed is closed to mining claims. The low to moderate potential for locatables in the Stump Creek and

Travertine Park areas indicate that mining claim location may not take place. All three areas are closed to salable minerals in this Alternative.

Research Natural Area (RNAs)

RNA designations would be made for all seven of the RNAs, totaling 1,494 acres. This Alternative would provide protection for the plant associations of State and national importance in the seven RNAs from significant adverse impacts.

ORV use would be prohibited in the Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park RNAs' proposals. These areas are accessible to ORV use and restrictions on motorized travel are necessary to protect plant communities. A limited ORV designation for the Robbers Roost area and the generally inaccessible nature of the Oneida Narrows area would prevent ORV use from damaging plant habitats.

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the Dairy Hollow, Pegram Hollow, and Travertine Park by fencing the areas. Changes in plant composition and cover would be left to natural processes resulting in a positive impact to the proposed RNAs. The remaining four RNAs are generally inaccessible to livestock grazing and impacts to plant communities are anticipated to be slight.

Under this Alternative, the NSO stipulation on leasable mineral activity and closure to mineral material removal in the RNA proposals would prevent adverse impacts from occurring to plant communities.

Cultural Resource MAnagement

Adverse cultural resource impacts would be significantly reduced. Cultural resource losses would continue, but loss rates should be reduced significantly because of protection-oriented natural resource management under this Alternative. Cultural resource management would focus on public education, scientific use, and long-term site protection.

Standard operating procedures would mitigate mineral, land, range, wildlife, and forestry activities' adverse, localized cultural resource impacts. Livestock trampling, wheeled ORV use, and other dispersed impacts would also be reduced. Short-term impacts would be significantly reduced. Some short-term impacts are anticipated from proposed range improvement projects. Inventory and mitigation will be required for proposed water developments and fences. No brush control projects are planned. This would eliminate potential direct and indirect cultural resource impacts on 11,240 acres. Available acreage for ORV use would be reduced and closely regulated. This would reduce surface artifact breakage and displacement. It would also restrict access to some remote or isolated cultural resource sites. Anticipated long-term impacts would not be severe or significant. Standard

inventory, evaluation, and mitigation procedures would minimize the localized impacts' adverse effects. Some dispersed impacts are difficult to eliminate, e.g., widespread livestock trampling and ORV use effecting some sites and isolated artifacts. Activity plans would mitigate some dispersed impacts, and some localized, non-project related impacts. General site impact mitigation would favor site avoidance over salvage. This would further reduce irretrievable and irreversible cultural resource commitments .

Cultural resource management plan preparation and implementation would have highest priority. Activity plans would protect 35 documented prehistoric and historic sites on 33,910 acres. NSO designations would protect documented sites, and other cultural values on 12,260 acres. Sensitive Area designations would restrict other natural resource program activities on 21,650 acres (refer to Table S.1). Management plans would evaluate site condition and recommend protective measures. Inventories would be conducted to confirm site potential estimates and increase PRA's cultural site data base. Other management plan objectives would include elimination of identified, on-going site impacts, and reduce vandalism and unauthorized use. Plans would also allocate cultural resources to specific use categories. A management plan has been prepared, approved, and implemented for the PRA's Oregon Trail segments. All phases of this plan would be implemented.

Forest Management

Under this Alternative, 12,447 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. Lands managed to enhance other uses would total 1,078 acres. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.7 MMBF per decade. Also, under this Alternative, 28,211 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include sale of posts/poles, firewood, and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence amount of vegetation cover on approximately 50 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates and a decrease in insect and disease problems.

Under this Alternative, 1,248 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale or exchanges under the lands and realty program. Approximately 156 acres of woodland would also be removed from the woodland base for the same reason. Juniper cutting areas proposed in the soils program would remove an additional 300 acres from the woodland

base. The reduction in commercial forest land would have a slight adverse impact on the availability of sawtimber, firewood, and other forest products resulting in a reduction of the annual allowable cut by less than 10 percent.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. The influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Riparian and Water Quality

Road and drill pad construction for oil and gas exploration, and phosphate mining would adversely affect surface water by changing flow patterns and water quality. Increased runoff and erosion on disturbed land would cause some increased rates of suspended and bed load-sediment transport in stream channels.

Timber sale activity would increase erosion and cause a subsequent increase in sedimentation of streams and a decrease in water quality, mainly from road building activity.

Under this Alternative, the limited amounts of surface disturbance and the use of best management practices and standard operating procedures, in conjunction with mineral development and timber harvesting, would result in decreases in sedimentation and increases in water quality so small that they would not be distinguished from the normal observed seasonal fluctuations.

By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices (see Part I), the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures, and they would be refined and modified to protect beneficial uses such as fisheries and drinking water.

Under this Alternative, 7.31 miles of riparian habitat would be proposed for sale. This is approximately 5 percent of the riparian habitat in the PRA. Of this, 3.65 miles of stream inventoried was found to be in fair to good condition. In addition, 40 acres of marsh-wetland and 3.3 acres of Bear Lake shoreline would be proposed for sale.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, and streambank condition were factors considered in evaluating riparian habitat. Under this Alternative, no riparian habitat would deteriorate in condition because all recommended management options to improve riparian habitat would be implemented. This would occur on 34.15 miles of stream (see Appendix C). This is 100 percent of the miles of riparian habitat with potential to be improved. This would include constructing approximately 13 miles of fence to create riparian pastures and limiting utilization by livestock to 50 percent on key riparian species.

A total of 59.64 miles of riparian area would be managed to maintain existing riparian values of good condition and stable trend. Approximately 22.7 miles of fishery streams would be expected to improve; no miles would continue to deteriorate; 29.12 miles would remain unchanged.

In general, impacts to water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian habitat from surface disturbing activities such as mining, timber harvesting, and road construction would be mitigated on a site-specific basis through the application of standard operating procedures and general best management practices.

Impacts to riparian zones due to heavy grazing by livestock would be reduced by elimination of season-long grazing, especially grazing of riparian areas in the months of June, July, and August. If grazing is allowed during the hot growing season, utilization of key riparian species would be limited to 50 percent.

Soils and Watershed Management

ORV would be restricted to existing roads and trails on soils highly sensitive to erosion.

Oil and gas exploration activity on sensitive soils would be controlled by special stipulations and provisionary options provided in the seasonal and standard lease stipulations.

About 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range, thereby reducing erosion by several tons per acre per year.

About 300 acres of juniper thinning would stimulate understory plant growth reducing annual erosion rates to less that 5 tons per acre per year.

Reduction of grazing on 1,350 acres of steep slopes and slipping soils in allotments 4073, 4062, 4214, and 4253 at Oneida Narrows would occur if monitoring shows erosion rates of more the 5 ton/acre/year. Reduction of grazing on 1,360 acres of ashy soils subject to high erosion rates in allotments 4012, 4181, 4366 and 4397 would occur if monitoring shows erosion rates of more the 5 ton/acre/year.

Reclamation of 224 acres of Woodall Mountain mining area would stabilize mine tailings and reduce erosion rates.

About 808 acres of commercial forest without restricted management practices would have some short-term and long-term erosion impacts.

Full fire suppression for the planning unit would give the area the best option for reduced erosion following wildfires.

Other than a few small wildlife juniper eradication and habitat improvement seedings, no land treatment improvements are planned for this Alternative. Small wildlife and range development improvements would generally have only limited short-term erosion impacts. The impacts on sensitive soil areas and mitigation measures to reduce these impacts would be addressed in individual activity plans and environmental assessments as the RMP plan is implemented.

Economic Condition

Native Americans

There would be no economic impact on Native Americans with this Alternative.

Minerals

This Alternative would have no economic impact on the minerals industry in the economic region.

Livestock

Initially, there would be 28,840 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $624,900. The total economic impact would be $1.6 million (including the multiplier effect). These levels of earnings would represent 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the farm and total earnings (1983) in the PRA.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 27 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 79.

In the short-term, there would be a loss of capital value of between $17,000 and $77,000.

In the long-term (15 years), there would be 29,519 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $639,600. The total economic impact would be $1.6 million (including the multiplier effect). These would represent 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the 1983 farm and total PRA earnings.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 28 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 81.

In the long-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $21,000 and $93,000.

Appendix E shows how these earnings, employment, and capital value estimates were made.

Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of $1.9 million under this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of $744,300. This would represent 0.6 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to $1.6 million. This would be 0.1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 68 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 117 jobs spread throughout the local economy.

Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

Lumber and Wood Products

The impacts from this Alternative would be the same as for Alternative B.

Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost $391,600. Wildlife improvements would cost $99,500. The cost of constructing recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) would be $79,600 with this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be $570,700.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

Summary

This Alternative would decrease direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by $7,100 in the short-term and increase it by $7,600 in the long-term. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by $50,100 or a gain of less than one-tenth of one percent in the PRA retail trade earnings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by $23,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as $93,000. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost $570,700.

Access

Under Alternatives B through E, obtaining legal public access to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (17 percent of the PRA) and marking boundaries of the public lands would ensure the continuation of present public recreational activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management

would improve. Upgrading of some of the access roads would have both positive and negative effects depending on the degree of upgrading needed, extent, and location (see Map 8).

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

ALTERNATIVE E

Minerals Management

Alternative E has the most beneficial impacts on minerals availability.

Solid Leasable Minerals

Under Alternative E, the lands open for solid mineral leasing total 614,578 acres, or 96 percent of the total lands administered for solid leasable minerals (see Table 4.1). Under Alternative E, 28,381 acres closed to solid mineral leasing for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values, which is 10,514 less than Alternative A. The increase is the result of including the Grays Lake critical habitat area and the Bear Lake State Park discretionary land closures into those lands open to leasing. Of the total 28,381 acres closed to leasing, 5,280 acres have a low potential for leasing and the remainder have no potential. The land closures would not significantly affect the availability of lands for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the total lands open to leasing are currently under lease.

The status of the active, inactive, and proposed mining operations would not change under Alternative E. The phosphate ore production from those lands administered by BLM (not including U.S. Forest Service lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons (same as Alternative A). This production represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

The impacts from phosphate prospecting and exploration will be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigation measures, State and Federal regulations, and site-specific environmental requirements.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas/Geothermal

The lands open to oil and gas leasing total 361,508 acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas. This is 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1). The lands open to geothermal leasing total 355,566

acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for geothermal resources. This is also 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1, Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E).

NSO stipulations would occur on 28,921 acres, or 7 percent of the total area administered for both fluid minerals. NSO restrictions are for the protection of developed recreation sites, watershed, and cultural resource values. This alternative includes 4,100 additional acres with NSO stipulations. 7,000 acres would be opened to leasing in the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge Buffer Zone. (Appendices: Map 6 and Map 10.)

Geothermal potential is low in all of the PRA and is not affected by this Alternative.

Locatable Minerals

Lands open and closed to mining claim location are the same as Alternative A. (Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E, and Map 11.)

The lands open to mining claim location total 330,250 acres (85 percent) (Table 4.1). There are no Congressional withdrawals affecting location. Executive branch closures total 51,015 acres. BLM closures total 6,196 acres and include 4,688 acres with high potential and 594 acres with moderate potential for locatable minerals. Closures are established to protect cultural resources and developed recreation sites.

There are no stipulations which would significantly affect exploration activities. Environmental assessments would be written for plans of operation filed under 43 CFR 3802/3809.

Mineral Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 313,788 acres, or 81 percent of the total land administered for mineral materials (Table 4.1). This is 5,069 acres less than would be available under Alternative A. The additional acres consist of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, and 1,386 acres of communications sites and public water reserves (Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E and Map 12).

Approximately 73,673 acres would be closed to disposal for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Alternative E also would include the following additional impacts on minerals from proposed management activities:

1. A total of 17,585 acres of public land would be disposed of through sales and exchanges. This would have little impact to the minerals program due to low mineral potential associated with these acres.

2. A total of 2,310 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils.

3. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife (same as Alternative A).

4. A total of 2,706 acres of ACEC would require filing a Code of Regulations, 3809 plan of operations for any locatable mining proposed, even if the area of disturbance is less than 5 acres.

Lands

Under this Alternative, 17,585 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. The remainder of the public land in the PRA would be retained. The lands identified for potential disposal would have to meet screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that would eliminate the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Approximately 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness values.

Acquisition of 994 acres of private land and an estimated 8,760 acres of State land is proposed to support energy and minerals programs. This would be done mainly through the land exchange program.

Approximately 222 acres would remain under lease or permit for the protection of recreation sites (e.g., yurt system, ski area).

Range Management

The stocking rate would be 29,969 AUMs under Alternative E. This would be a 20 percent increase from the current 5-year average use and a 2.8 percent increase from the current active preference.

The long-term stocking rate is 34,276 AUMs. This would be a 12.6 percent increase from the initial stocking rate of 29,969 AUMs and a 29.9 percent increase from the 5-year average of 24,061 AUMs. There would be 7,200 unallotted acres. In the absence of livestock, it is estimated that 70 percent would remain in mid (fair) or late (good) seral condition while 30 percent would advance from mid or late seral to late seral and potential natural community (excellent). About 17,585 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. Based on an average stocking rate of 7.28 acres/AUM, the transfer would result in a loss of 2,415 AUMs. Both short-term (3-5 years) and long term (5+ years) are considered minimal to none since the acres would no longer be under BLM administration . Table A.2 in the Appendix gives detailed information on disposal category lands.

Under this Alternative, approximately 25,000 acres would be scheduled for allotment management plan development. This would involve about 11,240 acres of brush control, 240 acres of brush control and seeding, 54 water developments, 10 miles of fencing, and 800 acres of former agricultural trespass returned to native vegetation. The brush control would change approximately 5,000 acres of mid and early (poor) seral ecological range condition to late seral. The seedings would change 240 acres of mid or early seral range condition to disturbed.

Under this Alternative, the following 6.75 miles of stream would be managed primarily for stream condition improvement:

	Miles	Allotment
Graehl	0.90	4005
Horse Creek	0.60	4005
Stump Creek	0.90	4018
Stump Creek	0.25	4045
Sheep Creek	0.25	4160
Pegram Creek	0.40	4329
Handman Hollow	0.25	4015
Green Canyon	0.50	4053
Landers Creek	0.40	4236
Wolverine Creek	0.20	4092
Deadman Creek	0.25	4112
Negro Creek	0.25	4320
Negro Creek	0.45	0006
Eighteen Mile Creek	0.35	4162
Graves Creek	0.40	4112
Meadow Creek	0.40	4136
Total	6.75 miles	

This would be accomplished through fencing, initiating a grazing system, or a combination of the two. These methods would increase both plant vigor and density, stabilize streambank sluffing, and decrease water temperatures, sedimentation, and reduce livestock fecal matter in streams throughout 16 grazing allotments. Short-term impacts would be noticeable increase in plant vigor and density and a decrease in livestock fecal contamination. Streambank stabilization and a decrease in both water temperature and sedimentation would show up in the long-term.

ORV activities would continue to have negative impacts (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease of vegetation, and hill/gully development promoting both on-site and off-site erosion) on livestock management throughout the PRA, especially within the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment #6032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

Under this Alternative, all of the above allotments, except Sheep Creek Hills and Bear Lake Plateau, are scheduled for allotment management plans. ORV activities would be specifically addressed within these areas.

Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. This involves a total of 4,506 acres of public land. Grazing would be eliminated on Travertine Park, while allotment management plans would be written for both Stump Creek and the Downey Watershed areas. In the absence of livestock utilization, that portion of the vegetation presently rated as mid seral would in the long-term change to late seral ecological condition, while the portion already in a late seral condition would be expected to stabilize at the mid seral ecological condition.

The allotment management plans written for both the Stump Creek and Downey Watershed would provide increased vigor, seedling establishment, and improve composition of the key species. Most of these positive changes to the vegetation will be noticeable in the long-term.

Research Natural Area designations would be made in the following areas, totaling 1,494 acres: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park. The elimination of livestock grazing is recommended for Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park. The changes in plant composition and cover would be left to the natural process, resulting in approximately 90 percent of the total 500 acres approaching and/or stabilizing at the late seral ecological condition. The remaining 4 RNAs proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock, consequently, they do not significantly impact the livestock use patterns.

Activities within the wildlife program do not negatively and/or positively impact the range proposals within this Alternative. No problem can be found with the stocking rate between domestic livestock and big game animals.

The range and forestry programs are expected to exist in harmony. The only impact to livestock management would be positive since the removal of timber would increase favorable grass and browse species for livestock utilization.

The minerals program indicates that phosphate lease exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	Acres
1. Active (where active mining exists) Henry 80	80
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred) Stauffer 160 Woodall 370	530
3. Undeveloped leases	1190.22
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unallotted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 grazing leases scattered throughout the undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term (3-5 years) or long-term (5+ years).

If portions of the present undeveloped mining lease areas became active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced to as productive or better as the area was prior to active mining.

Impacts to Vegetation

The long-term ecological range condition in the PRA under this Alternative would be 2 percent potential natural community; 74 percent late seral; 22 percent mid seral; 1 percent early seral and 1 percent disturbed.

The long-term trend would be 30 percent upward, 68 percent static and 2 percent downward.

Wildlife

The loss of 443 acres of big game winter range through disposal actions is .5 percent of the winter range in the PRA. Impacts are insignificant. Improvement in the "Improve" category allotments through changes in grazing management would occur on 4,131 acres. This would increase the amount of

winter range in satisfactory condition to 83,822 acres or 95 percent satisfactory. This Alternative provides public land winter range for 7,251 deer and 555 elk, which are increases of 2 percent over Idaho Fish and Game 5-year plan goals for both species. Bitterbrush plantings on 417 acres of big game winter range and modification of 6 miles of fence to ease big game movements are expected to have minor positive impacts.

Land disposals would reduce sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat by 1,290 acres. However, improvements in range condition by the proposed changes in grazing management would increase the amount of habitat in satisfactory condition by 3 percent. Installation of two guzzlers on the Bear Lake Plateau would improve sage grouse distribution on 4,000 acres.

The range program is proposing 11,240 acres of brush control to increase livestock forage production. The proposed projects will affect 2,268 acres of big game winter range and 2,380 acres of sage grouse habitat. Brush control projects require input from both the Idaho Fish and Game and the BLM wildlife specialist. The impacts of the projects would be partially beneficial, e.g., increased grass and forb production, and partially adverse, e.g., loss of cover and forage.

Grazing management changes on riparian areas would improve habitat quality for waterfowl on about 50 acres. Six nesting platforms for geese would increase production by an estimated 12 birds per year which is an insignificant part of the area's overall production.

Although this Alternative would emphasize mineral production, protective stipulations on oil, gas, and geothermal exploration would still apply to critical areas like winter ranges, leks, and brooding areas. Leasing for oil, gas, and geothermal minerals in the Grays Lake Buffer Area would have an unknown impact since the checkerboard Federal and private land pattern does not currently protect the integrity of the Refuge.

Restrictions for the protection of wildlife on ORV users are primarily winter range closures to snowmobilers. Positive impacts on wildlife from these closures are hard to define as they relate to kilocalories of energy saved in avoiding ORV users. It is assumed that energy saved results in increased survival.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Adoption of the current ORV designations and visual resource management classes would maintain current trends in recreation use levels and opportunities. Table 4.2 lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA for this Alternative.

Motorized use would continue to occur randomly throughout the PRA and remain at nearly the current level. Use would be relatively light in most areas, with heavier activity occurring on public lands near Pocatello and where hunting opportunities are available during the open season. Seasonal ORV closures would continue to be made to protect wintering big game herds, but will have a slight impact on ORV recreation use.

The number of developed recreation sites would increase by the construction of 14 new access areas, campgrounds, and trailheads. These developments would help meet approximately 1.5 percent of the identified camping needs for the six counties in the PRA (1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan). Overall, site construction and development would increase recreation use of the public lands by an estimated 2,350 visitor use days. This increase would represent less than one percent of the total recreation use in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals would be proposed for developed or potential sites because the known mineral values are minimal. The potential loss of facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities would be considered slight.

The Pocatello and Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) would be designated under this Alternative. Emphasis would be given to managing ORV use in the Pocatello SRMA and water-based recreation in the Blackfoot River SRMA. A positive impact to recreation would result because priority for recreation funding, management, and staffing would be placed on the areas.

Visual resource management classes would establish objectives to protect the existing visual quality of important scenic and recreational areas of public lands (refer to Standard Operating Procedures, Visual Resources, Part I). A slight impact to visual resources is anticipated from this Alternative.

Recreation opportunities would remain secure on lands retained in Federal ownership. Public recreation uses would be eliminated on lands that are disposed of except when transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals that would eliminate general public use would have only a slight impact on recreation opportunities. This is because standard operating procedures would not allow disposal of any lands with important recreation value. Proposed acquisition of lands along the Blackfoot River would have a moderate positive impact on recreation. Blocking up Federal ownership would secure public access and use of the river system. Primary emphasis would be placed on managing those lands for recreation under the Blackfoot River SRMA.

Right-of-way development would have a moderate negative impact on visual resources. Utility corridors would be constructed in areas of high scenic value. These include the Blackfoot River, Wolverine Canyon, Garden Creek, Grays Lake and proposed ACECs. However, Visual Resource Management Class II management objectives for the areas would mitigate most of the overall impacts to visual resources.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting would increase slightly with better vehicle access as would motorized recreation and wood gathering. Most impacts would be slight because of the small areas involved in intensive forest management practices. However, a considerable impact would result in the Petticoat Peak area. If Congress decides that the area would not be designated as wilderness, the 2,559 acres of commercial timber would be available for sale. Removal of the timber and associated activities would impact both recreation opportunities and visual resources (see Eastern Idaho Wilderness EIS).

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a positive impact to recreation use. Visitors will gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public lands, thereby enhancing most recreation activities near cultural sites.

Streams would not be managed to improve conditions for fisheries. A net decrease in fisheries would result as a downward trend occurs. A decrease of 1,350 visitor use days of fishing use is estimated because of the decline in fisheries, particularly along the Blackfoot River system.

Proposed fencing of developed campgrounds would have a moderate impact on recreation use. Conflicts between livestock and recreationists would be significantly reduced.

Management actions to improve wildlife habitat would have a beneficial impact on big game hunting. Deer and elk populations would be increased slightly. An increase of 348 visitor use days of hunting use would result. Over-snow ORV closures of areas where big game winter would have a slight adverse impact on winter recreation use. Abundant opportunities exist for snowmobile use outside of wildlife winter range.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Streams and other water resources of recreational and scenic value would be protected from leasing activities with a NSO stipulation along with parks and other recreation areas. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources would be slight to moderate from mining and mineral leasing activities.

Obtaining and improving public access to public lands and marking boundaries would have a beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 37,300 acres of landlocked public lands would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on lands not used because of access problems.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Under this Alternative, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated, totaling 4,506 acres of public land. Priority for management would be given to the three areas.

ORV use would be prohibited in the proposed Downey Watershed, Travertine Park, and Stump Creek ACECs. Travertine Park contains remnant plant associations and geologic features that would be damaged by ORV travel, resulting in a considerable impact. The winter snowmobile closure of Stump Creek would protect wintering big game herds, but unrestricted ORV use could have a moderate impact on forage needed to support animals. The designation of the Downey Watershed would help protect important watershed resources from damage by ORV use.

Restrictions on grazing and proposed fencing would minimize or eliminate impacts to the three ACEC designations under this Alternative.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would adversely affect wildlife habitat in the Stump Creek area watershed values in the Downey Watershed area.

The Downey Watershed area is closed to locatable minerals, has low potential for non-energy and energy leasable minerals, and low for salable. Therefore, impacts would not be anticipated from mining and mineral leasing activities to the Downey Watershed area. The Stump Creek area has a low potential for locatable minerals, low for salable, and high for leasables. Oil and gas exploration and development would have a slight to moderate impact on wildlife habitat even with standard operating procedures for the oil and gas activities.

Research Natural Area (RNAs)

RNA designations would be made for all seven of the proposed RNAs, totaling 1,494 acres. Plant associations of State and national importance would be recognized through designation, but some management actions would not be applied to protect RNA values. This is because of the mineral production emphasis in this Alternative.

ORV use would be prohibited in the Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park RNA proposals. These areas are accessible to ORV use and restrictions on motorized travel are necessary to protect plant communities. A limited ORV designation for the Robbers Roost area and generally inaccessible nature of the Oneida Narrows area would prevent ORV use from damaging plant habitats.

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park by fencing the areas. Changes in plant composition and cover would be left to natural processes resulting in a positive impact to the proposed RNAs. The remaining four RNA proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock grazing and impacts to plant communities are anticipated to be slight.

Mining and mineral leasing activities could adversely affect plant communities in the seven RNA proposals. The Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, and Pine Gap areas all have high potential for leasable minerals and impacts would be moderate to considerable. Impacts from leasable mineral activities to the remaining three RNA proposals would be slight. High potential for locatable minerals is found in the Oneida Narrows and Robbers Roost areas, and impacts would be moderate to considerable. Impacts from locatable mineral activities to the remaining five RNA proposals are considered slight. All RNA proposals would be closed to mineral material mining and no impacts would result.

Cultural Resource Management

Expanded minerals production would increase impacts on cultural resources and would open 17,514 additional acres for non-energy and fluid minerals leasing. Increased phosphate, and oil and gas exploration would inadvertently destroy or damage cultural resource sites. There would be increased direct and indirect adverse impacts. All-terrain, seismic exploration vehicles would break artifacts and rearrange surficial, physical relationships. New trails and roads would improve access to remote or isolated cultural resource sites. This would increase unauthorized cultural resource use and vandalism. Expanded mine operations would also damage or destroy subsurface artifacts which might not be detected from surface evidence. Livestock grazing and off-road-vehicles (wheeled) would increase dispersed impacts on cultural resource sites. Brush control and seeding projects would temporarily remove vegetation from 11,240 acres. This would expose 25 open, surface prehistoric sites to unauthorized collecting and erosion. Livestock use increases would increase artifact breakage and displacement at open, surface sites. ORV closures and restrictions would remain at present levels. ORV operation would adversely affect 25 open, surface sites. ORVs would break artifacts and alter surficial, physical relationships. They would also provide access to remote or isolated cultural resource sites. This would invite unauthorized use and vandalism.

Short-term impacts would be significant. Mineral exploration and expanded mining operations would discover and record new cultural resource sites, but it may be difficult to preserve sites for future use. Immediate salvage and data recovery would be required. Although it preserves site information, it is an irreversible and irretrievable resource commitment. Long-term impacts would be similar to short-term impacts.

Standard operating procedures would identify and mitigate impacts on cultural resource sites. Mineral and energy companies would fund required inventories and data recovery efforts. Cultural resource management plans would make protective recommendations for 35 documented prehistoric and historic sites on 1,150 acres.

Forest Management

Under this Alternative, 9,949 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.0 MMBF/Decade. Also, under this Alternative, 27,106 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include the sale of posts/poles, firewood, and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence vegetation cover on approximately 40 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates, and a decrease in insect and disease problems in these stands.

Under this Alternative, 3,746 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale or exchange under the lands and realty program. Approximately 961 acres of woodland would be removed from the woodland base for the same reason. Juniper cutting areas proposed in the soils program would remove an additional 600 acres from the woodland base.

The reduction in commercial forest land would have a moderate adverse impact on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood and other forest products, resulting in a reduction of the annual allowable cut by 20 percent.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. The influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Riparian and Water Quality

Road and drill pad construction for oil and gas exploration and phosphate mining would adversely affect surface water by changing flow patterns and water quality. Increased runoff and erosion on disturbed land would cause some increased rates of suspended and bed load-sediment transport in stream channels.

Timber sale activity would increase erosion and cause a subsequent increase in sedimentation of streams and a decrease in water quality, mainly from road building activity. The limited amounts of increased surface disturbance under this Alternative and the use of best management practices and standard operating procedures in conjunction with mineral development and timber harvesting would result in increases in sedimentation and decreases in water quality so small that they would not be distinguished from the normal observed seasonal fluctuation.

By the use of standard operating procedures and best management practices (see Part I), the BLM will meet or exceed Idaho State water quality standards. Monitoring will be conducted to check compliance and effectiveness of these practices and procedures, and they would be refined and modified to protect beneficial use such as fisheries and drinking water.

Under this Alternative, 17.10 miles of riparian habitat would be proposed for disposal. This is approximately 13 percent of the riparian habitat in the PRA. Of this number, 3.65 miles of stream inventoried was found to be in fair to good condition.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, and streambank condition were factors considered in evaluating riparian habitat.

A total of 6.75 miles of stream would be managed primarily for improvement in riparian condition. This is 36 percent of the miles of riparian habitat with potential to be improved by management prescription. These streams would be managed for improvement because of existing fisheries values and severe erosion problems. These streams are all in "Improve" allotments or are contiguous to streams in "Improve" allotments and currently show a downward or unstable trend. The Blackfoot and Bear River drainages would not be managed for improvement in riparian condition under this Alternative because they drain mineral development areas.

Riparian pastures would be created by fencing 7.25 miles of stream. Utilization on key riparian vegetative species would be limited to 50 percent on these streams. A total of 83.84 miles of riparian habitat would be maintained in its existing condition. These streams are currently stable in trend (see Appendix C).

A total of 3.20 miles of stream would be expected to deteriorate in condition. These streams are in "Maintain" or "Custodial" allotments, which are currently exhibiting a downward trend due to livestock grazing.

The necessary management actions to improve riparian condition on these streams would not be taken. Further degradation could result in elimination of riparian areas by lowering of the water table and by replacement of riparian (mesic) vegetation with more dry-site (xeric) vegetation.

Of the streams inventoried 51.82 miles were inhabited by fish. If season-long grazing is eliminated in riparian areas and utilization of key riparian species is limited to 50 percent, the existing fishery streams would improve in quality and likely increase in mileage. Fish habitat will be improved by leaving overstream cover to provide security and shade for fish as well as reducing sediment flow into waterways.

Under Alternative E, 3.9 miles of fishery streams would be expected to improve; .8 miles would continue to deteriorate; and 47.12 miles would remain unchanged.

In general, impacts to water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian habitat from surface disturbing activities such as mining, timber harvesting, and road construction would be mitigated on a site-specific basis through the application of standard operating procedures and general best management practices.

Soils and Watershed Management

About 8,200 acres of unallotted grazing lands would be allotted under this Alternative. This would increase overall erosion, but this additional erosion is expected to be kept within tolerable limits by proper stocking rates and grazing management systems.

A total of 163,150 acres of public lands having soils sensitive to erosion are subject to indiscriminate use by ORVs in this Alternative. This includes 8,500 acres in the Pocatello Off-Road-Vehicle Plan for Bannock County.

Oil and gas exploration activity on sensitive soils would be controlled by provisionary options provided for in the seasonal and standard lease stipulations.

About 600 acres of juniper thinning would stimulate understory plant growth reducing annual erosion rates to less that 5 tons per acre per year.

Reduction of grazing on 360 acres of ashy soils subject to high erosion rates in allotments 4062 and 4075 would occur if monitoring shows erosion rates of more than 5 tons per acre per year.

Reclamation of 600 acres of Woodall Mountain mining area would stabilize mine tailings and reduce erosion rates several tons per acre per year. About 867 acres of agriculture trespass lands would be restored to native range, thereby reducing annual erosion by several tons per acre per year.

About 808 acres of commercial forest without restricted management practices would have some short-term of more than 5 tons per acre for less than one year and long-term erosion impacts of less than 5 tons per acre.

Full fire suppression for the PRA would give the area the best option for reduced erosion following wildfires.
Several land treatment improvements are planned for this Alternative. Brush control by fire or range plowing would have high soil erosion impacts, short-term of more than 5 tons per acre per year and long-term of less than 5 tons per acre, on 4,000 acres and moderate-to-high impacts approaching 5 tons per acre per year on 7,240 acres. Brush control by spraying or other mechanical means would have moderate soil erosion impacts on 4,000 acres and slight-to-moderate impacts of less than 5 tons per acre on 7,240 acres of land under this Alternative.

Plowing and seeding of 120 acres in the Aspen Road allotment would have high short-term erosion impacts of more than 5 tons per acre per year. Planned plowing and seeding in all other allotments would have moderate-to-high short-termed erosion effects approaching 5 tons per acre per year and slight-to-moderate long-term effects of less than 5 tons per acre.

Small wildlife and range development improvements would generally have only limited short-term erosion impacts approaching 5 tons per acre per year. The impacts on sensitive soil areas and mitigation measures to reduce these impacts would be addressed in individual activity plans and environmental assessments as the RMP is implemented.

Economic Conditions

Native Americans

There would be no economic impact on Native Americans under this Alternative.

Minerals

This Alternative would have no economic impact on the minerals industry in the economic region.

Livestock

Initially there would be 29,969 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $649,300. The total economic impact would be $1.7 million (including the multiplier effect). These levels of earnings would represent 0.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the farm and total earnings (1983) in the PRA.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 28 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 82.

In the short-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $46,000 and $205,000.

In the long-term (15 years), there would be 34,276 AUMs available for livestock under this Alternative. This would generate direct earnings of $742,600. The total economic impact would be $1.9 million (including the multiplier effect). These would represent 0.7 and 0.1 percent, respectively, of the 1983 farm and total PRA earnings.

This level of AUMs would generate direct employment of 32 jobs. Including the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs generated would be 94.

In the long-term, there would be a gain of capital value of between $285,000 and $1.3 million.

Appendix E shows how these earnings, employment, and capital value estimates were made.

Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of $1.8 million under this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of $721,200. This would represent 0.5 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to $1.6 million. This would be 0.1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 66 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 113 jobs spread throughout the local economy.

Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

Lumber and Wood Products

The impacts from this Alternative would be the same as for Alternative C.

Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost $237,200. Wildlife improvements would cost $75,200. The cost of constructing recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) would be $121,600 under this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be $434,000.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

Summary

This Alternative would increase direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by $17,300 in the short-term and by $110,600 in the long-term. This, however, represents only a gain of 0.02 to 0.1 percent in the PRA farm earnings. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by $27,055, or a gain of less than one-tenth of one percent in the PRA retail trade earnings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by $21,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as $1.3 million. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost $434,000.

Access

Under Alternatives B through E, obtaining legal public access to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (17 percent of the PRA) and marking boundaries of the public lands would ensure the continuation of present public recreational activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would improve. Upgrading of some of the access roads would have both positive and negative effects depending on the degree of upgrading needed, extent, and location (see Map 8).

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

SHORT-TERM VS LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The short-term uses of man's environment are described for each Alternative in Part II, Chapter 2. The relationship of these short-term users to long-term productivity is discussed for various resources in Part II, Chapter 4. The appendix data in Part III also includes long-term productivity as opposed to

short-term uses. A comparison between Alternatives and a summary of environmental consequences is presented in Table S.1 and Table 2.5.

The following environmental topics (Mineral Management, Lands, Wildlife Management, Recreation and Visual Resources, and ACECs/RNAs) have additional short-term use versus long-term productivity concerns which were not discussed fully in other portions of the documents. These additional concerns are described below:

Minerals Management

Solid Leasable Minerals

Projected demand for solid leasable minerals would be met under all Alternatives. There is little probability of any short-term use of the mineral resources causing problems in meeting long-term demands. At present, there is one active mining operation on lands administered by the BLM, although potentially ten other existing leases could be developed during the life of this RMP.

Fluid Leasable Minerals

No discoveries have been made. Exploration activities have slowed considerably in the last two years.

Locatable Minerals

No estimates can be made due to the lack of production; however, silica and limestone will continue to be used.

Salable Minerals

Sand and gravel permits and sales are handled on an ongoing public demand basis.

Lands

Large-scale and rapid land tenure adjustments through sale and exchange are unlikely; therefore, there would be no short-term impacts. Positive long-term impacts would be increased efficiency and lower cost of BLM surface management of consolidated land ownership patterns.

Negative impacts would be associated with the creation of split ownership of the surface and subsurface estates. These impacts would primarily affect oil and gas development. Also, disposal of Federal lands would create loss of public grazing privileges, loss of wildlife habitat and, depending on future use, loss of soil and vegetation.

Wildlife Management

Proposed short-term uses under Alternatives A, B, D, and E would generally improve long-term wildlife habitat productivity. Adjusted grazing season and lower grazing use levels along with some brush control, agricultural trespass rehabilitation, and bitterbrush plantings would increase carrying capacity of lands retained in public ownership. Restrictions on mineral and other development would protect crucial wildlife values. Alternative C is expected to have the reverse effect.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Short-term commodity uses of timber, minerals, and other resources would shift resource-dependent recreation uses and opportunities to facility-dependent types. However, rehabilitation would resolve the adverse impacts to recreation and visual quality over the long-term.

In the short-term, recreational activities on public land such as camping, hunting, fishing, boating, and others would remain constant in all Alternatives. In the long-term, productivity would be increased in Alternatives B through E by developing additional recreation facilities and giving management emphasis to the two Special Recreation Management Areas.

Visual intrusions would be created over the short-term through commodity production. In the long-term, revegetation of disturbed areas would lessen the visual impacts, resulting in little loss of the visual quality.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas

The proposed ACECs and RNAs that would be subjected to surface-disturbing actions such as mining and mineral leasing activities and ORV uses would have long-term impacts. Remnant plant associations could be lost. Very little is known about re-establishing native and sensitive plant communities. Natural geologic structures could not be reclaimed and could be lost.

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The implementation of any of the Alternatives would limit some potential future uses of the land and resources. Irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources are those that would occur when future options were foreclosed.

Disposal of Federal lands would result in a loss of administrative control for all resource values except minerals and valid existing rights-of-way.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative (Alternative B) would result in the following irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources.

Minerals Management

The extraction of any mineral product would generally be an irretrievable commitment of the recovered mineral product. Energy resources consumed during exploration, development, and production would also be irretrievable.

Lands

Disposal of Federal lands would result in a loss of administrative control for all resource values except mineral values, existing rights-of-way, and any reservations in the patent for access.

Range Management

Grazing preference would be lost on disposed lands. Completion of nonstructural range improvements would represent an irretrievable and irreversible commitment of land and resources for the lives of the projects.

Wildlife Management

Wildlife habitat under BLM's jurisdiction would be irreversibly and irretrievably lost on lands disposed of through sale, exchange, or issuance of mineral patents. Mining and mineral activity would involve an irretrievable commitment of wildlife habitat, particularly where reclamation was inadequate or failed. Displacement of disturbance-intolerant species could result in an irreversible, irretrievable impact. Vegetation projects such as prescribed burning would involve an irretrievable or irreversible commitment of resources during the life of the projects.

Recreation and Visual Resources

Lands shifted from resource-dependent recreation uses and opportunities to facility-dependent types would likely never return to the original setting. Recreation developments and improvements such as campgrounds, access sites, and other structural improvements would represent irreversible and irretrievable commitments of land and resources. Public lands converted to private ownership would no longer be available for public recreation uses.

Mining scars, utility lines, and roads would always be evident or, at least, partially evident in the landscape. Present technology limits the ability to economically re-establish natural landforms and completely screen all structures from view.

Cultural Resource Management

By their very nature, cultural resources are irretrievable once lost or damaged. The Standard Operating Procedures protect most cultural resources. However, it is likely that some sites would be damaged, which would be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

Forest Management

Disposal of Federal lands would result in a loss of commercial forest land and woodland acres, which would be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

Soils and Watershed

Soil losses associated with the required management actions would be irreversible and irretrievable. Development of new soil would occur at a very slow rate.

Riparian and Water Quality

The disposal of Federal lands would result in the loss of riparian habitat which is an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

5

Consultation and Coordination

CHAPTER 5
CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The Pocatello Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was prepared by an interdisciplinary team with expertise in land transactions, minerals and energy, forest management, range management, water quality and riparian, soils, wildlife habitat management, outdoor recreation, cultural resources, fire management, economics, and cartography. All but two team members were from the Idaho Falls District. A list of the preparers is included at the end of this chapter.

Consultation and coordination with agencies, organizations, and individuals occurred throughout the planning process. Numerous opportunities were provided for the public to participate.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

January 17, 1985	Notice of intent to prepare Resource Management Plan published in Federal Register.
March 18, 1985	Sent out 600 newsletters inviting comments on issues to be addressed in the RMP. Twenty-five people addressed issues in the area.
April 2, 1985	Interagency issue identification meeting. Attendees: Idaho Fish and Game, Soil Conservation Service, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Land Use Dept. of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management Resource Area and District Office Staff.
April 17, 1985	Issue identification meeting, Pocatello, Idaho. No one attended.
April 24, 1985	Issue identification meeting, Preston, Idaho. Three people attended.
April 25, 1985	Issue identification meeting, Soda Springs, Idaho. Twenty-three people attended.
June 3, 1985	Inventory field day with District Advisory Council.
July 7, 1985	Sent out issues summary and draft planning criteria.
Winter and Spring 1986	Met with individual range users to discuss inventory results, concerns, and needs within the allotments.

June 18, 1986	Presented alternatives and planning update to District Advisory Council.
August 13, 1986	Met with Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on RMP Alternatives.

The following is a list of agencies, organizations, and individuals to whom the Pocatello Draft RMP/EIS has been sent.

Elected Federal Officials
Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms
Representative Richard Stallings

Elected State Officials
Governor Cecil Andrus
State Senators and Representatives

Advisory Councils
Idaho Falls District Advisory Council
Idaho Falls District Grazing Advisory Board

Organizations
AEC Sportsman's Club
American Fisheries Society
American Mining Congress
American Wilderness Alliance
Bonneville Sportsmen Association
Caribou Field Archers
Caribou Cattlemen's Association
Citizens Environmental Council
Committee for Idaho's High Desert
Earth First
Eastern Idaho Regional Historical Societies
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
Field Archers Associations
Greater Snake River Land Use Congress
Gem and Mineral Societies
Idaho Archaeological Society, Inc.
Idaho Association of Counties
Idaho Cattlemen's Association
Idaho Conservation League
Idaho Environmental Council
Idaho Mining Association
Idaho Motorcycle Association
Idaho Motorcycle Club
Idaho Natural Heritage Program
Idaho Recreation and Parks Society
Idaho Trail Machine Association

Idaho Wildlife Federation
Idaho Woolgrowers Association
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Institute for High Desert Studies
Land Use Commission
Lava Hot Springs Foundation
League of Women Voters of Idaho
Mineral Exploration Coalition
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern Rockies Chapter Sierra Club
Northwest Mining Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Pocatello Ski Association
Pocatello Trail Association
Portneuf Valley Audubon Society
Portneuf Muzzle Loaders
Public Lands Council
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Snake River Audubon Society
Southeast Idaho Rod and Gun Club
Southeast Idaho Snowmobile Association
The Institute of Ecology
Tiago Ski Club of Pocatello
Trout Unlimited
Upper Snake River Valley Bowmen
Wilderness Society

Federal Agencies
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Mines
Department of Energy
Environmental Protection Agency
Farmers Home Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fish and Wildlife Service
Forest Service
Geological Survey
Mineral Management Service
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Sheep Experiment Station

State of Idaho Agencies
Bureau of Community Affairs
Bureau of Mines and Geology
Department of Agriculture
Department of Development and Commerce

Department of Fish and Game
Department of Health and Welfare
Department of Lands
Department of Water Resources
Idaho State University
State Historic Preservation Officer
State Clearinghouse
State Geological Survey
State Planning Coordinator
Transportation Department, Division of Highways
University of Idaho

Local Governments
7 ASCS Offices
5 Soil Conservation Districts
7 County Agents
7 County Commissions
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments (SICOG)

Businesses
Alumet - Phosphate Operations
AMOCO Production Co.
Beker Industry
Chevron USA, Inc.
Conda Partnership
Exxon Company
FMC - Phosphate Operations
Gulf Oil and Production Co.
Idaho Stud Mill
Jepsen Lumber Co.
John C. White Lumber
J.R. Simplot Company
Monsanto Corporation
Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.
Northwest Pipeline Corporation
Penzoil
Somsen Lumber Co.
Stauffer Chemical Co.
Texaco, Inc.
Union Oil Co. of California

In addition to the above, approximately 400 copies were sent to other individuals.

LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/Present Position	RMP/EIS Responsibility	Education	Experience
Thomas H. Dyer District Planning & Environmental Coord.	Team Leader	B.S. Geography; A.S. Forestry & Range; Graduate work, 1 yr., University of Idaho	1 yr. Forest Service, 9 yrs. BLM
Mary Lynch Editorial Clerk	Editor, Typist, Word Processor	BA Psychology, State Univ. of NY at Plattsburgh	8yrs. gov't service BLM, FS, NPS
Timothy M. Bozorth District Hydrologist	Hydrology/Riparian	B.A. Biology, University of California at Berkeley	1 yr. USGS 1 yr. USFS 8 yrs. BLM
Richard D. Hill District Archaeologist	Cultural Resources	B.A. Anthropology, Indiana University, Graduate work, 1 yr. Archeology & Vertebrate Paleontology, Idaho State University	10 yrs. BLM
John A. Butz District Recreation Planner	Recreation/Wilderness Special Designations	B.S. Forest Recreation Management, Oregon State University; Graduate work, 1 yr., Environmental Science, University of Idaho	12 yrs. BLM
Timothy J. Carroll District Geologist	Paleontological Resources	B.S. Geology, University of Missouri at Rolla	12 yrs. BLM Geologist
William A. Cook Forester	Forestry	A.A.S., Paul Smiths College; B.S. University of Montana; Graduate work, Univ. of Montana, Washington State University	1 yr. Forest Service, 8 yrs. BLM
Martin E. Portmann Lands Adjudicator	Access	2 Yrs. Civil Engineering Univ. of Missouri at Rolla, School of Mines	12 yrs. USGS 15 yrs. BLM

Bill Casey District Fire Management Officer	Fire Management	A.S. Lane Community College; Eugene, OR	11 yrs. BLM 6 yrs. Weyerhaeuser Co.
Darwin Jeppesen District Soil Scientist	Soils & Watershed	B.S. Agronomy-Soils, Utah State University	9 yrs. SCS 12 yrs. BLM
Joan Houston Secretary, PRA	Typist & Word Processor	Credits at Evansville College & Idaho State University	12 yrs. First Security Bank 3 yrs. IRS 4 yr. MMS/BLM
William Haight Natural Resource Specialist	Range/Forestry	B.S. Range/Wildlife, Idaho State College; B.S. Forest Mgmt., University of Idaho	24 yrs. BLM
Debra A. Kovar Realty Specialist	Lands	2 yrs. College of So. Idaho; credits at ISU	10 yrs. BLM
Thomas A. Gnojek Range Conservationist	Range	B.S. Range & Wildlife Mgmt. and M.S. Forestry & Range Mgmt, Washington State University	2 yrs. Research Ass't. at WSU, 6 yrs. BLM
Geoff Hogander Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife	B.S. Fish & Game Mgmt., University of Idaho	10 yrs. BLM
Norris L. Satter Geologist	Energy & Minerals/ Geology	B.S. Geology, Portland State Univ., 2 yrs. Graduate work	6 yrs. BOR 5 yrs. BLM
James J. Weber Mining Engineer	Minerals	B.S. Mining Engineering, University of Wisconsin	2 yrs. BLM
Fred Hagius Mining Engineer	Minerals	B.S. Forest/Range Mgmt., B.S. Watershed Science M.S. Civil Engineering (all at Utah State Univ.)	7 yrs. USGS 3 yrs. BLM
Dennis H. Hill Supervisory Natural Resource Spec.	Coordinator	B.S. Range Management, Washington State Univ.	23 yrs. BLM 2 yrs. USFS

Wallace A. Evans Pocatello Resource Area Manager	Coordinator	B.S. Biology, Univ. of Central AR; M.Ed.-Sec. Ed. & Zoology, Univ. of AZ; M.S. Zoology/Fisheries, Univ. of AR; PhD Zoology/Fisheries/Ecology, BYU	2 yrs. BOR 6 1/2 yrs. BLM 2 1/4 yrs. USFWS, 1 1/2 yrs. USGS, 2 yrs. grad. research asst., U of AR, 3 yrs. grad. research/ teaching asst., BYU, 3 yrs. Biology Instr., Evanston H.S. Illinois
Clarence Ouellette Visual Information Specialist	Cartographer		10 yrs. BLM 23 yrs. USAF
Kris Long Public Affairs Specialist	Editing	BA Journalistic Communication, Boise State University, 1977	10 yrs. BLM
Stanley C. Frazier Economist, Idaho State Office	Economics	B.S. Agricultural Economics, Oregon State University	10 yrs. BLM Economist
Roger Rosentreter Botanist	Threatened & Endangered Plants	B.S. Botany, Univ. of Montana; M.S. Biology, Clark Univ.; Ph.D. Botany, Univ. of Montana	7 yrs. BLM

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ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
APD	Application to Drill
APHIS	Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land MAnagement
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
E.O.	Executive Order
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy Act of 1976
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
IDF&G	State of Idaho, Department of Fish & Game
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MMBF	Million Board Feet
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NOI	Notice of Intent
NSO	No-Surface-Occupancy
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
P. L.	Public Law
PNC	Potential Natural Community
PRA	Pocatello Resource Area
PWR	Public Water Reserve
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Research Natural Area
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
USFS	United States Forest Service
USF&W	United States Fish & Wildlife Service
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

Active Grazing Preference: The number of animal unit months (AUMs) for grazing that eligible livestock operators may annually license on public lands. Sometimes referred to as "grazing preference".

Activity Occasion: Participation by one person in one activity for all or part of one day.

Actual Livestock Use: The use (in AUMs) made of forage on an area without reference to permitted or recommended use.

Activity Plan: A more detailed and specific management plan for a single resource program or plan element undertaken to implement the more general resource management plan decisions. An activity plan is prepared for specific areas to reach specific resource management objectives within stated time frames. Detailed management actions -- including such things as projects, treatments, other on-the-ground activities, and schedules -- are described in the document. Activity planning is the third tier in the BLM planning system. Examples include Allotment Management Plans, Cooperative Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans, Recreation Area Management Plans, Transportation Plans, and Habitat Management Plans.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Actual Use: The livestock use (in AUMs) made during one grazing season by livestock on the forage of an area. Actual use may differ from active grazing preference due to yearly variations in a livestock operation or forage availability.

Allotment: An area of public land designated and managed for livestock grazing. It consists of one or more pastures and may include private, state, and/or other land ownerships.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands which is prepared in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s) and others involved. It prescribes the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple use and sustained yield objectives as determined in the resource management plan.

Allowable Cut: The amount of timber which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage (800 lbs. dry weight) necessary for the complete subsistence of one animal unit (one cow or one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month.

Apparent Trend: See Trend.

Available Commercial Forest Land: Suitable commercial forest land remaining after the multiple use considerations of the RMP have been applied. These lands constitute the timber production base and are available for intensive forest management.

Average Actual Grazing Use: The arithmetic mean (average) of grazing in AUMs over a particular time period.

Average Licensed Grazing Use (five year average use): The arithmetic mean (average) of authorized (or licensed) grazing in AUMs over a five year period.

Bailey-Kuchler System: A classification system that divides the United States into ecosystems based on climate, vegetation, soils, and landform.

BLM Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands that BLM has determined should be closed to the operation of the mining laws.

Brush Control: Reduction of the density or amount of shrubs in an area by burning, spraying, plowing, chaining, discing, or similar means.

Capital Value: The value at which assets (grazing privileges) can be sold Market value.

Carey Act: A series of acts popularly known as the "Carey Act" which enables the government to grant lands to eligible states which may in turn make grants to entrymen who irrigate and reclaim said lands (see 43 U.S.C. 641).

Cash Entry - Act of April 24, 1820: This act abandoned the credit system for buying public lands. Minimum price fixed at $1.25 an acre, and minimum unit sale of 80 acres. Public lands initially offered by district land offices at preannounced, scheduled public auction. Then, if unsold, lands available for purchase at minimum price on first-come-first-served basis (3 Stat. 566).

Categorical Review Process: The process of determining whether a proposed action is a categorical exclusion. A categorical exclusion is a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environment impact statement is required.

Classification and Multiple Use Act: The Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) closed a substantial amount of public land to disposal under the agricultural land laws (Homestead Entry, Public Sale, Desert Land Entry, and others) and a lesser amount of land to the general mining laws.

Clear Cut: An area on which the entire timber stand is to be cut unless single trees, logs, or other reserved trees are specifically designated to remain.

Closed ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Closed to Leasing: Lands that are closed or are proposed to be closed to exploration and/or leasing.

Commercial Forest Land: All forest land that is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species.

Common Varieties (of minerals): Includes deposits which, although they have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over the above the normal uses of the general run of such deposits (43 CFR 3711.1(b)).

Community Pit: A site from which nonexclusive disposals of mineral materials can be made.

Condition:

Ecological Condition: The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site.

Seeded Condition: The amount and productivity of seeded species measured in terms of maximizing production of forage for livestock. Considers the amount of reinvading shrub species in the treatment area.

Cone Serotiny: A wax-like coating on the cones of some tree species which prevents the dispersal of seed until the cones are heated to high temperatures, as in a fire. This provides a large seed source following a fire.

Congressional Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands contained in, or proposed for inclusion in, the National Wilderness Preservation System, the National Wild and Scenic River System, Congressionally established military withdrawals, etc.

Coordinated Resource Management Plan: A plan developed to formulate a resource management program that integrates and makes provision for all resource values and uses within the selected geographical area. The plan is coordinated with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands, BLM, and livestock permittees.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): Established in the Executive Office of the President by NEPA. Among other items, CEQ establishes regulations to tell federal agencies what they must do to comply with NEPA.

Cover: Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to ameliorate conditions of weather, or in which to reproduce (Thomas, 1979).

Cross Ditched: Small ditches or humps in the roadway running perpendicular to the road course allowing water to run off the road. Also known as water bars.

Crucial Habitat: Habitat which is absolutely basic to maintaining viable populations of fish, wildlife, or plants during certain seasons of the year or specific reproduction periods; a portion of the habitats of sensitive species that if destroyed or adversely modified could result in their species being listed by a state agency or legislature as threatened or endangered.

Cultural Resources: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features, that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred - even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource. Cultural resources, including both prehistoric and historic remains, represent a part of the continuum of events from the earliest evidences of man to the present day.

Day (Recreation): Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity.

Deferred Grazing: The use of deferment in grazing management of a management unit, but not in a systematic rotation including other units (cf. grazing system).

Desert Land Entry (DLE): An entry of irrigable, arid, agricultural, public land under the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377; 43 U.S.C. 327, et esq.) which the entryman must reclaim, irrigate, and cultivate. A state resident may file and receive patent to a maximum of 320 acres.

Designated Route: A trail or road which has been identified for use by "off-road vehicles", under 43 CFR, Part 8340, Subpart 8342.

Directional Drilling: A method of fluid mineral exploration or extraction whereby the drill hole is purposely drilled off vertical. This method is sometimes used as a means of exploring or developing known oil, gas, or geothermal resources when they exist beneath lands protected with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

Discretionary Closure (to leasing): Lands that have been closed to leasing, where BLM has determined that leasing, even with the most restrictive stipulations (including NSO), would not be in the public interest. Such lands may be part of an existing closure or part of a newly proposed closure.

Discretionary Closure (to mineral materials disposal): Lands precluded from disposal, where BLM has determined that disposal would not be in the public interest.

Ecological Condition: See Condition.

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland which, in the absence of abnormal disturbance and physical site deterioration, has the potential to support a native plant community typified by an association of species different from that of other sites. This differentiation is based upon significant differences in kind or proportion of species, or total productivity.

Ecosystem: An ecological unit consisting of both living and nonliving components which interact to produce a natural, stable system.

Ecosystem Management: The integration of different land management goals to ensure that the integrity of the ecosystem will be maintained. Ecosystem management is directed toward habitat management rather than species management, the concept being that species will be maintained naturally if a proper mosaic of habitats exists.

Energy Minerals: Any mineral which can be used to produce energy. Refers to oil, gas, geothermal, coal, and uranium resource.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no

significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action, and alternatives considered. It also includes a list of agencies and persons consulted.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A written analysis of the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action.

Escape Cover: Usually vegetation dense enough to hide an animal; used by animals to escape from potential enemies (Thomas 1979).

Escarpment: A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and produced by erosion or faulting. The term is more often applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion and it is commonly synonymously with "scarp".

Executive Branch Agency Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands closed, or proposed for closure, at the request of other branch agencies. These closures include power site classifications, non-Congressionally established military withdrawals, etc.

Exchange-Of-Use (EOU): An agreement between the BLM and an applicant having ownership or control of non-federal land within a grazing allotment. The applicant is allowed to license a designated number of AUMs without payment, provided that during the length of the agreement the BLM has control and management of the non-federal land for grazing purposes. Non-federal lands within an allotment and not covered by an EOU agreement are also managed in conjunction with the federal lands of the allotment, but no AUM credits are given to the land owner/lessee.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Established public land policy for management of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau, notably that: management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources; public lands be retained in federal ownership; and public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

Federal Mineral Estate: Mineral reserves belonging to the Federal government. Because of changes in land disposal laws, the surface of some areas were patented out of federal ownership while the mineral portion of the land was retained by the government.

Five-Year Average Grazing Use: The arithmetic mean (average) of the actual grazing use in AUMs over the last 5 years (1982-1986).

Foothills: A steeply sloping upland with hill - relief (up to 1,000 ft.) that fringes a mountain range or high plateau escarpment.

Forage: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to herbivores.

Fluid Mineral: Liquid or gaseous minerals. Generally used to refer to oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

Geology, Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program: BLM-initiated program intended to provide minerals information to be utilized in wilderness studies.

Geophysical Exploration: Geophysical exploration refers to any activity on the public lands relating to the search for oil and gas, geothermal, or other mineral resources, which requires physical presence upon the lands and which may result in damage to public lands or the resources. It includes, but is not limited to, geophysical operations, construction of roads and trails, and cross-country transit of vehicles over such lands. It does not include core drilling for geologic information or drilling exploration wells. These activities are authorized by the issuance of a lease and the approval of an application for a permit to drill.

Geothermal Resources: An energy resource which uses the heat of the earth in any fashion. This could include space heating, power generation, food drying, etc.

Grazing Preference: The total number of animal unit months of livestock on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee. Some of the total grazing preference may have been suspended in past administrative actions. That portion of the grazing preference that is not suspended is the active grazing preference.

Grazing System: Scheduled grazing use and nonuse of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP): A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

Harassment: Any activity which precipitates excitement in an animal, causes it to prepare itself, physiologically, for flight, panic, exertion, and consequent damage to or death of the animal (Geist 1975).

Harvestable Timber Yield: Volume of timber attainable in a fully stocked natural stand.

Holistic: Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts (Morris 1976).

Homestead Act (May 20, 1862): This Act authorized unrestricted settlement on public lands to all settlers, requiring only residence, cultivation, and some improvement of a tract of 160 acres. Later the Act was amended to increase the area limitations under certain conditions (see U.S.C. 1201).

Impact: The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impair: To diminish in value or excellence.

Industry (Sector): A segment of the economy that is made up of like business (i.e., the livestock industry, the retail trade industry). The terms industry and sector are used interchangeably in this document.

Inholdings: State or privately owned lands inside a wilderness study area.

Input-Output Analysis: Input-output models are basically a table showing the interindustry transactions that lie behind changes in final demand. It is a descriptive framework for showing the relationship between inputs and outputs. It is an analytical tool for measuring the impact of independent disturbances on an economy's output and income.

Isolated Tracts/Parcels: Any relatively small parcel of public land isolated from large blocks of public land.

Known Phosphate Leasing Area (KPLA): Lands where the existence and workability of known phosphate resources has been determined. These lands have a high potential for phosphate development and are offered for lease competitively.

Land Withdrawals: The removal or withholding of public lands by statute or Secretarial order, from operation of some or all of the public land laws.

Leasable Minerals: Minerals such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, sulphur in New Mexico and Louisiana, silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada, geothermal resources and all other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Lessee: Livestock operators who have grazing preference on the public lands outside of a grazing district as defined by Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.

Limited ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are permitted, subject to specified conditions such as seasonal limitations, speed limits and designated routes of travel as developed during subsequent activity planning.

Livestock Grazing Operations: Those operations under permit where the primary purpose is the grazing of livestock for the production of food and fiber.

Locatable Minerals: Minerals that may be acquired under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

Lop and Scatter: A slash disposal method in which the branches and tops of harvested trees are cut and scattered across the forest floor to prevent large accumulations and to aid decomposition.

Management Framework Plan (MFP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The MFP planning system was used by BLM until about 1980.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A county that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus as many adjacent counties as are metropolitan in character and are socially integrated with that central city or cities.

Mineral Material Trespass: The unauthorized severance or removal of mineral material.

Mineral Materials: See Salable Minerals.

Material Site ROW: Lands designated for the disposal of mineral materials for public highways under the Federal Highway Act (23 U.S.C. 317). These lands are closed to entry under the mining laws.

Mineral Potential: The possibility or probability for the discovery of economic mineral resources.

1. High Potential - The geologic environment, mineral occurrences, geochemical or geophysical anomalies, and known mineral deposits indicate high potential for mineral accumulation.

2. Moderate Potential - The geologic indicators are slightly less favorable for mineral accumulation.

3. Low Potential - Very few geologic indicators are present.

4. No Potential - There are no indicators or potential sources or source beds.

5. Unknown Potential - Few facts are available, and useful data are lacking.

Mining Claim: A parcel of land, valuable for specific minerals, on which mineral location has been made and the claimant has asserted a right of possession for the purpose of developing the mineral deposits. Mining claims may be either lode (veins and tabular bodies) or placer (water-laid, alluvial deposits, or disseminated deposits) (30 U.S.C. Sections 23, 35, and 161).

Mitigating Measures: Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice or proposed action.

Monitoring: In reference to an RMP, monitoring is a process of examining the results of implementation of the RMP to determine if the plan objectives are being accomplished.

In reference to rangeland monitoring, monitoring is a process of examining the results of rangeland management, including trend, utilization, and condition to determine if management is satisfactory or if a proposed change in management would be acceptable.

Motor Vehicle: Any self-propelled conveyance.

Multiple-Species Crucial Area: Zone of overlap of crucial habitat for three or more species of wildlife. Used to help select proposed acreages of mineral No-Surface-Occupancy.

Multiple Use: Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination of ways that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

Multiple Use Areas: Lands to be retained in public ownership and managed for a variety of uses by the Bureau of Land Management.

Multiplier, Employment: A multiplier is a number, generated by input-output analysis, that measures the total change in employment through all sectors of the economy. For instance, if the multiplier = 2.0 then for every direct employment change, an additional job is gained/lost elsewhere in the economy.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

National Historic Trails (Oregon Trail): Extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practical the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Their purpose is the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment (The National Trail System Act, as amended).

National Register of Historic Places (National Register): A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service. Sites are nominated to the Register by state or federal agencies. Copies of the National Register are available from the Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Naturalness: Refers to an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (from Section 2(3), Wilderness Act).

Niche: The peculiar arrangement of food, cover, and water that meets the requirements of a particular species (Hanson 1962).

Non-discretionary Closure (to leasing): Lands that have been closed to leasing for reasons beyond the discretion of BLM. This category includes lands that have been formally closed without discretion being exercised at the State, District, or Resource Area Office level, by law, regulation, or Secretarial or Executive Order.

Non-discretionary Closure (to mineral materials disposal): Lands specifically precluded from disposal by law, Executive Order or other non-BLM action.

Normal Fire Year Plan: The district fire program that sets the limits on personnel, aircraft, ground tankers, and warehouse levels, as well as the funding level for presuppression during the activation period (April 1 through October 31).

Normalized Crop Price: A five-year weighted average of crop prices. Used in economic analysis of farm projects to account for the wide variations in prices that are common to agricultural products.

No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO): A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance of all, or part of, the lease surface in order to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the oil and gas or geothermal resource in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside the No-Surface-Occupancy area.

Noxious Weed: Any plant which has been determined to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.

Observed Apparent Trend: See Trend.

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV): Any motorized vehicle designed to or capable of cross country travel on or immediately over land, water, or snow.

Open ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles may travel anywhere.

Open to Leasing: Lands that are open, or will be opened, to exploration and/or leasing.

Patented Mining Claim: A parcel of mineral land for which the Federal government has conveyed its title.

Permittees: Livestock operators who have grazing preference on public lands within a grazing district as defined by Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.

Photo Trend: See Trend.

Planning Criteria: The factors used to guide development of the land use plan, or revision, to ensure that it is tailored to the issues previously identified and to ensure that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided.

Plant Succession: The process by which one plant community replaces another over a period time, developing toward the climax plant community.

Population Center: A MSA (see definition for Metropolitan Statistical Area) with a population of 100,000 or more.

Potential Natural Community: The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where the vegetation consists of a stable community of adapted native plants.

Preference: See Active Grazing Preference.

Prescribed Burning: Application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, and other conditions intended to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain objectives of wildlife management, grazing, and/or hazard reduction.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

Prospectively Valuable for Phosphate: An informal classification action in which geologic data suggests that phosphate resources meet or exceed the minimum classification criteria. These lands have low

to moderate potential, are considered valuable for prospecting, and exclude those lands within KPLAs.

Public Land: Vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands or lands withdrawn by E.O. 6964 of February 5, 1935, as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved. Land within grazing districts established under Section 1 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved.

Range Condition: See Condition (Ecological).

Range Improvements: Any facility or land treatment that directly affects or supports the use of forage by domestic livestock, such as fences, water lines, stock tanks, reservoirs, spring developments, prescribed burns, and seedings.

Range Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland with the ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from other range sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total production.

RARE II: The second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation used by the U.S. Forest Service to determine wilderness suitability of National Forest Lands.

Recreation Management Area (RMA): Sub-units of resource areas that serve as basic land units for recreation management. Each area is identified and managed as a unit based on similar or interdependent recreation values, homogenous or interrelated recreation use, land tenure and use patterns, or administrative efficiency.

Recreation & Public Purposes (R&PP) Act: The Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869, 869-A). Allows the disposal of public lands to any State, local, Federal or political instrumentality or any non-profit organization for any recreational or public purpose, provided there is no other public land law that is applicable.

Recreation Opportunity: The opportunity to participate in an intrinsically rewarding experience that finds its source in voluntary engagements (mental and/or physical) during nonobligated time.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation opportunity environments along a continuum.

Relict Vegetation Community: An assemblage of plants that is representative of plant communities that have been substantially altered by disturbances such as fire, grazing, cultivation, etc. These plant communities were once much more widespread than at present.

Research Natural Area (RNA): An area that is established and maintained for primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of geologic, oil, or water features such as caves, springs, volcanos, oil seeps, rock formations, etc.

Resource Area: A geographic portion of a BLM District that is the smallest administrative subdivision in the Bureau.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The RMP planning system has been used by BLM since about 1980.

Rest Period: A period of deferment included as part of a grazing system.

Restricted Commercial Forest Land: Lands in which timber yield is lost due to land use decisions in favor of other resources.

Retardant: A solution, either chemical or just plain water, that can be dropped by an aircraft or by ground tanker application that slows the spread of fire for a limited time.

Riparian: Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams, around springs, etc.

Roads: Vehicle routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Salable Minerals: Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended by Public Laws 167 and 87-713. Disposals of these minerals (or mineral materials) are made through sales and free use permits.

Scarify: Mechanically disturbing the duff layer of the forest floor in order to provide a mineral soil seed bed for the establishment of new trees.

Scoping Process: An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Sector (Industry): See Industry (Sector).

Select Cut: The removal of selected mature, large, or diseased trees as single, scattered trees or in small groups of trees.

Set-aside: Lands determined suitable for intensive forest management yet withdrawn from the timber production base due to multiple use considerations.

Seral Community: A successional community as it relates to the biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions.

Shelterwood: A silvicultural system aimed at the establishment of a new, essentially even-aged stand from the release, typically in a series of cuttings, of new trees started under the old stand. The essential characteristic is that the new stand is established naturally or artificially before the last of the old one is removed.

Shelterwood System: An even-aged harvesting system which provides for natural regeneration of a new stand of trees by leaving a uniform cover of mature trees from the original stands to provide shade and a seed source.

Site Preparation: Site disturbance essential for natural or artificial re-
generation. Various degrees of disturbance range from mechanical scarification and windrowing to prescribed burning and herbicide applications.

Solitude: The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): An administratively or Congressionally recognized area that possesses outstanding recreation resources or where recreation use causes significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems, or resource damage.

Split Estate: (Syn; Severed Estate) A split estate results when a title is split into two or more parts. Usually the two estates which are severed are the mineral estate, or portions of the mineral estate, and the surface estate. In general, these were originally created when title to the surface passed to private citizens under the various land disposal laws (Maley 1983).

Stipulation: A condition or agreement made part of any use authorization for the protection or mitigation of damages to other resources.

Stockraising Homestead Act (December 29, 1916): This Act increased the area limitation for homesteading to 640 acres when public lands were suitable only for grazing livestock. Under this Act, no cultivation of lands was required, but some range improvements were

necessary. This was repealed in 1934 by Taylor Grazing Act (39 Stat. 863, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 291).

Stratification: Layering of artifacts within a cultural resource site. If the site is undisturbed, the oldest artifacts are the deepest in the soil strata with the most recent artifacts nearest the surface.

Strutting Ground: Localized area used by some species of the grouse family to display their courtship ritual.

Succession: See Plant Succession.

Suitable Commercial Forest Land: Commercial forest lands determined to be capable of sustaining long-term timber production.

Suitability: As used in the Wilderness Act and in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, refers to a recommendation by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that certain federal lands satisfy the definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act and have been found appropriate for designation as wilderness on the basis of an analysis of the existing and potential uses of the land.

Superior Right: An existing condition on a particular tract of land which must be honored by any later use of that land. For example, while the designation of a community pit does not withdraw that land from mineral entry, any mineral entry cannot interfere with the community pit in any way.

Supplemental Values: Resources associated with wilderness which contribute to the quality of wilderness areas.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934: Implemented to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration. It authorized the Secretary of Interior to manage the public rangelands.

Thermal Cover: Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather (Thomas 1979).

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A species is classified as either threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Timber Culture Act of 1874: This Act granted tracts of public lands to settlers who planted and cared for trees. This was first legislation intended to encourage reforestation as a means of conservation. The Act was repealed in 1891 (18 Stat. 21).

Timber Productivity Capability Classification (TPCC): The process of partitioning all forest lands into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

Tractor Skidding: The removal of logs from the forest to a loading point by the use of crawler or wheeled tractors equipped with a heavy winch.

Trend: The direction of change in ecological condition, usually measured in terms of upward, downward and static.

Apparent Trend: A one-time observation of a representative area of a vegetation type which considers plant vigor, seedlings, surface litter, and soil movement, and which compares the vegetative composition of the natural potential (climax community) of the area.

Photo-Trend: A method employing periodic measurements and photographs of vegetation within a selected plot of land to assess range trend on a long-term basis.

Trespass: Any unauthorized use of public land.

Occupancy: Normally, the construction of improvements or placement of materials on public lands.

Agricultural: Normally, the preparation of public land for farming. Includes, but is not limited to, clearing, breaking ground, seeding, cultivating, irrigating, grazing, and harvesting crops.

Utilization: The proportion of current year's forage production that was consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Validity Examination: A mineral examination conducted to determine whether a mining claimant has a legal right to hold a particular mining claim. In general, a validity examination would include evaluation of the legal requirements of discovery, proper location and filing, and adequate completion of annual assessment work.

Value-At-Risk: A rating system used to prioritize the dispatching of suppression crews in a multiple fire situation. Value-at-risk is established by evaluating each resource separately to determine either beneficial or detrimental effects fire has on that resource. A numerical rating is given each resource, plus being detrimental and minus being beneficial. After each resource has been evaluated individually, the totals are summarized to establish the values.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the present plant community on a site based on the dominant plant species in the community.

Vegetative Manipulation: Actions taken that alter the existing plant communities to achieve the specific management goals in a particular area.

Visitor Use Day (VUD): An administrative measure of a calendar day or portion thereof spent participating in a specific recreation activity by an individual.

Visual Resource Management (VRM): A rating system designed for inventorying and managing visual resources. VRM management classes prescribe the level of acceptable change allowable within a particular landscape.

Way: A vehicle route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support and, under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction (Exec. Order 11990).

Wilderness Characteristics: Identified by Congress in the 1964 Wilderness Act; namely size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features. A wilderness area must possess at least 5,000 acres or more of contiguous public land; be substantially natural or generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man being substantially unnoticeable; and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Congress said a wilderness area may have supplemental values, which include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which are referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Wilderness Interim Management Policy: The policy and guidelines under which the BLM manages lands under wilderness review. It applies to public lands identified as wilderness study areas until the US Congress acts on the Secretary of Interior's suitability recommendations.

Wilderness Management Policy: The BLM's policy that prescribes the general objectives and specific activity guidance applicable to all designated BLM wilderness areas.

Wilderness Recommendation: A recommendation by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior or the President, with respect to an area's suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Wilderness Review: The entire process of wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Withdrawals: See Land Withdrawal.

Withdrawals Affecting Minerals:

1. Withdrawal, Discretionary: Example: R&PP, Public Water Reserve, etc. An administrative withdrawal of lands where the BLM or other surface managing agency has determined that in order to protect a given resource, leasing would not be in the public interest.

2. Withdrawal, Non-discretionary: Examples: Wildlife refuge, RARE II, WSAs. A formal withdrawal where lands are specifically precluded from leasing or mining claim location by law, regulation, or Secretarial or Executive Order.

Woodland: Land producing trees that are not typically utilized as saw-timber products and sold in units other than board feet. Woodlands are those forest lands which are not included in the commercial forest land allowable cut base. These lands can include both commercial and noncommercial forest lands.

Woodland Products: Wood products typically sold in units other than board feet such as firewood and Christmas trees.

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PART III

APPENDIXES

PART III

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APPENDIX A
RANGE MANAGEMENT

Selective Management

A worksheet (Table A.1) containing specific criteria was developed to categorize allotments. Six specific criteria were addressed for each allotment. The criteria were as follows:

1. Is the public land proposed for retention or disposal?

2. Is the range condition and trend satisfactory or unsatisfactory?

3. Are the resource conflicts low, moderate, or high?

4. Is the site potential for improvement low, moderate, or high?

5. Are management goals being met?

6. Does the public land provide greater than or less than 20% of the total allotment forage?

Of the six criteria, the resource-specific criteria (Items 2 through 5 above) were considered the most significant in categorizing allotments. Utilizing the six specific criteria, each allotment was placed into one of three categories: maintain, improve, or custodial.

Maintain (M) allotments are described as follows:

Present livestock management, range improvements and stocking rates are all adequate to meet the needs of the operator and to provide a sustained forage yield without damaging the vegetation. In these allotments, the BLM will want to maintain present conditions.

Improve (I) allotments are described as follows:

Present management is not adequate to meet the needs of the operator or the vegetation. Allotments may be placed in this category for a variety of reasons, varying from the need to develop water sources, to making large-scale improvements, to adjusting the stocking rate. The BLM will want to improve conditions in allotments that fall into this category.

Custodial (C) allotments are described as follows:

These allotments are generally small, have a low percentage of public land, or have conditions which cannot feasibly be improved. In the custodial allotments, the BLM will spend little time or money for range management.

Distribution of public funds and involvement by BLM personnel will have highest priority for the Improve allotments, followed by the Maintain and Custodial allotments. Within these categories, allotments will be prioritized according to the degree of resource problems and the need for immediate improvement. Improvement potential in terms of a positive return on public investments will also be a priority criterion. Allotment priority may also improve when interested parties are willing to contribute with the BLM in cost-share improvements for obtaining or improving resource conditions.

The management category for an allotment may change when resource conditions change or when additional data becomes available.

Livestock Conversions

No permanent livestock conversions will be authorized until the Pocatello Resource Management Plan has been completed. Until then, conversions will be addressed on a case-by-case basis and may be allowed on a temporary basis.

The Pocatello Resource Area Livestock Conversion Policy is based upon current policy, guidance, and regulations. The following general guidelines currently apply:

1. A technical report on an allotment's capability for the new kind of livestock is prepared. This report serves to develop the proposed action and alternatives in the environmental assessment.

2. All conversions must initially be conservative (75 percent conversion for the first three years as modified by suitability).

3. The amount of conversion from one kind of livestock to another must be in proportion to the allotment's capability for grazing the new kind of livestock.

4. Environmental assessments are completed to identify impacts and the mitigating measures necessary to meet multiple use objectives.

5. Concerns of other permittees in the affected allotment and of the Idaho Fish and Game Department must be considered in the analysis of the proposed conversion.

6. Necessary structural improvements, such as fencing and water developments, must be completed prior to allowing the conversion.

7. Results of ongoing monitoring studies will be used to determine whether the amount of conversion was satisfactory.

8. Final amounts converted will depend on the desired season of use, initial balance between spring and fall preference, and resource response.

Future Livestock Use Adjustments

If the results of resource monitoring studies show that the proposed grazing management is not meeting the multiple use objectives of the Pocatello Resource Management Plan, livestock use adjustments will be made in accordance with the BLM grazing administration regulations and existing policy. Livestock use adjustments could take the form of changes in the grazing system, changes in season of use, reductions or increases in active preference, or a combination of all of these.

Range Improvements

The following design features, construction practices, and mitigation measures are common to the several kinds of range improvements proposed in the Pocatello RMP. Structural improvements are generally installations which help control livestock distribution, while nonstructural improvements are vegetation treatments.

Structural Improvements

Fences

New fences would provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures, and protect sites having other values from livestock disturbance. Fencing would be built in accordance with BLM specifications. Existing fences that create wildlife movement problems would be modified. Where fences cross existing roads, cattleguards or gates would be installed. Gates would also be installed as needed in other areas. Fence lines may be cleared to the extent necessary for construction and maintenance, but mechanical clearing of vegetation to bare soil would not be allowed.

Cattleguards

Cattleguards would be 8 feet wide and 12 to 24 feet long, depending upon the traffic type and pattern.

Springs

Springs would be developed or redeveloped using a backhoe or hand tools to install a buried collection system. The collection system would be covered and fitted with a delivery pipe. A pipeline would be installed to deliver water to a trough for use by livestock and wildlife. Normally, the spring area would be fenced following development to exclude livestock. Riparian vegetation would be protected at the spring source.

Pipelines and Troughs

Water pipelines would be buried in a trench excavated by a backhoe or hand tools, with excavated material being used for the backfill. Rigid plastic pipe may be used. Flexible pipe may also be installed with a

ripper tooth. Valves would be installed at intervals along each pipeline to allow easy drainage to prevent freezing. Troughs would be placed, where needed, to provide an even distribution of livestock water. Each trough would have a bird ladder to allow wildlife use and escape.

Separate wildlife water storage and watering devices may also be constructed at regular intervals. Disturbed areas would be rehabilitated.

Reservoirs/Water Catchments

Reservoir and catchment sites would be selected, based upon geologic structures and in consultation with engineers, hydrologist, soil scientist, range conservationists and permittee/lessees. BLM earth work guidelines and specifications would be followed for reservoirs and catchments constructed for livestock water.

Roads

Several miles of new or existing roads would be bladed to provide access to new water developments. Existing vegetation would be eliminated and the soil surface would be bared. Depending on the amount of traffic, herbaceous vegetation could reestablish itself on the new roads without impairing their function.

Nonstructural Improvements

Prescribed Fire

Prescribed fire may be used to release the native understory from brush competition in areas proposed for brush control. Burning would be done to meet the objectives of this plan and in accordance with site-specific prescribed burn plans. Plant succession would be carefully weighed in preparing burn plans. Where wildlife habitat is a major consideration, areas would be burned to create a mosaic of shrubbery and herbaceous vegetation. Burned areas would be rested from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons following treatment.

Interseeding

Desirable plant species would be interseeded with existing vegetation. A seed dribbler, small scalper/seeder, or range drill would be used to interseed strips. Broadcast seedings could also be used. The seed mixture would include grasses and forbs as appropriate for the specific site and management objectives. Treated areas would not be grazed for at least two growing seasons following treatment. Whenever practical, interseeding would be used in preference to plowing, disking, and seeding.

Plowing, Disking, and Seeding

This treatment would be used to eliminate undesirable plant species or competition in order to establish new seedings. Treatment would be done on areas having a low potential under other management practices. Size limitations on individual treatment areas may be necessary in major wildlife habitat areas. Seed would generally be planted with a standard rangeland drill. The seed mixture would include grasses, forbs, and shrubs as appropriate for the specific site and management objectives. Treated areas would not be grazed for at least two growing seasons following treatment.

Chemical Control of Vegetation

The use of chemicals to control unwanted vegetation would be considered when it was an environmentally acceptable and cost-effective way of meeting management goals and objectives. The use of herbicides on public land will follow the guidelines found in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS, as amended.

Chaining and Rotobeating

In general, this treatment would be used to release the native understory from shrub competition in areas where prescribed burning is undesirable due to soil erosion.

A tractor pulling a chain, rail, or rotobeater would be used, creating areas of mosaic patterns. Chained areas would not be grazed for at least one growing season following treatment. Other treatment areas would be evaluated for grazing rest on a case-by-case basis.

Grazing Systems

Rest-Rotation Grazing

Under a rest-rotation grazing system, an allotment is divided into pastures, usually with comparable grazing capacities. Grazing is deferred on various pastures during succeeding years in a rotation sequence. A complete rest for a year is also included in a planned sequence. Each pasture is systematically grazed and rested so that livestock production and other resource values are provided for, while the vegetation cover is simultaneously maintained or improved. This practice protects soil from wind and water erosion.

Any of several rest-rotation grazing systems may be used, depending on the objectives for the allotment and number of pastures.

Deferred Rotation Grazing

Deferred rotation is the postponement of grazing on different parts of an allotment in succeeding years. This allows each pasture a rest from grazing successively during the forage growing season to allow plants to produce seed, establish seedlings, and restore plant vigor (American Society of Range Management 1964). One or more pastures are grazed during the spring, while the remaining pasture(s) is rested until after seed ripening of key species and then grazed. Deferred rotation grazing differs from rest-rotation grazing in that no yearlong rest is provided.

Deferred Grazing

Deferred grazing is a delay of livestock grazing on an area for a specified period of time during the forage growing season. Under this system, grazing begins after key plants have reached an advanced state of development in their annual growth cycle. The growing season rest provided by this system promotes reproduction of plants, establishment of new plants, or restoration of the vigor in mature plants (American Society of Range Management 1964).

Seasonal Grazing

Seasonal grazing is use by livestock during one or more seasons of the year. Seasonal grazing occurs during the same season each year and does not involve rotation or deferment. For RMP purposes, seasonal grazing also includes season-long grazing (livestock use throughout the grazing season). The most common types of seasonal grazing in the PRA are spring-fall sheep grazing, spring-fall cattle grazing, season-long cattle grazing.

Methodology Used In The Vegetative Inventory

A vegetative inventory was conducted during the 1984 and 1985 field seasons in conjunction with a third-order soil survey. The inventory gathered information on range site classifications, present vegetation, ecological condition, and apparent trend.

Classification

Two classification systems were used during the inventory. Sites with remnant native plant species were classified according to the Soil Conservation Service's (SCS's) Range Sites Inventory Method (USDA-SCS 1976). This system classifies sites according to geographic region, soil characteristics, mean annual precipitation, and potential plant communities to the extent that these can be interpreted for the site.

Ecological Condition

Inventory crews first identified and delineated the boundaries for the sites to be inspected. Estimates of plant species composition, based on weight, were then made for the plant community found on each site. The present species composition was compared to the expected potential species composition from the SCS's Range Site Descriptions. A condition rating was computed for the vegetation on each site. This rating represents the amount of departure from the potential plant community (see Range Condition Worksheet).

Four condition classes are set forth by the SCS: Potential Natural Community (PNC), late seral, mid seral and early seral. An excellent condition community would have 76 to 100 percent of the kinds, amounts, and proportions of vegetation produced in the potential plant community. Late, good, and early seral condition classes would have 51 to 75 percent, 26 to 50 percent and 0 to 25 percent, respectively, of these factors.

Eight condition classes were assigned during the vegetative inventory: PNC, late seral, mid seral, early seral, disturbed, rock or water, seeded, agricultural trespass.

Range Trend

Present range trend was determined by observed apparent trend ratings made during the vegetative inventory because no long-term trend data was available (see Observed Apparent Trend form).

Projecting Ecological Condition And Trend

Projections of ecological (range) condition and range trend were made after considering present condition, present vegetative composition, current trend, wildfire, proposed stocking levels, grazing systems, and other management facilities. The following assumptions were made:

1. All trend projections are for the long-term (20 years).

2. Increased grazing, when accompanied by range developments, would change existing trends.

3. The trend on new seedings and brush control areas would be stable once the desired results were achieved. Long-term trends were considered to be stable.

4. Mid to early seral condition areas with few native perennials (highly disturbed) may show upward trend with decreases in grazing, but would not change condition class.

Determining The Proposed Stocking Rate

Allotments with a 5-year average use that is below the estimated stocking level were not adjusted. The allotments generally had excessive amounts of nonuse or were originally adjudicated below the stocking levels needed to protect other resource values as proposed in a given alternative.

Some allotments have available forage problems and were in less than satisfactory range condition and trend because of heavy sagebrush densities and other factors.

Upward Adjustments

Increases in active preference resulting from nonstructural range improvements will be based on the expected increase in forage production as correlated with the potential for the range site treated. Stocking rates in acres per AUM from allotments in similar range sites of satisfactory range condition will be used to establish new stocking rates.

Some allotments will be proposed for increases whenever available data indicates these allotments are stocked below the acre per AUM figure for similar allotments. Similar allotments have the following in common: kind of livestock, improvements, soil sites and potentials, and satisfactory range condition and trend.

Downward Adjustments

Some allotments have excessive average use according to the available monitoring and ecological range condition and trend data. These allotments will be adjusted using an acre per AUM figure that allowed for the improvement of resource conditions and any proposed increase in wildlife numbers. Some allotments will lose suitable acreage for livestock grazing because of the proposed land transfers.

In some allotments, the present resource conditions are not satisfactory. Management is satisfactory, but a lack of desirable understory species or the presence of heavy brush density results in problems. In other allotments, existing management is unsatisfactory. In these allotments, downward adjustments in active preference will be proposed based on monitoring data.

In most cases, downward adjustments will be made based on numbers of acres per AUM, general observations, and professional judgment . In these cases, allotments will be compared with other allotments in the district with similar range sites and forage production potential.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.1
AVAILABILITY OF UNALLOTTED AREAS FOR GRAZING

Allotment #	Name	Acres	Management Status	Availability
0001	Sellars Cr.	80	C	Not available
0002	Homer Cr.	40	C	Available
0004	Rawlins Cr.	40	C	Available
0005	Womack/Spring Cr.	566	I	Not available
0006	Negro Cr.	518	I	" "
0007	Sagehen C. G.	160	I	" "
0008	Browns Cyn.	230	M	" "
0009	Pebble Point	11	M	" "
0010	Govt. Dam	320	I	" "
0011	Bear River - Dingle	4	C	" "
0014	China Hat	277	M	" "
0015	Blackfoot Narrows	195	I	" "
0016	Center Henry Mine	40	C	Available
0017	Rasmussen Rdg.	109	C	"
0018	Stauffer Mine	160	I	Not Available
0020	Conda Mine	489	C	Available
0021	Formation Spr.	78	I	Not Available
0022	Bear River So.	323	C	" "
0023	Sheep Rock	868	M	Available (E. Side)
0025	Buckskin Mtn.	120	C	"
0026	Densmore Cr.	63	C	"
0027	Black Cyn.	80	C	Not Available
0029	Bear River/8 Mile	40	C	" "
0030	Preuss Cr.	37	C	Available
0031	Salt River Cyn.	46	C	Have Kemmerer R.A. administer
0032	Georgetown Cyn.	80	M	Not Available
0033	Swan Lake Shore	15	C	" "
0034	Oxford Res.	40	I	" "
0035	Cottonwood Camp	22	M	Available (with restrictions)
0036	Oneida Narrows	948	C	Not Available
0037	Bear Lake Outlet	15	C	" "
0038	Montpelier Cyn.	601	C	" "
0039	Border Summit	214	I	Available
0040	Preuss Range	40	C	"
0041	Sheep Cr. Hills	42	C	"
0042	Mud Lake Marsh	40	C	Not Available
0043	Worm Cr. WSA	40	C	" "
0044	Chukar Ridge	320	I	Available
0045	Weston 40	40	C	"
0046	Mapleton	40	C	"
0047	Morgan Ridge	20	C	"
0048	Crooked Cr.	40	M	Not Available
0049	Flat Canyon Pt.	40	C	Available
0050	South Cyn.	40	C	"
0051	North Beach S.P.	33	C	Not Available

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.1 (cont'd)
AVAILABILITY OF UNALLOTTED AREAS FOR GRAZING

Allotment #	Name	Acres	Management Status	Availability
0052	Bear Hollow	80	I	Available
0053	Indian Hills	360	M	Not Available
0054	Gibson Jack	240	M	" "
0055	Buck Cr.	320	M	" "
0056	City Cr.	300	I	Available
0057	N.F. Pocatello Cr.	1500	M	Not Available
0058	Buckskin	140	M	" "
0059	Hoot Owl	80	I	Available
0060	Hoot Owl Too	40	I	"
0061	Inman Pt.	40	I	"
0062	Jackson Cr.	80	I	"
0063	Midnight Cr.	120	I	"
0064	Crystal	40	I	"
0065	Walker Cr.	40	C	"
0066	Walker Bench	40	C	"
0067	Marsh Creek Bench	40	C	"
0068	Rattlesnake	40	I	"
0069	Robbers Roost	800	C	Not Available
0070	Mullen Cyn.	40	C	Available
0071	Goodenough Cr.	130	I	"
0072	Lava Hill	100	M	Not Available
0073	"L" Hill	120	M	" "
0075	Robin	14	C	" "
0076	Marsh Center	15	I	Available
0077	East Sublette Road	120	M	Not Available
0078	Arimo Bench	80	M	" "
0079	Marsh Valley Pit	40	C	" "
0080	Portneuf Range	520	I	Available
0081	Smith Cyn.	1,880	I	"
0082	Downata	23	I	"
0083	Cherry Cr.	40	I	"
0084	Red Rock Pass	40	I	"
0085	Swan Lake Point	40	I	"
0086	Heart Mtn.	160	I	"
0087	Blackfoot Reservoir Pt.	40	C	"
0088	Portneuf River	3	M	Not Available
0089	Lower Narrows	80	C	" "
4043	Taylor Mountain	200	C	" "
4232	Indian Cr.	430	I	Available
4346	Eagle Creek	762	I	"
4356	Bear River Narrows	534	C	"
4402	Bear River at Rose	120	C	"
6020	Sawmill Creek	600	C	"
7000	Garden Cr.	3,400	I	"
	Total Acres:	19,921		

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.2
POTENTIAL ACRES AND AUMs IN DISPOSAL CATEGORY BY ALTERNATIVES

Allotment		Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E	
#	Name	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs
0001	Sellars Creek	–	–	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
0002	Homer Creek										
0004	Rawlins Creek	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
0025	Buckskin Mountain	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	–	–
0026	Densmore Creek	63.4	0	63.4	0	63.4	0	63.4	0	–	–
0030	Preuss Creek	–	–	37.28	0	37.28	0	37.28	0	–	–
0035	Cottonwood Camp										
0037	Bear Lake Outlet	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	–	–
0040	Preuss Range	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	–	–
0042	Mud Lake	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	–	–
0047	Morgan Ridge	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	–	–
0048	Crooked Creek	–	–	40	0	40	0	40	0	–	–
0049	Flat Canyon Point	–	–	40	0	40	0	40	0	–	–
0051	North Beach S.P.	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	–	–
0053	Indian Hills	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0
0089	Lwr. Blkft. R. Narrows	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
4007	North Fork, King Creek	42	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4008	Above Cottonwood Creek	–	–	80	7	80	7	80	7	–	–
4011	Treasureton Hill	119	23	119	23	119	23	119	23	–	–
4021	Beaver Creek	240	70	80	23	80	23	80	23	–	–
4043	Taylor Mountain	200	34	200	34	200	34	200	34	200	34
4044	Chaussee	695.62	168	40	10	40	10	40	10	–	–
4048	Bagley Hollow	–	–	80	8	80	8	80	8	–	–
4054	Cottonwood Creek	80	9	80	9	80	9	80	9	–	–
4055	Cottonwood	80	6	80	6	80	6	80	6	–	–
4058	Burton Creek	280	47	280	47	280	47	280	47	–	–
4060	Thatcher Hill	40	5	–	–	520	68	–	–	480.39	63
4062	Strawberry Creek	80	10	160	20	160	20	160	20	–	–
4063	Wheelview	80	10	80	10	80	10	80	10	–	–
4068	Dry Hollow	–	–	400	50	400	50	400	50	400	50
4069	Chesterfield Range	80	10	2,280.23	290	2,280.23	290	2,280.23	290	2,280.23	290

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.2 (cont'd)
POTENTIAL ACRES AND AUMS IN DISPOSAL CATEGORY BY ALTERNATIVES

Allotment		Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E	
#	Name	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMS	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs
4070	Dry Creek	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	–	–
4072	Mt. Taylor	160	23	160	23	160	23	160	23	160	23
4075	Little Blackfoot R.	121.55	19	121.55	19	121.55	19	121.55	19	121.55	19
4077	Georgetown	80	12	80	12	80	12	80	12	–	–
4083	Spring Hollow	1,554	185	40	5	40	5	40	5	–	–
4088	Fox Hills	40	8	40	8	40	8	40	8	40	8
4091	Paradise Mountain	–	–	560	140	560	140	560	140	560	140
4093	Mt. Taylor	160	10	160	10	160	10	160	10	160	10
4112	EIGA Blackfoot River	762.12	175	1,724.24	395	1,724.24	395	1,724.24	395	1,724.24	395
4117	Kackley Springs	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	–	–
4119	Jackknife Creek	–	–	40	7	40	7	40	7	–	–
4120	Lanes Creek 40	40	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4123	Lund Cove	393.16	75	513.16	98	513.16	98	513.16	98	–	–
4127	Thatcher Hill	80	8	–	–	1,118.4	120	–	–	1,028.4	112
4128	Cottonwood Creek	120	15	120	15	120	15	120	15	–	–
4129	E. of Tyghee Creek	80	10	80	10	80	10	80	10	–	–
4131	Sheep Mountain	–	–	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50
4135	Pelican Slough	–	–	280	35	280	35	280	35	280	35
4136	Meadow Creek	–	–	160	43	160	43	160	43	160	43
4147	Henry Creek	80	16	80	16	80	16	80	16	80	16
4148	Big Mountain	–	–	119.76	11	119.76	11	119.76	11	119.76	11
4152	Blackfoot Mountain	120	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4153	Densmore Creek Road	244.38	33	244.38	33	244.38	33	244.38	33	–	–
4162	18 Mile-Little Flat	40	7	120	21	120	21	120	21	120	21
4166	Cooley Canyon	40	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4173	Top of Little Mtn.	40	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4174	Pole Canyon	40	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4181	Johnson Reservoir	360	72	360	72	360	72	360	72	–	–
4182	Bloomington	–	–	80	11	80	11	80	11	–	–
4183	Pegram Creek	40	6	40	6	40	6	40	6	–	–
4190	Blackfoot Reservoir	40	8	1,320	254	1,320	254	1,320	254	1,320	254

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.2 (cont'd)
POTENTIAL ACRES AND AUMS IN DISPOSAL CATEGORY BY ALTERNATIVES

Allotment		Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E	
#	Name	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMS	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs
4194	Burton Creek	–	–	–	–	795.21	113	–	–	795.21	113
4199	Miller Creek	172.71	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4202	South Twin Lakes	–	–	80	20	80	20	80	20	–	–
4208	Tygee Ridge	51.73	13	51.73	13	51.73	13	51.73	13	–	–
4209	Paris Canyon Ranch	–	–	64.44	11	64.44	11	64.11	11	–	–
4210	Willow Creek	40	10	40	10	40	10	40	10	40	10
4217	Weston Canyon	75	12	75	12	75	12	75	12	–	–
4229	LDS Church	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	20
4242	Windy Ridge	–	–	40	7	40	7	40	7	40	7
4244	Taylor Mountain	200	26	200	26	200	26	200	26	200	26
4258	Burton Creek North	–	–	80	16	80	16	80	16	80	16
4268	Henry Creek	574.18	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4280	South Hill	160	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4282	Pine Mountain	147.75	39	147.75	39	147.75	39	147.75	39	147.75	39
4284	Sheep Mountain	–	–	400	100	400	100	400	100	400	100
4290	Bear Lake Canal	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	–	–
4295	Dry Canyon	–	–	160	18	160	18	160	18	–	–
4305	Dairy Ridge	80	15	80	15	80	15	80	15	–	–
4312	Merkley Mountain	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	–	–
4315	Treasureton Hill	90	20	90	20	90	20	90	20	–	–
4316	Beaver Creek	80	13	80	13	80	13	80	13	80	13
4321	Treasureton Hill	151	37	151	37	151	37	151	37	–	–
4324	Soda Hills	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	2	17.5	2
4325	Border Summit	160	17	160	17	160	17	160	17	–	–
4326	Peagram	79.97	8	79.97	8	79.97	8	79.97	8	–	–
4330	Mapleton	–	–	160	20	160	20	160	20	–	–
4332	Horse Creek	40	13	40	13	40	13	40	13	40	13
4335	Steves Creek	–	–	–	–	1,080	135	–	–	1,080	135
4336	Adler Creek	–	–	–	–	840	93	–	–	840	93
4343	Surnge Canyon	197.71	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4344	Big Hill	160	21	160	21	160	21	160	21	–	–

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.2 (cont'd)
POTENTIAL ACRES AND AUMS IN DISPOSAL CATEGORY BY ALTERNATIVES

Allotment		Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E	
#	Name	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMS	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs
4356	Bear River Narrows	160	27	160	27	160	27	160	27	–	–
4347	Sheep Creek Hills	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	–	–
4348	Co-op C. & Bear R.	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	–	–
4351	Dry Creek, No. Fork	–	–	–	–	200	19	–	–	200	19
4355	Smith & Dry Creeks	–	–	–	–	760	83	–	–	760	83
4357	Bear River	40	8	40	8	40	8	40	8	–	–
4363	South Ant Canyon	160	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4364	Blackfoot Mountain	–	–	480	60	480	60	480	60	480	60
4369	Rattlesnake/Ace Hills	80	8	80	8	80	8	80	8	80	8
4375	South Hill	359	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4378	ID-UT Stateline	200	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4379	Surnge Canyon	160	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4382	Cedar Creek	1,386.1	309	306.1	68	306.1	68	306.1	68	306.1	68
4388	So. South Hill	160	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4403	Henry Creek	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	12
4405	West Mound Valley	240	32	240	32	240	32	240	32	–	–
4420	Lava Creek	–	–	120	20	120	20	120	20	120	20
4440	Cedar Creek Buttes	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12
4450	Thatcher Hill	–	–	–	–	377.74	42	–	–	377.74	42
6032	Bancroft	29.95	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6061	Stockton Creek	–	–	40	6	40	6	40	6	–	–

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND ONWERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
1552	MARTHA'S CANYON	29	138	0	87	0				138	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 6/30
																S	6/ 1 - 6/30
1558	HARDMANS HOLLOW	3	29	0	0	0				29	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
3342	TOPONCE	648	4291	0	0	0		3837	U	454	S				I	S	6/16 - 6/17
																C	5/21 -10/20
3801	CRYSTAL	1144	5240	1280	830	0		3437	S	1390	S	413	S		I	C	5/16 -10/15
3803	CHINKS PEAK	200	1400	0	0	0		1400	S						M	S	5/ 8 - 7/ 5
3804	OLD TOM MOUNTAIN	50	812	640	1240	0		812	U						M	S	5/25 - 6/ 3
3806	DEMPSEY CREEK	4	40	0	40	0				40	S				M	C	5/16 - 6/26
3807	PEBBLE	44	331	0	160	0		135	U	196	U				M	S	9/ 8 - 9/20
3808	LUND	503	5569	0	593	0		5208	S	361	S				I	S	5/16 - 6/30
																S	9/21 -10/20
3809	BELL MARSH CREEK	13	195	0	160	0				195	S				M	C	5/ 1 - 5/15
3810	CLIFTON CREEK	18	80	0	280	0		80	S						M	C	5/10 - 9/30
3817	GARDEN CREEK	6	40	0	0	0				40	U				C	C	5/15 -10/30
3821	PORTNEUF RIVER	60	265	0	170	0		265	U						M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4005	STUMP CREEK	20	120	0	480	0		13	S	107	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4006	STUMP CREEK	27	160	0	0	0		48	S	112	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4007	NORTH FK. KING CR.	5	42	0	0	0		23	U					19	M	C	5/16 -10/15
4008	ABOVE COTTONWOOD CRK.	13	199	0	0	0		17	S	182	S				C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4011	TREASURETON HILL	23	119	0	0	0		25	S	94	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4012	WEBSTER SPRING	56	363	0	0	0		203	S	160	D				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4013	CHRISTY CANYON	10	76	0	0	0						76	D		I	C	4/15 - 6/ 1
4014	TYGEE RIDGE	136	799	0	0	0		349	U	371	D	79	D		I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4015	CROW CREEK	28	121	0	0	0		63	S	53	S			5	I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
																H	6/ 1 - 9/30
4016	LWR.BIG MTN.	22	40	0	500	0		14	S	26	S				C	C	5/ 1 -11/30
4018	STUMP CREEK	20	217	0	0	0		217	U						I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4021	BEAVER CREEK	125	560	0	0	0		306	S	106	S			16	M	C	5/10 -10/31
4022	SCHMID RIDGE	34	337	0	0	0		337	S						I	S	5/16 - 9/30
4027	BROWNS CANYON	72	720	640	1680	0		491	S	229	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4028	DIAMOND CREEK	37	160	0	8104	0		48	S	112	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4030	ROCKY KNOLL	18	120	0	480	0		107	U	13	U				C	C	5/10 - 6/10
																C	8/25 - 9/15
4031	N.SULPHUR & TRAIL CNYNS.	324	1846	640	1300	0		1284	S	560	S			2	M	S	5/15 - 7/15
4033	SPRING CREEK	20	160	0	2710	0		160	U						M	C	5/ 1 -10/30
4034	BISCHOFF CANYON	26	120	320	0	0		120	S						M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4036	SODA POINT	12	134	0	1200	0				134	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4038	BEE HUNT HOLLOW	31	640	0	400	0		582	S	58	D				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4044	CHAUSSE	170	705	0	0	0		265	S	433	S			7	C	C	5/ 1 - 8/15
4045	HORSE CREEK	74	360	0	520	40		24	S	318	S			18	I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4046	SCHMID RIDGE	430	1926	480	3438	0		1696	S	230	S				C	C	6/15 -10/15
4048	BAGLEY HOLLOW	8	80	240	240	0		64	S	16	S				C	C	5/15 - 6/15
4051	POULSEN RIDGE CANYON	8	40	0	0	0		15	S					25	C	C	6/15 - 9/15
4053	CROSSLEY HOLLOW	44	520	80	0	100		223	S	261	S			36	I	C	5/20 - 6/26
4054	COTTONWOOD CREEK	9	80	0	0	0		80	U						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4055	COTTONWOOD	6	80	0	0	0		72	U	8	U				C	C	5/ 1 - 8/31
4056	ISOLATED 40	6	40	0	520	360				40	U				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4058	BURTON CREEK	47	280	0	300	0		264	U			36	D	22	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4060	THATCHER HILL	68	520	0	0	0		501	S	19	S				C	C	5/ 1 -10/15
4062	STRAWBERRY CREEK	50	397	0	0	105		397	S						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4063	WHEELVIEW	10	80	0	0	0		80	*						C	C	5/ 1 -10/30

* Information not available

U = Upward
S = Static
D = Downward

M = Maintain
I = Improve
C = Custodial

C = Cattle
H = Horses
S = Sheep

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND ONWERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
1552	MARTHA'S CANYON	29	138	0	87	0				138	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 6/30
																S	6/ 1 - 6/30
1558	HARDMANS HOLLOW	3	29	0	0	0				29	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
3342	TOPONCE	648	4291	0	0	0		3837	U	454	S				I	S	6/16 - 6/17
																C	5/21 -10/20
3801	CRYSTAL	1144	5240	1280	830	0		3437	S	1390	S	413	S		I	C	5/16 -10/15
3803	CHINKS PEAK	200	1400	0	0	0		1400	S						M	S	5/ 8 - 7/ 5
3804	OLD TOM MOUNTAIN	50	812	640	1240	0		812	U						M	S	5/25 - 6/ 3
3806	DEMPSEY CREEK	4	40	0	40	0				40	S				M	C	5/16 - 6/26
3807	PEBBLE	44	331	0	160	0		135	U	196	U				M	S	9/ 8 - 9/20
3808	LUND	503	5569	0	593	0		5208	S	361	S				I	S	5/16 - 6/30
																S	9/21 -10/20
3809	BELL MARSH CREEK	13	195	0	160	0				195	S				M	C	5/ 1 - 5/15
3810	CLIFTON CREEK	18	80	0	280	0		80	S						M	C	5/10 - 9/30
3817	GARDEN CREEK	6	40	0	0	0				40	U				C	C	5/15 -10/30
3821	PORTNEUF RIVER	60	265	0	170	0		265	U						M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4005	STUMP CREEK	20	120	0	480	0		13	S	107	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4006	STUMP CREEK	27	160	0	0	0		48	S	112	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4007	NORTH FK. KING CR.	5	42	0	0	0		23	U					19	M	C	5/16 -10/15
4008	ABOVE COTTONWOOD CRK.	13	199	0	0	0		17	S	182	S				C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4011	TREASURETON HILL	23	119	0	0	0		25	S	94	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4012	WEBSTER SPRING	56	363	0	0	0		203	S	160	D				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4013	CHRISTY CANYON	10	76	0	0	0						76	D		I	C	4/15 - 6/ 1
4014	TYGEE RIDGE	136	799	0	0	0		349	U	371	D	79	D		I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4015	CROW CREEK	28	121	0	0	0		63	S	53	S			5	I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
																H	6/ 1 - 9/30
4016	LWR.BIG MTN.	22	40	0	500	0		14	S	26	S				C	C	5/ 1 -11/30
4018	STUMP CREEK	20	217	0	0	0		217	U						I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4021	BEAVER CREEK	125	560	0	0	0		306	S	106	S			16	M	C	5/10 -10/31
4022	SCHMID RIDGE	34	337	0	0	0		337	S						I	S	5/16 - 9/30
4027	BROWNS CANYON	72	720	640	1680	0		491	S	229	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4028	DIAMOND CREEK	37	160	0	8104	0		48	S	112	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4030	ROCKY KNOLL	18	120	0	480	0		107	U	13	U				C	C	5/10 - 6/10
																C	8/25 - 9/15
4031	N.SULPHUR & TRAIL CNYNS.	324	1846	640	1300	0		1284	S	560	S			2	M	S	5/15 - 7/15
4033	SPRING CREEK	20	160	0	2710	0		160	U						M	C	5/ 1 -10/30
4034	BISCHOFF CANYON	26	120	320	0	0		120	S						M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4036	SODA POINT	12	134	0	1200	0				134	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4038	BEE HUNT HOLLOW	31	640	0	400	0		582	S	58	D				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4044	CHAUSSE	170	705	0	0	0		265	S	433	S			7	C	C	5/ 1 - 8/15
4045	HORSE CREEK	74	360	0	520	40		24	S	318	S			18	I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4046	SCHMID RIDGE	430	1926	480	3438	0		1696	S	230	S				C	C	6/15 -10/15
4048	BAGLEY HOLLOW	8	80	240	240	0		64	S	16	S				C	C	5/15 - 6/15
4051	POULSEN RIDGE CANYON	8	40	0	0	0		15	S					25	C	C	6/15 - 9/15
4053	CROSSLEY HOLLOW	44	520	80	0	100		223	S	261	S			36	I	C	5/20 - 6/26
4054	COTTONWOOD CREEK	9	80	0	0	0		80	U						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4055	COTTONWOOD	6	80	0	0	0		72	U	8	U				C	C	5/ 1 - 8/31
4056	ISOLATED 40	6	40	0	520	360				40	U				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4058	BURTON CREEK	47	280	0	300	0		264	U			36	D	22	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4060	THATCHER HILL	68	520	0	0	0		501	S	19	S				C	C	5/ 1 -10/15
4062	STRAWBERRY CREEK	50	397	0	0	105		397	S						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4063	WHEELVIEW	10	80	0	0	0		80	*						C	C	5/ 1 -10/30

* Information not available

U = Upward, S = Static, D = Downward

M = Maintain, I = Improve, C = Custodial

C = Cattle, H = Horses, S = Sheep

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE
LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES — CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES

ALLOTMENT #	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	PNC	T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
4064	ALDRIDGE	15	120	0	8000	0			40	D	25	S	55	D		M	C	5/15 -10/20
4065	MIDDLE CONE	24	118	0	0	0			118	S						C	C	9/15 -10/31
4067	RED CANYON	23	200	0	0	0			168	U	32	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4068	DRY HOLLOW	50	400	0	0	0			288	S	112	S				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4069	CHESTERFIELD RANGE	346	2800	0	0	0			1514	S	1239	S	28	S	19	M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4070	DRY CREEK	40	520	0	0	0			463	S	57	S				C	C	5/15 -10/15
4071	BEAR RIVER	57	802	0	0	0			390	S	412	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4072	MT. TAYLOR	86	600	0	2000	0			596	S	4	D				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4073	ONIEDA CAMPGROUND	45	159	0	0	0			137	S	22	S				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4074	DEER POINT	26	280	0	320	2000			*							M	C	6/ 1 -10/10
4075	LITTLE BLACKFOOT RIVER	19	122	0	0	0			122	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4077	GEORGETOWN	12	80	0	0	0			60	S	20	D				C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4079	CHEATBECK CANYON	21	335	0	0	0			256	S	79	S				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4083	SPRING HOLLOW	185	1556	0	0	0			1175	S	341	D			30	M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4084	CHEATBECK CANYON	17	120	0	0	0			88	S	32	S				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4086	COOK SPRINGS	20	259	0	320	0			73	S	186	S				I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4087	PARIS CANYON	25	449	0	0	33711			443	S	6	S				M	C	6/26 - 9/25
4088	FOX HILLS	8	40	0	3800	0					40	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4089	NORTH CREEK	44	377	0	0	0			340	U	37	U				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4090	LH FORK MARSH CREEK	18	160	42198	0	0			160	S						I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4091	PARADISE MOUNTAIN	140	560	0	2560	0			560	S						C	C	5/ 1 -10/31
																	S	5/ 1 -10/31
4092	BLACKFOOT RIVER	30	318	440	400	0			258	S	20	S			40	I	C	5/ 1 -10/31
																	H	5/ 1 -10/31
4093	MT. TAYLOR	10	160	0	1600	0			160	S						I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4094	WOLVERINE CANYON	75	638	160	640	0			253	S	385	S				I	C	5/ 1 -10/31
4095	JONES BASIN	33	200	320	316	0			138	S	62	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4096	BEAR RIVER	8	47	0	0	0			43	S					4	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4097	SHEEP CREEK HILLS	20	201	0	0	0			107	S	94	S				M	H	5/16 - 9/30
4099	BEAR CREEK SPRING	24	297	0	0	0			219	S	78	S				C	C	6/11 - 9/30
4100	MONTPELIER HILLS	21	153	0	0	0			112	S	41	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4103	SHEEP CREEK RES.	27	240	0	0	0			169	S	14	S			57	C	C	5/15 - 8/15
																	C	10/15 -11/30
																	S	5/15 - 8/15
																	S	10/15 -11/30
4104	MILL CREEK	10	40	0	0	0					40	S				M	C	6/16 - 9/30
4107	SHEEP CREEK HILLS	58	509	0	0	0			353	U	156	S				M	C	5/15 -10/15
																	H	5/ 5 -12/15
																	S	5/ 5 - 7/ 1
																	S	9/10 -12/15
4109	WOOLEY RIDGE	32	266	0	0	0			245	S	21	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4110	UNIT 4 SLUG CREEK-USFS	32	159	360	4500	0			159	S						C	C	6/ 6 - 9/20
4111	FISH HAVEN	13	80	0	0	0			80	U						I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4112	EIGA-BLACKFOOT RIVER	1385	6056	43578	0	0			2803	S	3032	S	99	S	122	I	C	5/10 -11/10
																	S	5/10 -11/10
4115	TWIN LAKES CANAL	23	162	0	0	0			142	S	9	S			11	C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4117	KACKLEY SPRINGS	31	283	0	0	0			261	U					22	M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4119	JACK KNIFE CREEK	7	40	0	120	0			34	U					6	C	C	6/ 1 - 7/31

* Information not available

U = Upward, S = Static, D = Downward

M = Maintain, I = Improve, C = Custodial

C = Cattle, H = Horses, S = Sheep

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3

GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC	T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
4120	LANES CREEK 40	10	40	0	0	0					40	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4121	BLACKFOOT RIVER	56	220	0	405	0			80	S	82	S			58	I	C	5/ 1 -10/30
																	H	5/ 1 -12/31
4122	NO. PINE GAP RIDGE	20	440	0	1695	0			440	S						M	C	5/25 - 7/25
4123	LUND COVE	330	1723	0	0	0			1634	S	88	U				M	S	5/15 - 6/ 6
4124	THOMAS FORK	133	742	0	0	0			369	S	363	S			1	I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4125	FISH HAVEN	120	960	0	0	0			475	S	485	S				M	C	5/22 - 7/21
4127	THATCHER HILL	120	1118	0	0	0			1102	U	16	S				I	C	5/16 -10/15
4128	COTTONWOOD CREEK	155	1217	0	1800	0			1040	S	177	S				I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4129	E. OF TYGEE CREEK	50	400	0	1311	0			400	U						C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4131	SHEEP MTN. #5	50	200	3635	3150	0			160	S	40	S				M	S	5/20 - 9/30
4133	NORTH ANT UNIT	63	316	0	0	0			80	S	236	S				C	C	6/11 - 8/25
4134	GRAYS LAKE OUTLET	11	40	0	0	0			40	S						M	C	5/15 - 9/30
4135	PELICAN SLOUGH	35	280	0	880	0			280	S						M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4136	MEADOW CREEK	43	160	0	0	0			160	S						C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4137	SODA POINT	5	82	0	0	0					82	*				M	C	5/15 - 9/30
4139	MONTPELIER CANYON	20	117	0	0	0			95	S	22	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4145	BUCK MOUNTAIN	80	479	640	1000	0			403	S	76	S				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4147	HENRY CREEK	16	80	0	0	0			72	S	8	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4148	BIG MOUNTAIN	80	880	0	0	0			862	S	9	S			9	C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4149	GLENDALE PEAK	17	200	0	0	0			124	S	76	S				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4152	BLACKFOOT MOUNTAIN	30	120	0	546	0			12	S	27	S	73	S	8	I	H	5/ 1 -10/20
4153	DENSMORE CREEK ROAD	38	284	0	0	0			243	U			40	U	1	I	C	5/ 1 -11/30
4154	TROUT CREEK SPRING	90	1346	320	560	10202			1006	U	340	S				M	C	4/25 - 6/24
4157	TRAIL HOLLOW	17	120	0	0	0			88	S	32	S				C	C	9/16 -10/30
4160	PREUSS RANGE	450	2647	0	5263	0			1676	S	971	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 7/30
																	C	10/ 1 -10/15
4161	18 MI.- LITTLE FLAT	269	1321	0	310	0			1277	S	36	S			8	I	C	5/15 -10/30
4162	18 MI.-LITTLE FLAT	206	1176	0	1900	0			1139	U	33	U			4	I	C	5/15 -10/15
																	H	6/ 1 -10/15
4165	HORSE HOLLOW	39	410	0	100	2868			343	S					67	I	C	9/ 1 - 9/30
4166	COOLEY CANYON	132	2311	0	0	0			1461	S	844	S			6	M	C	5/15 - 8/15
4167	MAHOGANY RIDGE	175	1896	0	0	0			1456	D	440	D				M	C	6/ 1 -10/31
4169	CART HOLLOW	11	81	0	0	0			81	S						C	S	5/16 - 9/30
4173	TOP OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN	7	40	80	380	0							40	D		C	C	4/ 1 - 7/31
4174	POLE CANYON	28	199	0	0	0			124	S	75	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4176	DRY VALLEY-CHICKEN CRK	16	80	0	0	0			80	*						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4177	CUSICK CREEK	10	30	0	440	0					30	S				I	H	5/16 -10/15
4181	JOHNSON RESERVOIR	72	360	0	0	0			263	U	97	S				I	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4182	BLOOMINGON	11	80	0	0	0			25	S	55	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
																	H	5/16 - 9/30
4183	PEGRAM CREEK	146	975	200	1600	0			150	S	825	D				I	C	5/16 - 7/ 1
4185	SHEEP CREEK HILLS	686	3950	0	5000	0			2811	S	1139	S				M	C	5/15 -10/15
																	H	5/15 -12/15
																	S	5/15 - 7/ 1
																	S	9/10 -12/15
4189	OXFORD SLOUGH	30	117	160	1115	0			117	*						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4190	BLACKFOOT RESERVOIR	275	1430	85000	7500	4500			1440	S	573	S				C	C	5/ 1 -10/30

* Information not available

M = Maintain I = Improve C = Custodial

C = Cattle H = Horses S = Sheep

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	ALLOTMENT NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC	T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
4190	BLACKFOOT RESERVOIR (cont'd)																S	5/ 1 - 6/30
																	S	9/ 1 -10/30
4192	NORTH FORK RAPID CR.	12	120	0	400	0			120	U						I	C	6/15 -11/30
																	H	6/ 1 -11/ 1
4194	BURTON CREEK	113	800	0	0	0			709	S	91	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4195	1ST & 2ND HOLLOWS	90	447	0	0	22132			304	S	143	S				M	C	7/ 1 - 9/25
4199	MILLER CREEK	43	173	0	0	0			173	S						C	C	10/ 1 -12/15
4200	HARER POINT	64	586	0	0	0			110	S	421	S			55	I	C	5/16 - 9/30
																	H	10/ 1 - 1/ 1
4201	BLACKFOOT RIVER	64	309	0	0	0					85	S	200	D	24	I	C	4/15 - 5/15
																	C	9/15 -11/30
4202	SOUTH TWIN LAKES	20	80	0	600	0					72	S			8	C	C	5/15 -11/30
4203	BEAR CREEK SPRING	65	346	0	100	0			249	U	97	U				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4206	STOCK VALLEY HILLS	109	649	0	0	0			428	U	221	S				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4207	STUMP CREEK	60	360	0	154	0			101	S	259	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4208	TYGEE RIDGE	53	212	0	313	0			160	S	52	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
																	S	6/ 1 - 9/30
4210	WILLOW CREEK	10	40	0	1100	0			16	S	24	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4211	SODA FLATS	252	1778	0	1200	0			468	U	1178	S			132	I	S	5/ 1 - 9/30
4212	SO. OF BROWNS CANYON	37	250	0	960	0			250	S						C	C	6/ 1 -10/15
4213	BEAR HOLLOW	60	340	0	1200	0			340	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4214	N.OF ONEIDA NARROWS RES.	4	40	0	0	0			35	S					5	C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4215	SAW LOG CABIN	4	40	0	960	0			40	S						C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4217	WESTON CANYON	12	75	0	218	0					75	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4226	TRAIL CANYON	34	218	0	250	0			132	S	67	D			19	C	S	5/ 1 -10/15
4229	ZIEGLER MOUNTAIN	20	80	0	0	0			53	S	27	S				I	C	5/ 1 -10/15
4231	WIDE HOLLOW	15	250	0	200	0			165	S	86	S				I	S	6/ 1 - 8/31
4233	TYGEE CREEK	56	273	0	1040	0			273	U						C	C	7/15 - 9/30
4236	LANDER TRAIL	50	202	0	0	0			129	U	73	S				I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4238	TYGEE RIDGE	50	327	0	324	0			266	U	61	S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4239	HERMAN	20	80	160	975	0			19	S	61	S				C	S	6/ 1 - 8/31
4242	WINDY RIDGE	77	501	0	0	0			239	U	262	U				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4243	LAST CHANCE	15	200	0	110	0			186	U					14	M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4244	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	26	200	0	0	0			186	S	14	S				I	C	6/ 1 -10/30
4246	MAPLE CREEK	7	40	0	0	0					40	D				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4250	SO.TWIN LAKES RES.	16	80	0	0	0			28	S	36	D			16	C	C	3/ 1 - 5/ 1
																	C	10/ 1 -10/31
4252	WILLIAMS CREEK SO.	8	40	0	0	0			31	U	9	U				C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4253	MAPLE GROVE	10	154	0	0	0			76	S	78	D				I	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4254	MONROE CANYON	203	1466	280	4528	0			599	S	461	U			406	I	C	4/ 1 -11/15
4256	LOWER MAIN CANYON	95	360	640	0	0	215	U	145	S						M	C	5/15 - 6/16
4257	SO. OF MAIN CANYON	88	480	0	0	3970			227	U	253	S				M	C	6/16 - 9/30
4258	BURTON CREEK NORTH	16	80	0	0	0			80	S						C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4260	JACOBS CANYON	12	57	0	160	0			57	S						I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4265	BASIN DIVIDE	267	1602	0	0	0			1064	S	538	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4266	STUMP CREEK	63	256	0	0	0					256	S				I	S	6/ 1 - 9/30
4267	FISH CREEK BASIN	71	364	0	0	0			205	S	159	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4268	HENRY CREEK	180	894	0	0	0			846	S	13	S			35	M	C	5/ 1 -11/30

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RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC T	LATE SERAL T	MID SERAL T	EARLY SERAL T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
													H	5/ 1 -11/30
4268	HENRY CREEK (cont)													
4269	CROW CREEK	42	591	0	641	0		568 U	23 S			I	C	6/ 1 - 9/ 1
4278	SHEEP CREEK HILLS	12	80	500	0	0		80 S				C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4280	SOUTH HILL	25	160	760	0	0		160 S				C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4282	PINE MOUNTAIN	39	188	0	0	0		159 S	28 S			C	C	4/ 1 - 9/30
4283	WEST OF WAYAN	13	40	0	0	0		30 S	10 S			M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4284	SHEEP MOUNTAIN	100	400	0	1932	0		292 S	108 S			C	C	5/20 -11/10
4285	FOSSIL CANYON	25	161	0	0	0		161 S				M	S	5/15 - 6/15
													S	9/15 -10/ 1
4286	TEN MILE PASS	231	2143	0	0	0		2059 S	30 S		54	I	C	6/ 1 -11/30
4289	TRAIL CANAYON	35	190	0	640	0		123 S	41 D	3 D	23	I	C	5/16 - 9/30
													S	5/16 - 9/30
4290	BEAR LAKE CANAL	5	25	0	0	0					25	C	C	9/ 1 -10/31
4293	NO. MILES CANYON	89	513	0	896	457		291 S	222 S			I	S	6/ 1 - 6/30
													S	9/25 -10/20
4295	DRY CANYON	18	164	0	0	0		136 S	4 S		24	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4296	LONG GROVE	9	80	0	520	0		24 S	56 S			I	C	5/16 - 9/30
4297	SAGE VALLEY	38	201	0	4400	0		173 S	28 S			C	C	6/ 1 - 9/15
4302	GREEN CANYON	3	40	0	80	0		31 S	9 S			M	C	5/20 - 9/30
4303	MAPLE CANYON	48	404	0	0	0		50 S	354 S			I	C	5/20 - 9/25
4305	DAIRY RIDGE	739	4028	640	3422	0		2471 S	1552 S		5	M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4308	FISH CREEK RANGE	5	31	0	280	0		31 S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4310	L. ONIEDA NARROWS	15	215	0	600	0		92 U	122 U		1	C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
4312	MERKLEY MOUNTAIN	72	1586	640	1730	0		1360 S	226 S			M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4313	PINE SPRING RIDGE	16	130	0	1304	0		10 S	120 S			C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4314	SODA HILLS	30	316	0	720	0		302 U	14 S			C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4315	TREASURETON HILL	20	90	0	720	0		78 S	12 S			C	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
													S	6/ 1 - 8/31
4316	BEAVER CREEK	54	347	0	2350	0		273 S	71 S		3	I	C	9/10 -11/ 1
4317	HORSE PASTURE	10	35	0	0	0			35 S			M	H	5/ 1 - 9/30
4318	BEAR RIVER	24	256	320	750	0		139 S	117 S			M	S	6/20 - 7/15
													S	9/ 1 - 9/30
4319	LITTLE BLACKFOOT RIVER	3	40	0	0	0		40 S				C	S	6/15 - 7/15
4320	BLACKFOOT RIVER	317	2486	1080	3000	0		783 S	1703 S			I	S	5/ 1 - 7/ 1
													S	9/15 -11/10
4321	TREASURETON HILL	37	151	0	0	0		62 S	89 D			C	S	6/ 1 -10/15
4322	SOUTH CANYON	73	693	0	432	0		458 S	235 S			M	C	5/20 - 9/10
4324	SODA HILLS	604	5380	0	720	0		5365 U			15	M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4325	BORDER SUMMIT	67	640	0	2100	0		63 S	575 S		2	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4326	PEGRAM	338	3298	0	5120	0		1898 S	1368 S		32	M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4327	ALTON	47	362	0	919	0		306 S	56 S			M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4328	90% RANGE	8	40	0	588	0		35 S			5	C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4329	HORSE HOLLOW	426	2339	0	1760	0		1845 S	307 S		187	I	S	5/ 5 - 7/ 5
													S	10/ 1 -10/20
4330	MAPLETON	20	160	0	491	0			160 S			C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4332	HORSE CREEK	13	40	0	1692	0		40 S				M	C	6/15 -10/31
4334	SWEETWATER	76	812	0	320	0		703 S	109 S			M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4335	STEVES CREEK	135	1080	0	0	0		667 S	23 S	390 S		M	C	5/ 1 - 9/15

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GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT #	ALLOTMENT NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES PNC T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
4336	ADLER CREEK	93	955	0	400	0		388	S	394	S	173	S		M	C	5/15 - 9/30
4338	WOODALL SPRING	57	420	0	1282	0		300	U	115	D	5	D		C	C	5/15 - 9/30
4340	SOUTH GREEN ROAD	11	42	0	0	0				42	*				I	H	6/19 - 8/29
4343	SURNGE CANYON	13	199	600	860	160		191	*					8	C	C	5/15 -10/15
4344	BIG HILL	21	182	0	444	0		9	S	173	D				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4345	CHESTERFIELD RES.	30	56	0	520	58				56	S				C	C	4/ 1 - 9/30
																C	10/20 -11/20
4347	SHEEP CREEK HILLS	126	1137	77	40	0		867	S	270	S				M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4348	CO-OP CRK.& BEAR R.	45	404	0	2000	0		377	S	27	S				C	C	5/15 -10/31
4349	MORGAN CANYON	27	240	0	320	0		197	S	43	S				M	C	6/ 1 - 8/ 1
4350	WEST OF BEAVER	82	836	640	400	0		831	U					5	M	C	5/ 1 - 6/ 1
4351	DRY CREEK, NO. FORK	19	200	0	631	0		186	S	14	S				M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4352	DAM HOLLOW	4	40	0	2000	0		40	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4353	RIGHT HAND FORK	10	80	0	840	0		58	S	22	S				C	C	7/ 1 - 8/31
4354	HARER POINT	188	1319	0	1200	0		1144	S	173	S			2	M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4355	SMITH & DRY CREEKS	83	760	0	0	0		401	S	273	S	86	S		M	C	5/16 - 9/30
4357	BEAR RIVER	120	596	0	1215	0		220	S	365	S			11	C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4358	LITTLE GRAY RIDGE	7	40	0	0	0		40	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4359	SODA HILLS	123	1749	0	800	0		1550	S	197	S			2	I	C	5/ 1 - 8/31
4360	STUMP CREEK	22	120	0	0	0		5	D	115	D				I	C	7/ 1 - 9/30
4362	BEAR RIVER	16	80	0	2100	0				64	S			16	C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4363	SOUTH ANT CANYON	25	160	360	920	0		128	U	32	S				C	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4364	BLACKFOOT MOUNTAIN	60	484	0	3700	0		384	S	100	S				M	C	7/ 1 - 8/31
4365	TYGEE RIDGE	53	356	0	600	0		108	U	248	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4366	GLENDALE RIDGE	8	80	0	420	0		24	S	56	S				I	C	5/ 1 - 6/15
4368	NORTH WOLVERINE	115	996	0	0	0		699	S	292	S			5	I	S	4/ 1 -11/30
4369	RATTLESNAKE/ACE HILLS	64	678	0	0	0		447	U	68	S			163	I	C	9/30 - 2/28
4371	PETTERSON RANCH	296	1183	0	1040	0		787	S	389	S			7	M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4375	SOUTH HILL	80	359	0	1718	0		294	S	65	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4378	ID-UT STATELINE	147	915	0	3560	0		283	S	614	S			18	I	C	4/15 - 6/30
																C	10/15 -12/15
4379	SURNGE CANYON	35	159	600	860	198		130	S	29	S				C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4381	WIDE HOLLOW	65	518	0	0	0		424	S	94	S				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4382	CEDAR CREEK	318	1426	5080	17060	0		655	S	426	S	48	S	297	C	S	4/ 1 -12/ 1
4383	BEAR RIVER	6	35	0	0	0		35	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4386	WOODALL RANCH	191	159	0	1120	0		81	S	64	U			14	C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4388	SO. SOUTH HILL	20	160	0	374	0		160	S						C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4389	LITTLE GRAY RIDGE	32	760	0	1920	0		760	S						C	C	5/16 - 9/30
4393	SLEIGHT CANYON	30	198	0	1500	0		198	S						C	C	5/16 - 7/31
4395	WOOLEY RIDGE	53	418	0	1403	0		229	U	189	U				C	C	6/ 1 -10/15
4396	BLACKFOOT MOUNTAINS	65	495	990	4725	135				360	S	135	S		I	C	10/ 1 - 2/28
4397	GLENDALE RESERVOIR	48	360	0	440	361		259	*	101	*				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4403	HENRY CREEK	77	257	0	1884	0		215	S	42	S				I	C	6/ 1 -10/ 1
4404	POST HOLLOW-WMS. CRK.	62	720	0	200	0		471	U	249	S				M	C	5/16 - 7/ 1
4405	WEST MOUND VALLEY	32	240	0	1000	0		190	U	41	D			9	C	C	7/ 1 -10/ 1
4407	DAIRY HOLLOW	52	402	0	0	0		402	S						M	C	5/16 - 9/ 1
4408	PELICAN SLOUGH	27	120	0	0	0		99	S					21	M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4409	WINDMILL FLATS	90	253	0	0	0		238	S					15	I	C	5/ 1 - 9/30

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GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

ALLOTMENT			LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES				CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES										
#	NAME	GRAZE. PREF.	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	USFS	PNC	T	LATE SERAL	T	MID SERAL	T	EARLY SERAL	T	MISC.	MGMT. STATUS	LVSTK. CLASS	SEASON OF USE
4412	ROCKY PEAK	238	1242	0	0	0			770	S	362	D			110	M	C	5/ 1 - 9/ 1
4413	MINER CREEK	8	86	990	4725	565					43	S			43	I	C	10/ 1 - 2/28
4414	W.OF ROCKY KNOLL	50	480	0	0	0			439	U	41	U				M	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
4415	SO. MILES CANYON	129	457	0	896	512			372	S	85	S				I	S	6/ 1 - 6/30
																	S	9/25 -10/20
4419	TRAIL CREEK	8	52	990	4725	610			1	S	6	S			45	C	C	10/ 1 - 2/28
4420	LAVA CREEK	20	120	0	0	0			120	S						M	C	6/ 1 -10/ 1
4421	PEGRAM CREEK	81	339	0	6299	0			307	S	32	S				M	C	6/ 1 -10/15
4422	JONES BASIN	21	40	0	0	0			40	*						I	C	5/ 1 - 6/ 1
4423	HIGH COUNTRY	128	1280	0	0	0			1216	*	64	*				I	C	7/ 1 - 9/30
4430	BLACKFOOT RIVER	20	193	0	0	0			17	*	176	*				I	C	4/ 1 - 4/15
4440	CEDAR CREEK BUTTES	63	628	0	0	0			401	S	180	S			46	M	C	9/30 - 2/28
4450	THATCHER HILL	42	427	0	0	0			427	U						C	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
4554	WOODALL MOUNTAIN	216	1186	0	5820	0			855	S	314	S			17	C	S	5/16 - 9/30
6026	GOODENOUGH	16	23	0	0	0					23	S				I	C	5/25 - 6/25
6032	BANCROFT	2200	11000	616	3250	0			9336	S	1664	S				I	C	5/16 - 9/30
6033	SMITH GULCH	138	548	0	260	0			548	U						M	C	7/ 1 - 9/30
6034	RATTLESNAKE	150	988	0	90	0			201	U	787	U				M	C	6/ 1 - 8/31
6038	SOUTH CRYSTAL	42	281	0	300	0					281	S				I	C	5/ 1 - 6/30
6050	WOODLAND	8	53	0	0	0							53	S		I	C	5/15 - 9/15
6051	PEBBLE CREEK-USFS	0	80	0	0	1000					80	U				C	C	4/20 - 5/31
6052	FORD ROAD	4	80	0	80	0							80	D		I	C	5/ 1 - 5/15
6053	SMITH CANYON	2	40	0	40	0							25	D	15	I	C	4/16 - 6/16
6054	BRUSH CREEK	3	40	0	80	0							40	D		I	C	5/15 -10/15
6055	NINEMILE	182	1507	0	0	0					1347	S	160	S		I	C	6/ 1 - 9/20
6056	JENKINS CANYON	40	440	0	0	0					440	S				I	C	5/ 1 - 7/15
6058	BRIGHT ROAD	63	564	0	0	0					564	S				M	C	4/16 -10/15
6059	FORD ROAD	22	340	0	40	0							340	D		I	C	5/ 1 - 5/26
6060	WIREGRASS RES.	79	635	0	0	0							635	S		I	C	5/15 - 6/ 9
6061	STOCKTON CREEK	30	920	42198	0	0			480	D	440	D				I	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
6063	ARKANSAS CREEK	26	200	0	0	0					200					I	C	5/ 7 - 6/21
6064	SCHRIVES ROAD	3	40	0	920	0							40	S		I	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
6065	VIRGINIA ROAD	7	80	0	40	0							17	S	63	I	C	5/16 - 7/26
6066	GARDEN GAP (SEC.15)	14	114	25	0	0			114	U						M	C	4/16 - 6/18
																	C	9/15 - 9/21
6067	SWAN LAKE	3	33	0	0	0					33	S				I	C	6/15 - 9/15
6068	MARSH CREEK	17	95	0	0	0							95	U		I	C	4/16 - 9/30
6069	L.HAND FK.OF MARSH CK.	6	40	880	0	0			40	U						I	C	5/16 -10/31
6070	ASPEN ROAD	10	160	0	0	0					120	S	40	S		I	C	5/ 1 - 6/15
6071	CEDAR MOUNTAIN	12	254	0	0	0			254	S						M	C	6/ 1 - 9/30
6073	WIREGRAS RES.	13	120	0	0	0							120	S		I	C	4/16 - 8/26
6074	DOWNATA HOT SPRINGS	40	240	0	1480	0			240	S						I	C	5/ 1 - 9/30
6076	STOCKTON CREEK	87	600	0	0	0					360	S	240	S		I	C	5/ 1 - 6/21
																	C	10/ 1 -11/20
6077	L.HAND FK.OF MARSH CK.	142	1519	0	0	0			1519	U						M	C	4/16 -10/30
6078	FREEWAY	40	200	0	0	0					80	U	120	U		I	C	4/16 -10/31
6079	YAGO CREEK	102	1340	0	0	0					1340	S				I	C	6/ 1 - 6/15
																	C	7/15 - 9/ 9

* Information not avila-

M = Maintain
I = Improve
C = Custodial

C = Cattle
S = Sheep
H = Horses

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.3
GRAZING ALLOTMENT AND LIVESTOCK USE

| ALLOTMENT | | | LAND OWNERSHIP BY ACRES | | | | CONDITION AND TREND BY ACRES | | | |

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Toponce 3342	This allotment has important early winter deer browse.	Reduce competition for winter deer browse.	Establish grazing systems and areas for land treatment. Opportunities for USFS cooperative management.
	Riparian vegetation has been sprayed and is in fair condition.	Restore riparian habitat to good condition.	Rest riparian areas from grazing to restore proper vegetation and maintain it in good condition
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants on steep slopes.
Crystal 3801	65% of the allotment is in late seral condition. 26% is in mid seral condition and 9% is in early seral condition.	Eliminate the early seral condition. Increase mid seral to at least 35% of the allotment. (413 acres improved.)	Do not exceed 50% utilization levels on key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants on steep slopes.
Stump Creek 4005	Numerous small individual allotments run in common by association.	Reduce administration workload & number of bills.	Combine into a single allotment.
	Approximately 89% of the allotment is in mid seral condition; 11% is in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 11% to 50%. (47 acres improved)	Implement a grazing system that will restore key plant vigor and increase key plant composition. Add livestock waters to improve distribution as needed. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stump Creek 4005 (cont'd)	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.
	This allotment has .25 miles of stream riparian habitat in good condition and .9 miles in fair condition.	Improve and maintain all the riparian vegetation in good condition.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization on key riparian plants reaches 50%.
Stump Creek 4006	Numerous small individual allotments run in common by an association.	Reduce administration workload & number of bills.	Combine into a single allotment.
	Approximately 70% of the allotment is in mid seral condition; 30% is in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 30% to 50%. (32 acres improved)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore key plant vigor and increase key plant composition. Add livestock waters to improve distribution.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stump Creek 4006 (cont'd)	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.
Christy Canyon 4013	The entire allotment is in early seral condition and invaded by rabbitbrush.	Re-establish grasses, forbs, and shrubs beneficial to livestock and wildlife. Increase condition class to mid seral.	Reduce rabbitbrush cover on 76 acres of the allotment and reseed to appropriate livestock and wildlife forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes. Brush control work should be done without causing soil erosion problems.
Tygee Ridge 4014	Numerous small individual allotments run in common by an association.	Reduce administration workload & number of bills.	Combine into a single allotment.
	Approximately 10% of the allotment is in early seral condition, 46% in mid seral, and 44% in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 44% to 60%. This will include eliminating all of the early seral condition. (improve 130 acres)	Rest the early seral condition vegetation from grazing to help re-establish desirable forage plants. Do not exceed 50% utilization of the key forage plants.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Tygee Ridge 4014 (cont'd)	This allotment has .8 miles of stream riparian habitat in fair condition.	Improve riparian habitat to good condition. Good condition is indicated by stable streambank.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization reaches 50% of key riparian plants.
Crow Creek 4015	Approximately 44% of the allotment is in mid seral condition. The rest of the allotment is in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 52% to 80%. (improve 34 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of the key forage plants. Add new livestock waters to improve grazing distribution.
	Spring, summer and fall deer habitat.	Maintain present habitat conditions for deer.	Periodically monitor deer habitat conditions.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has 1/4 mile of stream riparian habitat in fair condition.	Improve the riparian habitat to good condition. Good condition is indicated by stable banks.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization reaches 50%of key riparian plants, and establish proper season of use.
Stump Creek 4018	Approximately 100% of the allotment is in late seral condition.	Maintain condition of the allotment.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stump Creek 4018 (cont'd)	The allotment has .5 miles of stream riparian habitat in fair condition.	Improve the riparian habitat to good condition. Good condition is indicated by stable banks.	Fence riparian and remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization reaches 50% on key riparian plants.
	This allotment has been invaded by Leafy Spurge.	Eliminate the infestation.	Coordinate control with county weed agent.
Schmid Ridge 4022	The entire allotment (337 ac.) is in late seral condition.	Maintain present vegetation condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The allotment has crucial winter range for deer, elk and moose.	Reduce competition for winter wildlife forage.	Adjust grazing season to eliminate competition for wildlife winter forage. Implement a grazing system to maintain present vegetation condition and reduce conflicts.
Horse Creek 4045	Approximately 88% of the allotment is in mid seral condition, 7% is in late seral, and 5% in early seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 7% to 50% and eliminate all early seral condition. (improve 156 acres)	Explore the possibility of combining BLM and adjacent Forest Service lands into one allotment and implement a grazing system that meets key forage plant needs. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The allotment contains .6 mile stream riparian habitat in fair condition.	Improve the riparian habitat to good condition. Good condition is indicated by stable streambanks.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization of key riparian plants reaches 50%.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Horse Creek 4045 (cont'd)	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Crossley Hollow 4053	Approximately 43% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 50% in mid seral, and 7% in a seeding.	Increase late seral condition to 80%. (improve 193 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The allotment has important winter forage for deer and elk.	Reduce competition for winter wildlife forage.	Explore the possibility of starting a grazing system using adjacent FS lands as a combined allotment.
	The allotment contains .5 miles of stream riparian habitat in fair condition with a downward trend.	Improve the riparian habitat to good condition.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization on key riparian plants reaches 50%. Fencing livestock out of the riparian habitat may be necessary.
Oneida Campground 4073	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
	Some of this allotment appears to be unsuitable for cattle grazing.	Determine the area of unsuitable range.	Adjust stocking rate.
Cook Spring 4086	Approximately 72% of the allotment is in mid seral condition, 28% is in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition to 50%. (improve 57 acres)	Remove competing, undesirable brush and plant, if necessary, browse and forage beneficial to livestock and deer.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Cook Spring 4086 (cont'd)	This allotment has important sage grouse habitat and has deer winter range.	Protect sage grouse nesting and brooding areas.	Design brush eradication project to maintain sage grouse nesting, brooding areas. Also, deer winter range.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Blackfoot River 4092	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem. Agricultural trespass exists on 11 acres.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway. Eliminate the agricultural trespass.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating public land lines; remove any fences interfering with stock movement. Develop alternative water sources where possible.
	This portion of the livestock driveway has public lands along the Blackfoot River which provides access to the river for recreationists. The public also camps along the river during the summer.	Accommodate recreation uses along the Blackfoot River and minimize conflicts between stock driveway uses and recreation.	Restrict overnight grazing use of riparian zones by trailing livestock. Maintain bed-sites at appropriate intervals.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes and the riparian zones.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Blackfoot River 4092 (cont'd)	This allotment has .2 mile of stream riparian habitat at Wolverine Creek in poor condition. There is also 1 mile of Blackfoot River riparian in good condition.	Restore the poor riparian habitat to good condition.	Exclude livestock grazing from Wolverine Creek for at least three growing seasons.
Mt. Taylor 4093	This 160 acre allotment has important deer winter browse and elk and deer summer range.	Reduce the competition for wildlife browse.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key wildlife forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Wolverine Canyon 4094	Approximately 40% of this allotment is rated as late seral condition; 60% is rated as mid seral.	Increase late seral condition from 40% to 60%. (improve 130 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	This allotment has 1.2 miles of stream riparian habitat in good condition.	Maintain the riparian habitat in good condition.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing on key riparian plants reaches 50%.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Jones Basin 4095	Approximately 69% of this allotment was rated in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition of the allotment from 69% to 80%. (improve 22 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has important wildlife, recreation and scenic values.	Maintain these values.	Reduce conflicts through monitoring livestock use and implement needed changes.
	This allotment has 1/2 mile of stream riparian habitat in good condition.	Maintain riparian habitat condition.	Regulate livestock through grazing systems.
EIGA-Blackfoot River 4112	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.
	46% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 50% is in mid seral condition, and 4% is in early seral condition.	Improve all early seral condition to mid seral condition and increase the late seral condition to 60%. (improve 930 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Brush control could improve 750 acres.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
EIGA-Blackfoot River 4112 (cont'd)	This portion of the livestock driveway has public lands along the Blackfoot River which provides access to the river to recreationists for hunting, fishing and camping.	Accommodate recreation uses along the Blackfoot River and minimize conflicts between stock driveway uses and recreation.	Restrict overnight use of riparian zones by trailing livestock. Maintain bedsites at appropriate intervals
	This portion of the stock driveway has 3 streams in good condition with no need to change management and 1 stream in good condition with some different management needed.	Maintain good condition riparian vegetation along the 4 streams.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key riparian plants. Fence the .25 mile of Deadman Creek into a separate pasture and only graze during cool season.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Kackley Springs 4117	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat.	Minimize the competition for deer winter browse.	Establish proper season of use.
	The Turner irrigation canal has cut a 30 foot deep channel through a portion of the allotment.	The canal needs to be stabilized to reduce further erosion damage.	Control livestock use at this point by fencing.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Blackfoot River 4121	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.
	Approximately 37% of the allotment is in late seral condition. 37% is in mid seral condition and 26% has been disturbed.	Increase the mid seral condition to 50%, eliminate the agricultural use. (improve 88 acres)	Eliminate continual grazing use, restore disturbed areas to forage species which will benefit wildlife and livestock use.
Thomas Fork 4124	Approximately 34% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 48% is in mid seral condition and the remaining is in a seeding.	Increase late seral condition from 48% to 70%. (improve 150 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Initiate a grazing system; brush control would improve 640 acres.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	Some deer winter range found in this allotment.	Minimize the competition for deer winter browse.	Establish proper season of use.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Thatcher Hill 4127	This allotment has 1.5 miles of stream riparian habitat in fair-good condition.	Improve all riparian areas to good condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	This allotment has an important variety of wildlife, i.e., resident deer, summer elk, roughed grouse, non-game birds and beaver.	Maintain existing late seral condition vegetation.	Improve livestock distribution through limited fencing and maintaining the existing fences.
Cottonwood Creek 4128	100% of this allotment is in late seral condition; 3.5 mile of riparian area on Cottonwood Creek is in good condition.	Maintain the ecological and riparian condition of this allotment.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for maintenance of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
Blackfoot Mtn. 4152	Approximately 10% of the allotment is rated in late seral condition, 22% is in mid seral condition and 61% is in early	Increase the late seral condition from 22% to 50%. Reduce the early seral to 10% of the allotment. (improve 109 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Develop additional livestock water to improve grazing distribution.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	
	This allotment has critical winter habitat for deer.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish the proper season of use.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Densmore Creek Road 4153	Most of the allotment has been identified for disposal, except for the 40 acres on the Bear River. This 40 has:		
	Important riparian vegetation in poor condition.	Improve the riparian vegetation to good condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key riparian plants.
	Public access to the Bear River.	Encourage public access to the east side of the 40 ac.	Sign public access on the road on the east side of the 40 ac.
	Livestock trespass problems in the spring. This results in heavy grazing use over the year.	Monitor and initiate grazing trespass whenever it occurs.	Have lessee notify BLM whenever trespass occurs. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	It is important deer winter range.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	Has a high potential for pheasant habitat.	Identify the portions of the 40 ac. that are not being used or could be relinquished from grazing.	Fence and exclude livestock grazing from the pheasant habitat.
Preuss Range 4160	Approximately 63% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 37% in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 63% to 80%. (improve 440 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on approx. 1300 acres of the allotment to help restore higher densities of native grass.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Preuss Range 4160 (cont'd)	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has .25 mile of stream riparian habitat in fair condition (Sheep Creek).	Improve the stream riparian habitat to good condition.	Fence the riparian habitat into a separate pasture and limit livestock grazing to the fall and not exceed 50% utilization on key riparian plants.
18 Mile Flat 4161	Approximately 96% of the allotment is in late seral condition, however, the riparian vegetation is in poor condition.	Maintain the late seral condition on most of the vegetation in the allotment and improve the condition of the riparian vegetation.	Initiate a grazing system and do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage and riparian plants. Establish additional livestock waters to improve grazing distribution.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	Some of the allotment has deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
18 Mile Flat 4162	Approximately 96% of the allotment is in late seral condition, however, the riparian vegetation is in poor condition.	Maintain the late seral condition on most of the vegetation in the allotment and improve the condition of the riparian vegetation.	Initiate a grazing system and do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage and riparian plants. Establish additional livestock waters to improve grazing distribution.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
18 Mile Flat 4162 (cont'd)	Some of the allotment has deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	This allotment has been invaded by Canadian thistle and musk thistle in isolated areas.	Eliminate the infestation.	Cooperate with Caribou County Weed Control Supervisor in the eradification of these weeds.
Horse Hollow 4165	Approximately 92% of this allotment is in late seral condition and 8% is disturbed by unauthorized fires.	Maintain the late seral condition. Rehabilitate the disturbed area. Prevent future unauthorized fires.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Rehab disturbed area to plants beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	Cheatbrass invades many areas that have been burned.	Discourage the spread of cheatgrass.	Suppress all fires immediately and carefully plan all rehab or brush control projects to minimize cheatgrass invasion.
	This allotment has important deer winter range and sage grouse habitat.	Reduce competition for winter deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Establish proper season of use and consider sage grouse habitat with brush control projects.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is part of three allotments not separated by fences which are run in common.	Reduce administrative cost by consolidating into a single allotment.	Each lessee should be given preference in a larger single allotment rather than allocating portions of public land to each one. Coordinate use dates and numbers.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Pegram Creek 4183	Approximately 15% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 85% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 15% to 60%. (improve 435 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on 500 acres of the allotment to allow increased densities of native grass and forbs. Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has important deer winter range.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	This allotment has important sage grouse habitat.	Protect the sage grouse habitat.	Avoid sage grouse areas during brush control projects.
North Fork Rapid Cr. 4192	Livestock trespass is a common occurrence in this 120 acre allotment.	Eliminate livestock trespass.	Monitor and initiate livestock trespass procedures whenever trespass is discovered.
	This allotment contains important summer deer habitat and ruffed grouse habitat.	Maintain present late seral condition vegetation.	Periodically monitor vegetation condition. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utiliaztion on key forage species.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.4 miles of N.F. Rapid Creek is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Fence off spring source of N.F. Rapid Creek.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Harer Point 4200	Approximately 19% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 72% is in mid seral condition, 9% is in early seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 19% to 50%; eliminate all early seral condition. (improve 183 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on approx. 250 acres of the allotment to allow increased densities of native grass and forbs. Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition.
	This allotment contains critical deer winter habitat and a major deer migration route.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use and do not eliminate deer winter browse when reducing brush density.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.4 miles of the Bear River is in good condition.	Protect the riparian to provide good waterfowl nesting conditions.	Maintain the good riparian habitat by limiting grazing use on key riparian plants to 50%.
Blackfoot River 4201	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Blackfoot River 4201 (cont'd)	28% of this allotment is in early seral condition, 64% is in early seral condition, 8% is rock outcrop.	Increase the mid seral condition from 28% to 80%. (improve 163 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within the Blackfoot River SRMA.	Reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and recreation along the river.	Do not let livestock concentrate and stay along the river banks for any extended period.
	This allotment has important habitat for deer and sage grouse.	Reduce the competition for summer deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key deer forage. Maintain enough brush cover for sage-grouse.
Stump Creek 4207	Numerous small individual allotments run in common by an association.	Reduce administration workload & number of bills.	Combine into a single allotment.
	Approximately 72% of the allotment is in mid seral condition; 28% of the allotment is in late seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition to 50% of the allotment. (improve 79 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that restores key forage plant vigor and increases key forage plant composition. Add livestock waters to improve grazing distribution.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stump Creek 4207 (cont'd)	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC plan for guidance.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.25 miles of Johnson Spring Draw is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key riparian species after they have been restored to the riparian habitat through rest from grazing.
Tygee Ridge 4208	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils. Monitor this situation.
Soda Flats 4211	Approximately 26% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 66% is in mid seral condition, 7% is in early seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 26% to 50%; eliminate any early seral condition. (improve 553 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on 640 acres of the allotment to allow increases in densities of native grasses and forbs. Initiate a grazing system that restores key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Soda Flats 4211 (cont'd)	This allotment has early winter deer browse and a major deer migration route.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	This allotment may contain important sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Sharp-tailed grouse is considered a sensitive species within Idaho.	Inventory the allotment for sharp-tailed grouse habitat.	Protect sharp-tailed grouse habitat from being included in any brush control project.
Sellers Creek 4229	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
Wide Hollow 4231	This allotment has some deer winter range.	Reduce competition for winter deer forage.	Establish proper season of use and use levels.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	Livestock drift onto adjacent allotments is a reoccurring problem.	Monitor and initiate grazing trespass procedures when needed.	Schedule use supervision during the grazing period.
Lander Trail 4236	The riparian vegetation along 0.4 mile of Lander Creek is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Fence the 200 ac. allotment into a separate pasture and graze only in the fall.
	Wet soils in this allotment are prone to compaction.	Reduce the risk of soil compaction.	Defer grazing until soils have dried adequately.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Lander Trail 4236 (cont'd)	This allotment contains the historic Lander Trail.	Protect the historic integrity of the Trail.	Maintain exclosures around trail ruts and restrict the scope of projects near the Trail.
Herman 4239	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
Horse Creek 4332	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
Maple Grove 4253	Approximately 45% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 46% is in mid seral condition, 9% is reservoir.	Increase the late seral condition from 45% to 60%. (improve 16 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.9 mile of the Bear River is in good condition.	Maintain good condition of riparian vegetation.	Restrict livestock use of the river riparian to the cool season and do not exceed 50% utilization of key riparian plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion and slumping.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion and soil slumping by closely monitoring.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes. Adjust grazing season to allow for soil drying before grazing. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Monroe Canyon 4254	Approximately 40% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 33% is in mid seral condition, 27% is an old burn in early seral condition.	Increase late seral condition from 40% to 60%. (improve 281 acres)	Reduce brush density on 500 acres of the allotment to allow increased densities of native grasses and forbs. Rehabilitate old burn to vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment contains important deer winter range and sharp-tailed grouse habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage and protect sharp-tailed grouse habitat.	Establish proper season of use and design brush control projects to avoid deer wintering area and sharp-tailed grouse habitat.
	The historic Oregon Trail passes through this allotment.	Protect the historical integrity of the Trail.	Restrict the scope of projects near the Trail.
	Leafy Spurge is found in this allotment.	Eliminate leafy spurge from the allotment to prevent its spreading to adjacent lands.	Cooperate with the Bear Lake County Weed Supervisor to eradicate this weed.
Jacobs Canyon 4260	This small allotment (57 ac.) has important deer winter range.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	Area has been identified for 25 acres of brush control.	Insure brush control does not conflict with wildlife needs.	Obtain wildlife input prior to any vegetation modification.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Jacobs Canyon 4260 (cont'd)	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Stump Creek 4266	Numerous small individual allotments run in common by an association.	Reduce administration workload & number of bills.	Combine into a single allotment.
	Approximately 100% of the allotment is rated in mid seral condition.	Improve 50% of the mid seral condition to late seral condition. (improve 128 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.25 miles of Johnson Spring Draw is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Remove livestock from the riparian habitat whenever grazing utilization on key plants reaches 50%.
Crow Creek 4269	Riparian is in fair condition with downward trend on .9 miles of Crow Creek. This stream provides fish spawning grounds for the Salt River System.	Improve riparian to good condition.	Protect riparian through fencing and/ or proper use levels and periods.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Ten Mile Pass 4286	Approximately 96% of this allotment is in late seral condition and provides: 1. Important deer winter forage. 2. Important sharp-tailed grouse habitat. 3. A driveway for trailing sheep.	Maintain the late seral condition of the vegetation.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key livestock forage plants.
	This allotment has not been used under a regular grazing license since 1979.	Determine need for an allotment under regular grazing license procedures.	If no need is identified, negotiate a relinquishment and use area for livestock trailing and wildlife habitat.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Trail Canyon 4289	Approximately 65% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 22% is in mid seral condition and 13% is in early seral condition or agricultural trespass.	Eliminate all early seral condition and agricultural trespass. (improve 26 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Rehabilitate the early seral and disturbed condition area with plants beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
North Miles Canyon 4293	Approximately 57% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 43% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 57% to 70%. (improve 68 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Reduce the density of brush on some areas of the allotment to allow increased densities of native grasses and forbs.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Long Grove 4296	Approximately 30% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 70% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 30% to 60%. (improve 24 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase key forage plant composition. Reduce the density of brush on about 40 acres within the allotment to allow increased densities of native grasses and forbs.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat and sage grouse habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Establish proper season of use and design brush control projects to avoid sage grouse habitat.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Maple/South Canyon 4303	Approximately 12% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 88% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 12% to 70%. (improve 233 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will provide an opportunity for key forage plants to regain vigor and increase composition.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat and sage grouse habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Establish proper season of use and avoid sage grouse areas during any brush control project.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Beaver Creek 4316	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.2 miles of Beaver Creek is in good condition. The riparian vegetation along 0.6 miles of the Blackfoot River is in fair condition.	Maintain the good condition of the riparian along Beaver Creek and improve the condition of the riparian along the Blackfoot River.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition. Do not exceed 50% utilization of key riparian plants on all riparian areas.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Blackfoot River 4320	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	Cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Blackfoot River 4320 (cont'd)	Approximately 31% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 69% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 31% to 60%. (improve 709 acres)	Limit grazing use to 60% utilization. Allow trail through use only after 50% utilization. This will restore key forage plant vigor, and increases key forage plant composition. The grazing limitations should also maintain the 2.7 miles of riparian vegetation along the Blackfoot River in good condition. Approx. 300 acres of brush control could improve condition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment contains the Travertine Park ACEC. Special resource values in the ACEC are the Travertine formations and the associated vegetation.	Protect the ACEC values.	Exclude livestock grazing from the ACEC.
Horse Hollow 4329	Approximately 100% of this allotment is in late seral condition; Adjacent portions of the contiguous allotment has been disturbed by unauthorized fires.	Maintain the late seral condition. Rehabilitate the disturbed area. Prevent future unauthorized fires.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Rehab disturbed area to plants beneficial to livestock and wildlife. Schedule brush control on 1600 acres.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Horse Hollow 4329 (cont'd)	Cheatgrass invades many areas that have been burned.	Discourage the spread of cheatgrass.	Suppress all fires immediately and carefully plan all rehab or brush control projects to minimize cheatgrass invasion.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat and sage grouse habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Establish proper season of use and consider sage grouse habitat with brush control projects.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is part of three allotments not separated by fences which are run in common.	Reduce administrative cost by consolidating into a single allotment.	Each lessee should be given preference in a larger single allotment rather than allocating portions of public land to each one. Coordinate use dates and numbers.
South Green Road 4340	Designated as part of the Isolated Tracts HMP.	Manage as HMP directs.	Monitor grazing impacts and conflicts.
	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate, if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres per AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Eagle Creek 4346	The riparian vegetation along 0.2 miles of Eagle Creek is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian along Eagle Creek.	Rest the riparian area 2 out of every 3 grazing seasons. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key riparian plants. Remove corral.
	This allotment has opportunities to be used in conjunction with the adjacent USFS allotment but is currently unallotted.	Allow grazing in the allotment.	Authorize grazing use cooperatively with the USFS; eliminate trespass.
Soda Hills 4359	This allotment has a history of trespass by livestock other than the lessees.	Eliminate livestock trespass.	Frequently monitor for trespass throughout the grazing season.
	This allotment has crucial deer winter range.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Establish the proper season of use.
	Important sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat is found in the allotment.	Protect important grouse habitat.	Avoid eradicating brush in grouse habitat.
	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
	Authorized active grazing use has not occurred on this allotment for several years.	Determine whether there is a need for grazing privileges by present lessee.	If a relinquishment of grazing is negotiated, remove grazing privileges from this area and manage as a wildlife area (refer to Soda Hills HMP).

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stump Creek 4360	Approximately 4% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 96% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 4% to 50%. (improve 55 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore vigor to key forage plants and increase the composition of key forage plants. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.
Tygee Ridge 4365	Approximately 30% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 70% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 30% to 60%. (improve 106 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore vigor to key forage plants and increase the composition of key forage plants. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The entire allotment is crucial elk winter range and is included in the Stump Creek HMP.	Reduce competition for winter elk forage.	Enforce the grazing season; no livestock use beyond Sept. 30 (see HMP).
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Glendale Ridge 4366	Approximately 30% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 70% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 30% to 50%. (improve 16 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on 40 acres of the allotment to allow an increase of native grasses and forbs. Initiate a grazing system that allows restoring the vigor in key forage plants and increases composition of key forage plants.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Establish the proper season of use.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
North Wolverine 4368	Approximately 70% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 30% is in mid seral condition.	Increase late seral condition from 70% to 80%. (improve 98 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.25 miles of Wolverine Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Fence off the riparian area to exclude livestock grazing.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Rattlesnake/ Ace 4369	Approximately 66% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 10% is in mid seral condition, 5% has been disturbed and 9% is an agricultural trespass.	Maintain the late seral condition. Resolve the agricultural trespass. (improve 61 acres)	Reseed the agricultural trespass and disturbed areas (228 acres) to forage beneficial to livestock and wildlife uses.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Rattlesnake/ Ace 4369 (cont'd)	This allotment has crucial deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Establish the proper season of use.
ID-UT State Line 4378	Approximately 31% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 67% is in mid seral condition, 1% is in a seeding, 1% is in early seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 31% to 70%. (improve 358 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on 400 acres of the allotment to allow increases in native grasses and forbs. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	This allotment has important sage grouse habitat.	Protect sage grouse habitat.	Avoid sage grouse habitat during brush control projects.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Blackfoot Mtns. 4396	Approximately 73% of the allotment is in mid seral condition, 27% is in early seral condition.	Change the mid seral condition to late seral condition and the early seral condition to mid seral condition. (improve 495 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will restore key forage plant vigor and increase the composition of key forage plants. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants. Brush control is possible on 100 acres of this allotment.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Henry Creek 4403	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Henry Creek 4403 (cont'd)	The riparian vegetation along 0.5 mile of Henry Creek and a tributary are in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat from fair to good condition.	Initiate a grazing system that allows hot season rest from grazing on the riparian habitat in two years out of three.
Dairy Hollow 4407	Approximately 100% of this allotment is in late seral condition.	Maintain the late seral condition.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	Cheatgrass invades many areas that have been burned.	Discourage the spread of cheatgrass.	Suppress all fires immediately and carefully plan all rehab or brush control projects to minimize cheatgrass invasion.
	This allotment has important deer winter range and sage grouse habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage and protect sage grouse habitat.	Establish the proper season of use and consider sage grouse habitat with brush control projects.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment is part of three allotments not separated by fences which are run in common.	Reduce administrative cost by consolidating into a single allotment.	Each lessee should be given preference in a larger single allotment rather than allocating portions of public land to each one. Coordinate use dates and numbers.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Windmill Flats 4409	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
	Sharp-tailed grouse habitat is suspected to occur within the allotment.	Inventory and protect sharp-tailed grouse habitat.	Avoid sharp-tailed grouse habitat during any brush control project.
	Non-use has been taken in this allotment since 1980.	Determine whether there is a need for grazing privileges by present lessee.	If grazing privileges are not needed, acquire a relinquishment and establish as wildlife habitat (see Soda Hills HMP recommendations).
	Agricultural trespass occurs on 6% of the allotment.	Eliminate the agricultural trespass. (improve 15 acres)	As part of the trespass settlement, seed trespassed area to vegetation suitable for sharp-tailed grouse habitat.
Miner Creek 4413	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	If grazing use exceeds 50% utilization on key forage plants, cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Miner Creek 4413 (cont'd)	Approximately 60% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 14% is rock, 26% is is agriculture trespass.	Restore the 26% of the allotment that is under agricultural trespass. (20 acres of rehabilitation)	Plant the area to vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
South Miles Canyon 4415	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
High Country 4423	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
Blackfoot River 4430	This allotment was established over an existing formal stock driveway (#157, Idaho #9). This was done because the driveway was not fenced from adjoining private lands and livestock trespass from private lands was a common problem.	Reinstate the primary use of the area as a stock driveway.	If grazing use exceeds 50% utilization on key forage plants, cancel all grazing privileges associated with this allotment and fence along the driveway boundary. Install signs clearly indicating the public land lines. Remove any fences interfering with livestock movement; develop water sources where possible.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Blackfoot River 4430 (cont'd)	Nine percent of the allotment is in late seral condition, 91% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 9% to 50%. (improve 80 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The riparian vegetation along 1.4 miles of the Blackfoot River is in good condition.	Maintain the good condition of the riparian habitat.	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key riparian plants.
Goodenough 6026	This is a very small (23 acre) allotment in mid seral condition.	Improve the condition of this small allotment to late seral. (improve 23 acres)	Remove livestock from the allotment whenever utilization on key forage plants exceeds 50%.
	This small allotment is within the Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan.	Coordinate the grazing use of this allotment with the objectives of the HMP.	See Isolated Tracts HMP for specific guidance.
	Musk thistle infests portions of this allotment.	Eliminate the infestation.	Eradicate the weed through cooperation of the County Weed Control Agent and monitor occurrence.
Bancroft 6032	85% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 15% is in mid seral condition. Brush density is increasing as a result of livestock use.	Maintain late seral condition and improve the mid seral condition. (improve 1664 acres)	Initiate brush control on 2000 acres of this allotment. Monitor and adjust the grazing system to allow for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	An existing AMP needs revision to address brush invasion.	Maintain livestock forage availability.	Monitor grazing impacts to vegetation.
	Portions of this allotment are contained	Protect the wilderness values.	Comply with "Interim Management Guidelines.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Bancroft 6032 (cont'd)	within the Petticoat Peak WSA.	within the allotment.	for WSAs".
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion, especially along some roads.	Reduce the potential risk for accelerated erosion.	Reroute and maintain existing roads, restrict use by vehicles during wet periods.
	Dyers Woad and Musk thistle have invaded portions of the allotment.	Eliminate the infestations.	Coordinate control measures with the County Weed Agent.
South Crystal 6038	Approximately 100% of this allotment is in mid seral condition.	Change the condition of the allotment to 50% late seral. (improve 141 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor and increased density of key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Ford Road 6052	This small 80 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition that has been invaded by cheatgrass.	Change the condition of this allotment to late seral. (improve 80 acres)	Re-establish vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 11)	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP.
Smith Canyon 6053	This small 25 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition. A gravel pit has disturbed 15 acres.	Change the condition rating of this allotment to late seral. Rehabilitate the gravel pit. (improve 40 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 7).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Brush Creek 6054	This small 40 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition.	Change the condition rating of this allotment to late seral. (improve 40 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 7).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP.
Nine Mile 6055	Approximately 89% of this allotment is rated in mid seral condition, 11% is in early seral condition.	Change the condition of the allotment to 50% late seral and eliminate the early seral condition. (improve 914 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that will allow for restoration of key forage plant vigor and an increase in key forage plant composition.
	This allotment has important year-around deer habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer forage.	Adjust season of use to reduce the competition for critical deer forage.
	Riparian vegetation along 0.25 mile of Nine Mile Creek and 0.25 miles of Left Hand Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Initiate a grazing system that will allow two full grazing seasons rest on the riparian areas and thereafter cool season grazing with 50% utilization of key riparian plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Nine Mile 6055 (cont'd)	This allotment is within an ACEC.	Manage as an ACEC.	See specific ACEC Plan for guidance.
Jenkins Canyon 6056	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	Non-use has been taken in this allotment since 1980.	Determine whether there is a need for grazing privileges by present lessee.	If grazing privileges are not needed, acquire a relinquishment and permanently retire all grazing rights.
	75% of this allotment is considered unsuitable because of steep slopes.	Set stocking rate at an appropriate level.	Reduce preference to that available to the class of livestock using the area.
Ford Road 6059	This 340 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition. The allotment has been invaded by cheatgrass.	Improve the condition of the allotment to late seral. (improve 340 acres)	Re-establish vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment.	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP for guidance.
Wiregrass Reservoir 6060	This 635 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition. The allotment has been invaded by cheatgrass.	Improve the condition of the allotment to late seral. (improve 635 acres)	Re-establish vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment which has important deer winter range.	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives by reducing the competition for deer winter forage.	See HMP for guidance.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Stockton Creek 6061	Approximately 52% of this allotment is in late seral condition, 48% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 52% to 70%. (improve 164 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.8 miles of Stockton Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good.	Fence into a riparian pasture and limit grazing to the cool season with the maximem of 50% utilization on key riparian plants.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Adjust the season of use.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Arkansas Creek 6063	This 200 acre allotment is rated in mid seral condition.	Improve the condition of the allotment to late seral. (improve 200 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 6).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Resolve agricultural trespass and restore farmed land to vegetation beneficial to wildlife.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.45 mile of Arkansas Creek is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Arkansas Creek 6063 (cont'd)	Dyers Road has invaded this site.	Eliminate the infestation.	Coordinate a control program with the County Weed Agent.
Schrives Road 6064	This small 40 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition.	Change the condition of this allotment to late seral. (improve 40 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 10).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP for guidance.
Virginia Road 6065	This small 80 acre allotment is rated as 21% in early seral condition and 89% (63 acres) will be disturbed.	Change the condition of this allotment to late seral. (improve 80 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants. Reduce preference as the gravel pit expands.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 7).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP for guidance.
	This allotment has an agricultural trespass.	Eliminate the agricultural trespass.	As part of the settlement of the agricultural trespass, have the lessee seed the area to plants beneficial to livestock and wildlife and have the fence moved back on line.
	There is an active gravel pit in this allotment which will eventually expand to most of the parcel.	Continue to reclaim pit areas after use.	Reseed pit areas to plants beneficial to livestock and wildlife. Reduce grazing preference as the pits expand.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Swan Lake 6067	This small 33 acre allotment is rated in mid seral condition.	Change the condition of this allotment to late seral. (improve 95 acres)	Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 21).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Clear the agricultural trespass, reseed the trespass area to plants beneficial to wildlife and livestock. Fence some of the lakeshore area into a wildlife exclosure.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Marsh Creek 6068	This small 95 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition. The allotment has been invaded by cheatgrass.	Change the condition of this allotment to late seral. (improve 95 acres)	Re-establish vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment which has important deer winter range.	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives by reducing the competition for deer winter forage.	See HMP for guidance.
Left Hand Fork of Marsh Creek 6069	The riparian along 0.25 miles of Marsh Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Fence a large portion of this 40 acres into a riparian pasture limiting grazing and utilization not to

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Left Hand Fork of Marsh Creek 6069 (cont'd)			exceed 50% on key riparian plants. This may require relocating the existing truck trail.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Aspen Road 6070	This 160 acre allotment has 75% of it rated as mid seral condition and 25% in early seral condition.	Improve the condition of the allotment to late seral. (improve 160 acres)	Restore the vegetation to forage beneficial to livestock and wildlife. Approx. 160 acres of brush control is needed.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcels 14 and 16).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Provide and protect upland game waters. See HMP for guidance.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Wiregrass Reservoir 6073	This 120 acre allotment is rated in early seral condition. The allotment has been invaded by cheatgrass.	Improve the condition of the allotment to late seral. (improve 120 acres)	Re-establish vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment.	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP for guidance.
Downata Hot Springs 6074	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Downata Hot Springs 6074 (cont'd)	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment (Parcel 175).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Eliminate the agricultural trespass and seed trespass area to vegetation beneficial to livestock and wildlife.
	Dyers Woad has invaded this small allotment.	Eliminate Dyers Woad.	Coordinate weed control work with Bannock County.
Stockton Creek 6076	Approximately 40% of this allotment is in early seral condition, 60% is in mid seral condition.	Improve the condition to at least 50% late seral and eliminate the early seral. (improve 540 acres)	Re-establish vegetation that is more beneficial to livestock and wildlife and protect the watershed. Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The riparian vegetation along 0.8 miles of Stockton Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the riparian habitat to good condition.	Fence the riparian area into a pasture with grazing system utilization not to exceed 50% on key riparian plants.
	This allotment has important deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer winter forage.	Adjust season of use. If monitoring indicates a need.
Freeway 6078	Approximately 40% of this 200 acre allotment is in mid seral condition, 60% is in early seral condition.	Improve the ecological condition to 50% late seral. (improve 200 acres)	Re-establish vegetation that is more beneficial to livestock and wildlife. Do not exceed 50% utilization of key forage plants.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers this allotment.	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Re-establish vegetation that is beneficial to wildlife. See HMP for guidance.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Yago Creek 6079	This 1340 acre allotment is in mid seral condition.	Improve the condition of the allotment to at least 50% late seral. (improve 670 acres)	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor and increased densities of key forage plant. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants.
	Approximately 820 acres of this allotment is within the Downey Watershed ACEC.	Protect the watershed of the City of Downey water supply.	Initiate a grazing system with objectives of protecting the watershed.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes. Closely monitor erosion potential.
Rapid Creek 6082	This allotment has crucial winter deer habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition, while accounting for wildlife needs.
	Livestock distribution results in over use of certain areas while other portions of the allotment are underutilized.	Improve livestock distribution and utilization patterns.	Develop management facilities to aid in these objectives.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Inkom 6083	Approximately 58% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 42% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 58% to 80%. (improve 1185 acres)	Revise and formalize the existing AMP to more fully meet needed management goals. 630 acres would benefit from brush control.
	The riparian vegetation along 1.0 mile of Papoose Creek is in poor condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat to good condition.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor of the riparian plants and increases the key forage plant composition. Do not exceed 50% utilization on key riparian plants.
	Livestock trespass has been common in the past.	Eliminate livestock trespass.	Conduct frequent allotment inspections during the grazing season to detect livestock trespass.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has important deer and elk habitat.	Reduce the competition for deer and elk forage.	Adjust the season of use as needed.
Fish Creek 6084	This allotment has important deer winter habitat.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Adjust the season of use as needed.
	This allotment is within the Petticoat Peak WSA.	Protect the wilderness values within the allotment.	Comply with "Interim Management Guidelines for WSAs".

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Fish Creek 6084 (cont'd)	Approximately 270 acres of the allotment is in early seral condition under a canopy of juniper.	Improve the condition of the 270 acres to late seral condition.	In cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, plan a juniper eradication project that would benefit livestock and wildlife.
Pebble Point 6085	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils.
Rocks 6086	Portions of this allotment are within the Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan (Tracts 42 and 49 N.).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	Add Tract 42 N. to the existing State Park R&PP patent. Tract 49 N. is under R&PP lease to ISU and is not grazed.
	Brush has increased in portions of this allotment, excluding beneficial forage plants.	Reduce brush density while maintaining wildlife cover and browse.	Initiate a brush control program on approx. 240 acres.
South Fork Mink Creek 6088	Approximately 11% of the allotment is rated as late seral condition, 75% is mid seral, and 11% is in early seral condition.	Change the condition of the allotment to 50% late seral and eliminate the early seral condition. (improve 179 acres)	Do not exceed utilization on key forage plants. Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	The Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan covers the 3 BLM parcels (280 ac.) that make up this allotment (Parcels 33, 34 and 35).	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP objectives.	See HMP for guidance.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
South Fork Mink Creek 6088 (cont'd)	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
Harkness-Beach Hollow 6089	Sheep and deer are competing for forage in a crucial deer winter range area.	Reduce competition for important winter deer forage.	Establish proper season of use.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	This allotment has been invaded by Dyers Woad.	Reduce or eliminate Dyers Woad.	Cooperate with Bannock County Weed Control to eliminate this weed.
	The riparian vegetation along 1.0 mile of Harkness Creek is in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat.	Initiate a grazing system that limits grazing to the cool season and utilization of key riparian plants to 50%.
	Grazing trespass has been reported in this allotment.	Eliminate unauthorized use of allotment.	Monitor the allotment during the grazing season to detect trespass. initiate trespass actions whenever necessary.
Moonlight Mtn. 6090	Riparian vegetation along 0.4 miles of the North Fork of Rapid Creek and 1.3 miles of Moonlight Creek are in fair condition.	Improve the condition of the riparian habitat.	Protect the source of the North Fork of Rapid Creek by fencing to exclude livestock. Fence the riparian along Moonlight Creek into a pasture.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
2 1/2 Mile 6094	Part of this allotment is within the Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan (Tracts 1, 6 and 7 N.)	Coordinate the grazing management objectives with the HMP.	Any additional livestock water should provide water for sharp-tailed grouse (see HMP for guidance.)
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	A portion of this allotment is under R&PP lease to Bannock County for a sheriff's shooting range. Another part is used by the National Guard for training purposes.	Continue the multiple uses on this allotment by providing for livestock use and recreational access.	Monitor uses within the allotment and whenever conflicts arise resolve without eliminating any use.
No. Green Road 6095	Accelerated erosion is very likely to occur at the present stocking rate if the allotment is fully stocked.	Reduce the risk of accelerated erosion by closely monitoring.	Adjust the stocking rate to greater than 5 acres/AUM. The erosion rate should not exceed 5 ton/acre on deep soils. Monitor use levels.
Blackrock 6097	This allotment has crucial winter habitat for deer.	Reduce the competition for winter deer forage.	Initiate a grazing system that allows for restoration of vigor in key wildlife forage plants and increases the key forage plant composition.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.
	There is a high potential for fire within this allotment.	Reduce fire hazard especially near the residential areas.	Encourage herd sheep to utilize the lower portions to remove fuels.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.4 (cont'd)
"I" CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Allotment Name & #	Problems & Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Trail Creek 6098	Approximately 48% of the allotment is in late seral condition, 52% is in mid seral condition.	Increase the late seral condition from 48% to 70%. (improve 902 acres)	Reduce the density of brush on approx. 2520 acres of the allotment. Install additional livestock waters and fencing to improve grazing distribution.
	The area at the upper part of Trail Creek Road in the allotment is used for target practice. Because of this unregulated use, livestock have been shot and range improvements vandalized.	Reduce the danger to livestock and damage to range improvements.	Regulate or eliminate shooting in the area.
	Soils in this allotment have a high potential for erosion.	Reduce the potential risk of accelerated erosion.	Do not exceed 50% utilization on key forage plants on steep slopes.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.5
PROPOSED LIVESTOCK GRAZING CHANGES

ALLOTMENT		GRAZE. PREF. AUMs	5YR. AVG. USE*	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B/E				ALTERNATIVE C				ALTERNATIVE D			
#	NAME			SHORT-TERM AUMs	%	LONG TERM AUMs	%	SHORT-TERM AUMs	%	LONG TERM AUMs	%	SHORT-TERM AUMs	%	LONG TERM AUMs	%	SHORT-TERM AUMs	%	LONG TERM AUMs	%
1552	MARTHA'S CANYON	29	29	29	0	0	0	37	28	46	59	37	28	46	59	0	0	0	0
3342	TOPONCE	648	649	723	12	798	23	776	18	885	37	776	23	885	37	0	0	0	0
3801	CRYSTAL	1144	996	1144	0	0	0	1286	12	1429	25	1286	12	1429	25	0	0	0	0
4005	STUMP CREEK	20	20	20	0	0	0	52	160	85	325	52	160	85	325	0	0	0	0
4006	STUMP CREEK	27	27	27	0	0	0	59	119	92	241	59	119	92	241	0	0	0	0
4014	TYGEE RIDGE	136	136	136	0	0	0	160	18	185	36	160	18	185	36	0	0	0	0
4018	STUMP CREEK	20	20	20	0	0	0	52	160	85	325	52	160	85	325	0	0	0	0
4045	HORSE CREEK	74	60	74	0	0	0	68	13	77	28	68	13	77	28	0	0	0	0
4086	COOK SPRINGS	20	20	20	0	0	0	28	40	37	85	28	40	37	85	0	0	0	0
4112	EIGA-BLACKFOOT RIVER	1385	1385	1385	0	0	0	1393	1	1402	1	1497	8	1609	16	1497	8	1611	16
4121	BLACKFOOT RIVER	56	53	56	0	0	0	61	15	70	32	61	15	70	32	0	0	0	0
4124	THOMAS FORK	133	133	133	0	0	0	166	25	200	50	161	25	200	50	0	0	0	0
4127	THATCHER HILL	120	120	120	0	0	0	241	101	342	202	241	101	342	202	0	0	0	0
4128	COTTONWOOD CREEK	155	93	155	0	0	0	263	70	372	148	263	70	372	148	0	0	0	0
4153	DENSMORE CREEK ROAD	38	38	38	0	0	0	46	21	55	45	84	121	130	242	0	0	0	0
4160	PREUSS RANGE	450	255	450	0	0	0	458	2	467	4	458	2	467	4	0	0	0	0
4165	HORSE HOLLOW	39	25	39	0	0	0	33	32	42	68	33	42	68	42	0	0	0	0
4183	PEGRAM CREEK	146	155	146	0	0	0	154	5	163	12	171	18	198	36	0	0	0	0
4201	BLACKFOOT RIVER	64	64	64	0	0	0	72	13	81	27	72	13	81	27	0	0	0	0
4207	STUMP CREEK	60	60	60	0	0	0	84	40	109	82	84	40	109	82	0	0	0	0
4208	TYGEE RIDGE	53	53	53	0	0	0	77	45	102	92	77	45	102	92	0	0	0	0
4211	SODA FLATS	252	200	252	0	0	0	260	3	269	7	298	18	344	37	0	0	0	0
4244	TAYLOR MOUNTAIN	26	26	26	0	0	0	34	31	43	65	34	31	43	65	0	0	0	0
4253	MAPLE GROVE	10	10	10	0	0	0	18	80	27	170	18	80	170	170	0	0	0	0
4266	STUMP CREEK	63	63	63	0	0	0	87	38	111	76	87	38	111	76	0	0	0	0
4293	NO. MILES CANYON	89	89	89	0	0	0	97	9	106	19	97	9	106	19	0	0	0	0
4320	BLACKFOOT RIVER	317	323**	317	0	0	0	353	11	389	23	378	19	439	38	0	0	0	0
4329	HORSE HOLLOW	426	58	426	0	0	0	554	30	683	60	554	30	683	60	0	0	0	0
4360	STUMP CREEK	22	22	22	0	0	0	46	109	71	223	46	109	71	223	0	0	0	0
4365	TYGEE RIDGE	53	53	53	0	0	0	66	25	79	49	66	25	79	49	0	0	0	0
4369	RATTLESNAKE/ACE HILLS	64	64	64	0	0	0	72	13	81	27	72	13	81	27	0	0	0	0

* Derived from the 5-year average grazing use for the period 1981-85.
** Reductions were implemented during the 1981-85 period.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.5
PROPOSED LIVESTOCK GRAZING CHANGES

ALLOTMENT		GRAZE. PREF.	5YR. AVG.	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B/E				ALTERNATIVE C				ALTERNATIVE D			
				SHORT-TERM		LONG TERM		SHORT-TERM		LONG TERM		SHORT-TERM		LONG TERM		SHORT-TERM		LONG TERM	
#	NAME	AUMs	USE*	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%	AUMs	%
4378	ID-UT STATELINE	147	147	147	0	0	0	188	28	230	56	188	28	230	56	0	0	0	0
6032	BANCROFT	2200	1449**	2275	3	2350	7	2335	6	2470	12	2410	10	2620	19	2312	5	2425	10
6038	SOUTH CRYSTAL	42	9	42	0	0	0	50	19	59	40	50	19	59	40	0	0	0	0
6050	WOODLAND	8	9**	8	0	0	0	16	100	25	213	16	100	25	213	0	0	0	0
6052	FORD ROAD	4	7**	4	0	0	0	12	200	21	425	12	200	21	425	0	0	0	0
6055	NINEMILE	182	210**	182	0	0	0	190	4	199	9	215	18	249	37	0	0	0	0
6059	FORD ROAD	22	32**	22	0	0	0	63	186	104	373	63	186	104	373	0	0	0	0
6060	WIREGRASS RES.	79	65	79	0	0	0	112	44	146	85	112	44	146	85	0	0	0	0
6061	STOCKTON CREEK	30	30	30	0	0	0	38	27	47	57	38	27	47	57	0	0	0	0
6063	ARKANSAS CREEK	26	16	26	0	0	0	34	31	43	65	34	31	43	65	0	0	0	0
6064	SCHRIVES ROAD	3	5**	3	0	0	0	11	267	20	567	11	267	20	567	0	0	0	0
6068	MARSH CREEK	17	17	17	0	0	0	25	47	34	100	25	47	34	100	0	0	0	0
6070	ASPEN ROAD	10	12**	10	0	0	0	18	80	27	170	18	80	27	100	0	0	0	0
6073	WIREGRAS RES.	13	15**	13	0	0	0	39	200	65	400	39	200	65	400	0	0	0	0
6074	DOWNATA HOT SPRINGS	40	40	40	0	0	0	48	20	57	43	48	20	57	48	0	0	0	0
6076	STOCKTON CREEK	87	96**	87	0	0	0	95	9	104	20	95	9	104	20	0	0	0	0
6082	RAPID CREEK	454	380	454	0	0	0	587	29	721	59	587	29	721	59	0	0	0	0
6083	INKOM	848	535	848	0	0	0	856	1	865	2	946	16	1115	31	963	13	1073	27
6084	FISH CREEK	503	229	503	0	0	0	511	2	520	3	576	15	650	29	0	0	0	0
6086	ROCKS	700	700	700	0	0	0	708	1	717	2	783	12	867	24	0	0	0	0
6089	HARKNESS BEACH HOLLOW	302	309**	302	0	0	0	310	3	319	6	360	19	419	39	0	0	0	0
6090	MOONLIGHT MOUNTAIN	200	122	200	0	0	0	208	4	217	9	248	24	297	49	0	0	0	0
6094	2 1/2 MILE	547	474	547	0	0	0	683	25	819	50	683	25	819	50	0	0	0	0
6095	NO. GREEN ROAD	20	20	20	0	0	0	28	40	37	85	28	40	37	85	0	0	0	0
6097	BLACKROCK	387	289	387	0	0	0	520	34	654	69	520	34	654	69	0	0	0	0
6098	TRAIL CREEK	550	516	550	0	0	0	668	21	817	49	668	21	817	49	0	0	0	0
7000	GARDEN CREEK	606	0	606	0	0	0	744	23	883	46	744	23	883	46	0	0	0	0
Increased AUMs after implimentation				150		300		2089		4307		2740		5739		337		676	

* Derived from the 5-year average grazing use for the period 1981-85.
** Reductions were implemented during the 1981-85 period.

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.6
AREAS AFFECTED BY SHOSHONE--BANNOCK INDIAN TREATY OF 1898

Allotment #	Allotment Name	No. of Operators Affected	Preference (AUMs)
3342	Toponce	2	648
3801	Crystal	2	1244
3803	Chinks Peak	1	200
3804	Old Tom Mountain	1	50
3809	Bell Marsh Creek	1	13
3810	Clifton Creek	1	18
4074	Deer Point	1	26
4177	Cusick Creek	1	10
4192	North Fork of Rapid Creek	1	12
4340	South Green Road	1	11
6026	Goodenough	1	16
6032	Bancroft	6	2200
6033	Smith Gulch	1	138
6034	Rattlesnake	1	150
6038	South Crystal	1	42
6081	Shoestring	5	222
6082	Rapid Creek	4	454
6083	Inkom	9	885
6085	Pebble Point	1	54
6086	Rocks	1	700
6087	Camelback Mountain	1	140
6089	Harkness/Beach Hollow	4	302
6090	Moonlight Mountain	1	200
6093	Toponce Creek	1	34
6094	2 1/2 Mile	2	447
6097	Blackrock	2	726
6098	Trail Creek	1	550
6099	Clifton Creek	1	18
7000	Garden Gap	1	606

30 Total Allotments Total Operators: 56 Total AUMs: 9927

RANGE APPENDIX TABLE A.7
AREAS CLOSED TO GRAZING BY RECREATIONAL SITE (RS),
AREA OF ENVIROMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC), AND RESERCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)
CLASSIFICATIONS

ALLLOTMENT		CLASSIFCATION	AFFECTED	
#	NAME	TYPE	ACRES	AUMs
0027	BLACK CANYON	BLACK CANYON RS	80	0*
0029	FORMATION SPRINGS	FORMATION CAVE RNA	70	0*
0069	ROBBERS ROOST	ROBBER ROOST RNA	400	0*
4094	WOLVERINE CANYON	WOLVERINE CANYON RS	3	1
4071	BEAR RIVER	ONEIDA NARROWS RNA	342	24
4079	CHEATBECK CANYON	CHEATBECK CANYON RNA	100	8
4112	EIGA-BLACKFOOT RIVER	CUTTHROAT TROUT RS	3	1
		TRAIL CREEK RS	6	2
		MORGANS BRIDGE	6	2
4115	TWIN LAKES CANAL	ONEIDA NARROWS RNA	75	11
4122	NO.PINE GAP	PINE GAP RNA	232	11
4125	FISH HAVEN	FISH HAVEN RS	3	1
4310	LWR.ONEIDA NARROWS	ONEIDA NARROWS RNA	160	11
4320	BLACKFOOT RIVER	SAGEHEN RS	3	1
		UPPER BLACKFOOT RIVER RS	10	3
		TRAVERTINE PARK RNA & ACEC	223	30
4329	HORSE HOLLOW	DAIRY HOLLOW RNA	45	8
4412	ROCKY PEAK	ONEIDA NARROWS RNA	40	8
6077	LFT.HND.FRK.MARSH CRK.	LEFT HAND FORK RS	3	1
6079	YAGO CREEK	YAGO CREEK RS	3	1
6081	SHOESTRING	GOODENOUGH CREEK RS	3	1
		Totals	1810	125

* Unalloted, no grazing preference assigned

APPENDIX B
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. ACEC management objectives are formulated to protect an area's important resources and values without unnecessarily or unreasonably restricting uses that are compatible with that protection. All designated ACECs receive first priority for planning and management over other areas in the Resource Area.

Three sites in the Pocatello Resource Area have been identified and nominated for ACEC designation. They include the 2,483-acre Stump Creek Ridge, 1,800-acre Downey Watershed, near the town of Downey and 223-acre Travertine Park area.

Stump Creek Ridge ACEC

Stump Creek Ridge is one of the most important elk winter ranges in the PRA. Up to 300 elk winter along this ridge from Hyde Canyon on the Forest south to the public land in the Stump Creek. In addition, about 100 deer also use the area. During the last two years, the Idaho Fish and Game Department has fed elk from this wintering herd at a feed station in Wyoming. The Stump Creek Habitat Management Plan covers this area.

This area is part of a ridge system which extends from Stump Peak 13 miles to the northwest to the Stump Creek Narrows at the Wyoming border. Elevations on these nominated parcels range from 6100 feet to 7400 feet.

At all elevations, the most common vegetation community is big sage with an understory of bluebunch wheatgrass or other grasses and forbs; it is most often found on the southerly and westerly slopes. There are large areas on the western slopes which are favored by elk, and are more a mountain brush-type. These areas have a higher proportion of serviceberry, bitterbrush, and snowberry than the sage/grass community. They are found primarily from 6700 to 7200 feet. Slopes facing to the north and east, which have a greater snow accumulation, support communities of aspen and/or Douglas-fir with an understory which is predominately pinegrass or chokecherry and some willow.

The major wildlife species in the area are: elk (winter); sage grouse, moose, deer, coyotes, badgers, jackrabbits (year around); and blue grouse, redtail hawks, prairie falcons, ground squirrels, and marmots (summer).

There is one road which traverses the area, that is used for access by ranchers, hunters and maintenance personnel for the television repeater in Section 15.

A snowmobile closure to protect wintering game has been in effect in this area since 1971.

ACEC management objectives to protect the important wildlife values are as follows:

1. Establish grazing systems which enhance winter forage for elk.

2. Propose a common use allotment by combining some or all of the grazing allotments.

3. Continue snowmobile closure, increase enforcement efforts.

4. Rehabilitate winter range through burning or establishment of browse species.

Travertine Park ACEC

Travertine Park ACEC has three unique features:

1. Several rare plants have been collected in the area. One of the plants, a lichen species previously unreported in North America, was discovered in the cracks within the Travertine rock pinnacles near the Blackfoot River.

2. Two unusual springs along the south bank of the river, developing travertine outwash deposits. These springs and their travertine outwash deposits are a unique aquatic-geologic feature in Idaho.

3. A small area of relatively undisturbed mixed-shrub vegetation, protected by the river on the north and by cliffs at either end, was discovered.

These features of the Travertine Park area add up to an unusual situation that should receive special consideration.

The ACEC management opportunities for this area are:

1. Fence to exclude livestock from the area.

2. Sign the area to explain values and the need to protect them.

Downey Watershed ACEC

The 1,855 acre Downey watershed was withdrawn from all forms of mineral entry, including location of non-metalliferous minerals and land appropriation, by Executive Order on December 29, 1919. The purpose of this withdrawal was to preserve all water on these lands for the community needs of the city of Downey, Idaho.

Two of the 14 springs located on public land have been developed to supply domestic water to Downey. These springs supply 90 percent of the water needs to Downey residents. The two developed springs have the water supply completely contained in a diversion box and pipeline. Below the contained springs, the native vegetation is in poor condition due to continued heavy livestock grazing. The 1981 withdrawal review by the BLM identified the need to retain the entire 1,855 acres under a withdrawal designation to protect the watershed as well as the water sources. The retention recommendation is pending approval in the Washington Office.

The ACEC management objectives for this area are:

1. Maintain the 1,855 acre withdrawal.

2. Initiate a grazing management system that will restore native vegetation to good condition.

3. Propose combining the Yago Creek and 9 Mile Creek allotments into a common allotment to provide better opportunities for grazing management.

APPENDIX C

Table C.1
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4005 (I)	Graehl West Fork	.25	Stable	Good	Good	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4005 (I)	Graehl East Fork Graehl West Fork	.90	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4045 (I)	Horse Creek	.60	Down	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4014 (I)	Horsetail Creek	.80	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4266 (I)	Johnson Spring Draw	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4201 (I)	Johnson Spring Draw	.35	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4104 (I)	Martha's Creek	.10	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4046 (I)	Spring Creek	.12	Stable	Fair	Good Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4018 (I)	Stump Creek Sec. 26	.90	Stable	Fair	Good Fair Fair	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4045 (I)	Stump Creek Sec. 21	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair Fair Fair	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4014 (I)	Tom Canyon	.10	Stable	Good	Fair Fair Good	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4407	Dairy Hollow	.35	Stable	Fair	Good Fair Fair	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4346	North Fork Eagle Creek	.20	Stable	Good	Good Fair Good	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4346	Unnamed #1 Sec. 12 S 1/2	.10	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4346 cont.	Unnamed #2 Sec 12	.25	Stable	Fair	Good Good Fair	Water Quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4332	Horse Creek	.10	Stable	Fair	Fair Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4382	Homer Creek	.07	Stable	Fair	Fair Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4136 (I)	Meadow Creek	.40	Stable	Fair	Good Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4246	Maple Creek	.25	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4350	Dry Creek	.60	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation
4203	Bear Creek	.60	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4022 (I)	Caldwell Canyon	.25	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4353	Georgetown Creek	.25	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4353	Right Fork Georgetown Creek	.50	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4117	Turner Canal	.25	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation
4420	Grays Lake Outlet	.80	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4194	Burton Creek	.50	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0026 (I)	Densmore Creek	.35	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4127 (I)	King Creek	.30	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4160 (I)	Sheep Creek	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water Quality
					Fair	Streambank Condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4185	West Fork Sheep Creek	.50	Stable	Fair	Good	Water Quality
					Fair	Streambank Condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4021	Coop Creek	.90	Stable	Excellent	Good	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank Condition
					Excellent	Riparian Vegetation
4089	North Creek	1.00	Stable	Good	Good	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank Condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4316	Beaver Creek	.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank Condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4404	Williams Creek	.25	Stable	Excellent	Excellent	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank Condition
					Excellent	Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4415	Reservoir Creek	.20	Stable	Good	Excellent	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4415	Miles Canyon	.40	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4293 (I)	Mill Creek Tributary	.70	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4195	Sleight Creek	.25	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4329 (I)	Pegram Creek	.40	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation
4305	Road Hollow	.70	Down	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation
4167	Indian Creek	.25	Stable	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4232	Indian Creek	.80	Stable	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation
4015 (I)	Hardman Hollow	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4015	Crow Creek	.15	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4269	Crow Creek	.60	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4269	Unnamed Tributary to Crow Creek	.30	Down	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation
4129	Tygee Creek	.20	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4122	Pegram Creek	.70	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4125	Fishhaven Creek	.90	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4053 (I)	Green Canyon	.50	Down	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4154	Cheatbeck Canyon	.40	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4256	Main Canyon	.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4154	North Fork Trout Creek	.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4133	Ant Canyon	.40	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4355	Smith Creek	.50	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4335	Unnamed Tributary #1	1.20	Stable	Good	Good Fair Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4336	Unnamed Tributary #1	.70	Stable	Good	Good Fair Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4046	Unnamed Tributary #3	.50	Stable	Fair	Fair Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4450	Unnamed Tributary #3	.50	Stable	Fair	Fair Fair Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4450	Unnamed Tributary #4	.10	Stable	Good	Good Fair Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4060	Unnamed Tributary #4	.40	Stable	Good	Good Fair Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4060	Unnamed Tributary #5	.30	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4127 (I)	Unnamed Tributary #7	.60	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4336	Alder Creeks North and South	.65	Stable	Fair	Fair Good Fair	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4128 (I)	Cottonwod Creek	1.85	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4128 (I)	Dive Creek	.75	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4128 (I)	Cutthroad Trout Creek	.75	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4176	Dry Valley	.30	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
0008	Browns Canyon	.60	Stable	Good	Good Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4027	Corrailson Creek	1.30	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4120	Lanes Creek	.30	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Graves Creek	.40	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Brush Creek	.50	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Supon Creek	.10	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Deadman Creek	.25	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4368 (I)	Wolverine Creek	.25	Stable	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4423	Wolverine Creek	.75	Stable	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation
0006 (I)	Negro Creek	.45	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4236 (I)	Landers Creek	.40	Down	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4092 (I)	Wolverine Creek	.20	Un-stable	Poor	Fair	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4094 (I)	Wolverine Creek	1.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian Vegetation
4423	Jones Creek	.80	Down	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation
4268 (I)	Dry Fork Henry's Creek	1.80	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian Vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4382	Cedar Creek	2.00	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0035	Cottonwood Creek	.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4206	Cottonwood Creek	.40	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4069	Tolmon Creek	.45	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation
4162 (I)	Eighteen Mile Creek	.35	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation
4190	Eighteen Mile Creek	.25	Down	Poor	Poor	Water quality
					Poor	Streambank condition
					Poor	Riparian vegetation
4099	Bear Creek	.30	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4070	Dry Creek	.60	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0005 (I)	Blackfoot River	.10	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4320 (I)	Blackfoot River	.30	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4320 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.90	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4320 (I)	Blackfoot River	2.05	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0006 (I)	Blackfoot River	.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4320 (I)	Blackfoot River	2.70	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4112 (I)	Blackfoot River	2.30	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Blackfoot River	4.40	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Blackfoot River	3.00	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4112 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.90	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4316 (I)	Blackfoot River	.20	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4313	Blackfoot River	.40	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0005 (I)	Blackfoot River	3.70	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
0005 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.20	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4201 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.10	Stable	Good	Good	Water Quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4430 (I)	Blackfoot River	.90	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4430 (I)	Blackfoot River	.50	Stable	Fair	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4092 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.00	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4121 (I)	Blackfoot River	1.10	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4192 (I)	Blackfoot River	.50	Stable	Good	Good	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4137	Bear River	1.00	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4036	Bear River	.70	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4096	Bear River	.05	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4153	Bear River	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4117	Bear River	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
0027	Bear River	.60	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0023 (I)	Bear River	.10	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4036	Bear River	.10	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4243	Bear River	.90	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0029	Bear River	.25	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0023 (I)	Bear River	2.40	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4362	Bear River	.60	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
0022	Bear River	.20	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4383	Bear River	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4348	Bear River	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Fair	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4326	Bear River	.90	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation
4200 (I)	Bear River	.40	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4325	Bear River	.20	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4402	Bear River	.70	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0022	Bear River	.25	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
0036	Bear River	3.80	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Fair	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4253 (I)	Bear River	.90	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4062	Bear River	1.60	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4073	Bear River	1.00	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4357	Bear River	.10	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4357	Bear River	.30	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4115	Bear River	.60	Stable	Good	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation
4412	Bear River	.80	Stable	Fair	Fair	Water quality
					Good	Streambank condition
					Good	Riparian vegetation

Table C.1 cont.
POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA
WATER QUALITY, STREAM CONDITION, AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION

Allotment #	Stream Name	Miles of water on BLM	Trend	Overall Rating	Condition	Parameter
4310	Bear River	1.50	Stable	Good	Fair Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation
4071	Bear River	1.50	Stable	Good	Fair Good Good	Water quality Streambank condition Riparian vegetation

APPENDIX D
SOILS

The soil resources in the PRA are extremely diverse. This diversity is a result of the variability in parent material, slope, aspect, location on slope, elevation, climate, vegetative patterns, and time in place.

Soils information for the PRA was obtained from Soil Conservation Service (SCS) published soil surveys for Bingham County Area (1973), Star Valley Area (1976), Fort Hall Area (1977), Power County Area (1981), and Bannock County Area 1986). Information for Bear Lake, Caribou and Franklin Counties was obtained from ongoing surveys being made by the SCS and BLM.

Additional soil information and detail maps for the PRA are on file at the Idaho Falls District Office in Idaho Falls, Idaho, or can be obtained from the SCS.

Of the 264,481 acres in the PRA, 198,511 acres, or 75%, have moderately high to high erosion and 47,652 acres, or 18%, have a very high erosion rate. Soil mapping units by County with highest potential erosion rates are listed below and are also outlined on the soils map in Chapter 3..

POCATELLO SOILS MAPPING UNITS WITH HIGH EROSION POTENTIAL

Bannock County

ARBONE-HONDOHO COMPLEX 12-20 % SLOPES
BRONCHO VARIANT-POCATELLO COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
BRONCHO VARIANT-RIRIE-POCATELLO COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
CAMELBACK-CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-LANARK COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
CAMELBACK-GREYS COMPLEX 20-30 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL-IRELAND-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL-RIRIE-WATERCANYON COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-CAMELBACK-MOONLIGHT COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-HADES-RICREST COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-HONDOHO-ARBONE COMPLEX 20-50% SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-HONDOHO-RIDGECREST COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION-TRAILCREEK-COALBANK COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
COALBANK-TRAILCREEK-LONIGAN COMPLEX 12-20 % SLOPES
COALBANK-TRAILCREEK-LONIGAN COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
HADES-CAMELBACK-HONDOHO COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
HADES-LANOAK-CAMELBACK COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
HONDOHO-ARBONE-RIRIE COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
HONDOHO-LANOAK-CAMELBACK COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
IRELAND-HADES-CEDARHILL COMPLEX 20-60 % SLOPES
LANOAK SILT LOAM 20-30 % SLOPES
LANOAK-CAMELBACK COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
MOONLIGHT SILT LOAM 30-60 % SLOPES

Bannock County (cont'd)

MOONLIGHT-CAMELBACK ASSOCIATION 30-60 % SLOPES
MOONLIGHT-PAVOHROO COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO-MOONLIGHT COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
POCATELLO SILT LOAM 12-20 % SLOPES
POCATELLO SILT LOAM 20-30 % SLOPES
REXBURG SILT LOAM 20-40 % SLOPES
RIRIE-WATERCANYON COMPLEX 20-30 % SLOPES
RIRIE-WATERCANYON-CEDARHILL COMPLEX 12-30 % SLOPES
VALMAR-CAMELBACK-HADES COMPLEX 30-60 % SLOPES
VALMAR LOW PRECIPITATION-WATER CANYON-HONDOHO COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
WATERCANYON-SWANNER-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
WURSTEN-WATERCANYON VARIANT-HONDOHO COMPLEX 12-40 % SLOPES

Bear Lake County

COLLEY-VEEHUNT ASSOCIATION 40-80 % SLOPES
CUTOFF VAR. JACOBY VAR.-CUPINE COMPLEX 40-70 % SLOPES
EVERRY-PREUSS COMPLEX 25-45 % SLOPES
DEMAST VAR.-HERD VAR. COMPLEX 12-30 % SLOPES
CAUSEY VAR.-ARAVETON VAR. COMPLEX 12-30 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO-MOONLIGHT COMPLEX 20-50 % SLOPES
RIDGECREST-LIZZANT COMPLEX 20-70 % SLOPES
SWAMPYDRAW VAR.-THACHER VAR. COMPLEX 5-25 % SLOPES
UNNAMED (Mapping unit) 40-70 % SLOPES
TOZE VAR.-WHITORE VAR.-DRANYON VAR. ASSOC. 20-65 % SLOPES

Bingham County

ALPON SILT LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
DRANYON SILT LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
LANARK SILT LOAM ROLLING 0-30 % SLOPES
LANARK-ROBIN SILT LOAM ROLLING 0-30 % SLOPES
NEWDALE SILT LOAM HILLY 20-30 % SLOPES
NEWDALE SILT LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
REXBURG-WAHTIGUP ASSOCIATION HILLY 0-30 % SLOPES
ROBIN SILT LOAM ROLLING 0-30 % SLOPES
ROBIN-GILISPIE COMPLEX STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
ROBIN-SWANNER ASSOCIATION STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
TETONIA SILT LOAM ROLLING 0-30 % SLOPES
TETONIA SILT LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES
WAHTIGUP STONY LOAM STEEP 30-60 % SLOPES

Caribou County

CAMELBACK–CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION–LANARK COMPLEX 20–50 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL–CAMELBACK–HADES COMPLEX 30–60 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION–CAMELBACK–MOONLIGHT COMPLEX 20–50 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL HIGH PRECIPITATION–HONDOHO–RIDGECREST COMPLEX 20–50 % SLOPES
CEDARHILL VARIANT–CEDARHILL COMPLEX 20–60 % SLOPES
HADES–LANOAK–CAMELBACK COMPLEX 20–50 % SLOPES
HONDOHO–ARBONE–RIRIE COMPLEX 20–50 % SLOPES
IRELAND–HADES–CEDARHILL COMPLEX 20–60 % SLOPES
MOONLIGHT–CAMELBACK ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
PAULSON–ROCKLAND COMPLEX 30–60 % SLOPES
PAULSON–LAIL ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
PAULSON–OSMUND ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO–DATEMAN–STARLEY COMPLEX 20–60 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO–DRANYON ASSOCIATION 20–50 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO–VARIANT–LANOAK VARIANT–GREY VARIANT 20–50 % SLOPES
RIRIE–WATERCANYON–CEDARHILL COMPLEX 12–30 % SLOPES
VALMAR–CAMELBACK–HADES COMPLEX 30–60 % SLOPES
WURSTEN VARIENT–MOONLIGHT COMPLEX 30–60 % SLOPES

Franklin County

POVEY–HADES ASSOCIATION 10–50 % SLOPES
BURGI–IRELAND COMPLEX 12–60 % SLOPES
NORTHWATER–POVEY ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
DRANYON–ROBIN COMPLEX 15–45 % SLOPES
NORTHWATER–FITZGERALD ASSOCIATION 10–60 % SLOPES
BERQUIST–CAMELBACK COMPLEX 12–60 % SLOPES
CAMELBACK–VITALE ASSOCIATION 40–60 % SLOPES
PAVOHROO–POVEY ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
VITALE–BERQUEST ASSOCIATION 30–60 % SLOPES
WARMCREEK–COPENHAGEN COMPLEX 12–30 % SLOPES
WARMCREEK–LONIGAN COMPLEX 12–30 % SLOPES
YEATES HOLLOW–CAMELBACK ASSOCIATION 20–40 % SLOPES

Power County

LANOAK SILT LOAM 20–30 % SLOPES
LANOAK SILT LOAM 30–45 % SLOPES
MOOHOO–PAVOHROO COMPLEX 20–60 % SLOPES
NEWDALE SILT LOAM HILLY 20–30 % SLOPES
NEWDALE SILT LOAM STEEP 30–60 % SLOPES
WAHTIGUP–HONDOHO COMPLEX 30–60 % SLOPES
WHEELERVILLE SILT LOAM 12–20 % SLOPES

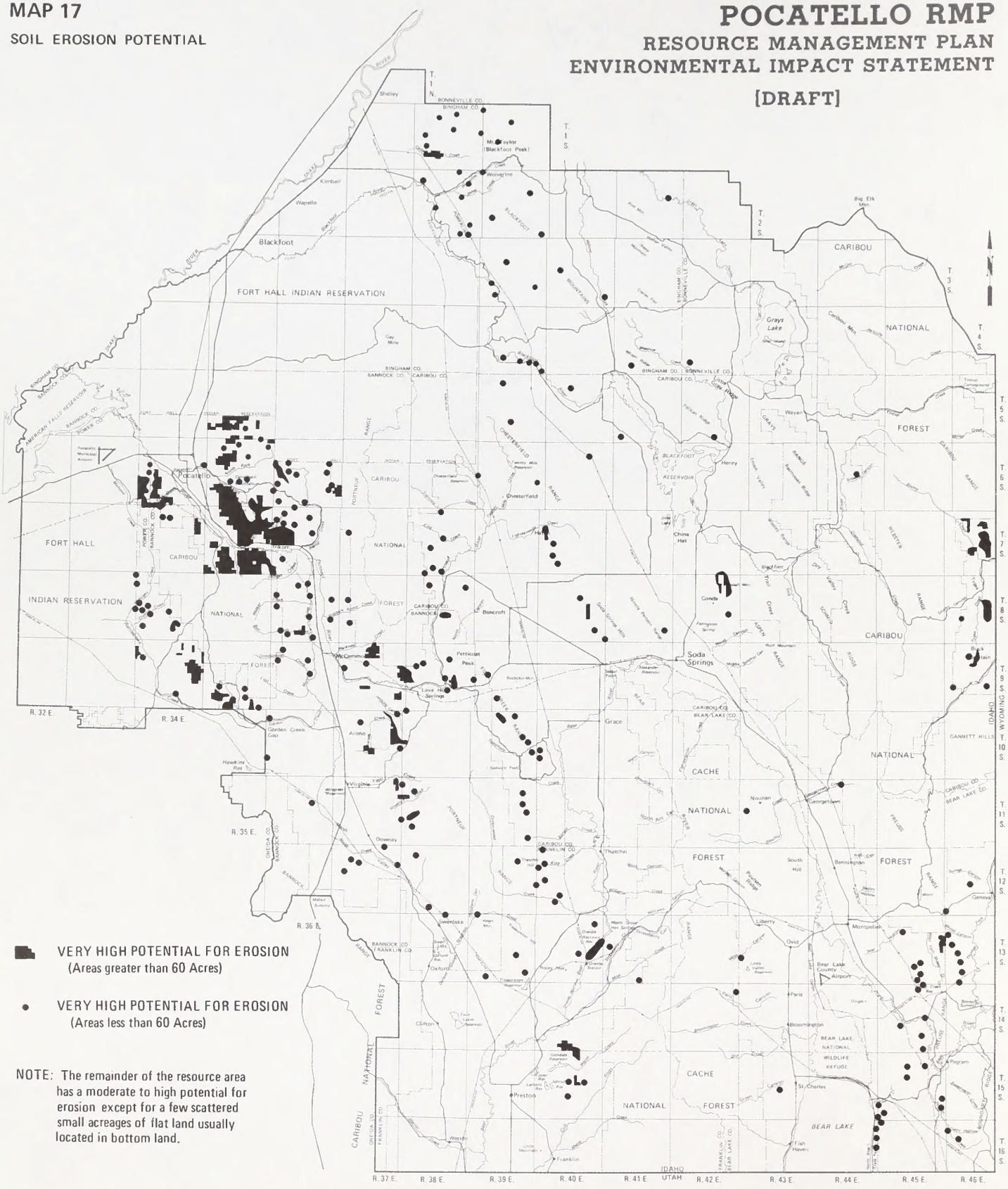
MAP 17

SOIL EROSION POTENTIAL

POCATELLO RMP

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

[DRAFT]



VERY HIGH POTENTIAL FOR EROSION
(Areas greater than 60 Acres)

VERY HIGH POTENTIAL FOR EROSION
(Areas less than 60 Acres)

NOTE: The remainder of the resource area has a moderate to high potential for erosion except for a few scattered small acreages of flat land usually located in bottom land.

APPENDIX E

Table E.1
GRAZING-RELATED EARNINGS, EMPLOYMENT, CAPITAL VALUE
INITIAL ALLOCATION EARNINGS CALCULATIONS

	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E
Total AUM's	24,061	29,969	31,251	28,840	29,969
Total AU's	2,005	2,497	2,604	2,403	2,497
Earnings/AU	260	260	260	260	260
Total Direct Earnings	521,322	649,328	677,105	624,867	649,328
Output Multiplier	2,547	2,547	2,547	2,547	2,547
Secondary Earnings	806,485	1,004,511	1,047,481	966,669	1,004,511
Total Earnings	1,327,806	1,653,839	1,724,586	1,591,535	1,653,839
Employment Calculations					
Direct Earnings	521,322	649,328	677,105	624,869	649,328
Earnings/Job	23,223	23,223	23,223	23,223	23,223
Total Direct Jobs	22.4	28.0	29.2	26.9	28.0
Secondary Earnings	806,485	1,004,511	1,047,481	966,669	1,004,511
Earnings/Job	18,599	18,599	18,599	18,599	18,599
Total Secon. Jobs	43.4	54.0	56.3	52.0	54.0
Total Jobs	65.8	82.0	85.5	78.9	82.0
Percentage Calculations					
Direct Earnings	521,322	649,328	677,105	624,867	649,328
Farm Earnings	1.1E+08	1.1E+08	1.1E+08	1.1E+08	1.1E+08
Direct/Farm	0.471%	0.587%	0.612%	0.564%	0.587%
Total Earnings Farm	1,327,806	1,653,839	1,724,586	1,591,535	1,675,839
Total Earnings	1.4E+09	1.4E+09	1.4E+09	1.4E+09	1.4E+09
Total Farm/Total	0.098%	0.122%	0.128%	0.118%	0.122%
Capital Value Calculations					
AU's	2,005	2,497	2,604	2,403	2,497
Low Capital Value	1,337,391	1,665,777	1,737,035	1,603,023	1,665,777
High Capital Value	6,015,250	7,492,250	7,812,750	7,210,000	7,492,250
Existing AU's	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429
Low Capital Value	1,620,143	1,620,143	1,620,143	1,620,143	1,620,143
High Capital Value	7,287,000	7,287,000	7,287,000	7,287,000	7,287,000
Capital Value Change					
Low Capital Value	-282,752	45,634	116,892	-17,120	45,634
High Capital Value	-1,271,750	205,250	525,750	-77,000	205,250

Table E.2
VISITOR USE-RELATED EXPENDITURES, EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT

Expenditure Calculations

Activity	Item	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E
Big Game	No. of Days	18360	18978	16682	18978	18978
	Expend./Day	$22.66	$22.66	$22.66	$22.66	$22.66
	Total Expenditures	$416038	$430041	$378014	$430041	$430041
Fishing	No. of Days	34700	37000	33350	37100	33350
	Expend./Day	$20.78	$20.78	$20.78	$20.78	$20.78
	Total Expenditures	$721066	$768860	$693013	$770938	$693013
Other Rec.	No. of Days	26270	28950	29800	28950	29800
	Expend./Day	$23.29	$23.29	$23.29	$23.29	$23.29
	Total Expenditures	$611828	$674246	$694042	$674246	$694042
	Total Expenditures	$1748932	$1873147	$1765069	$1875225	$1817096

Earnings Calculations

Total Expenditures	$1748932	$1873147	$1765069	$1875225	$1817096
Earnings/Gross Output Ratio	0.3969	0.3969	0.3969	0.3969	0.3969
Total Direct Earnings	$694151	$743452	$700556	$744277	$721206
Output Multiplier	2.208	2.208	2.208	2.208	2.208
Secondary Earnings	$838534	$898090	$846272	$899086	$871216
Total Earnings	$1532686	$1641542	$1546828	$1643363	$1592422

Employment Calculations

Direct Earnings	694151	743452	700556	744277	721206
Earnings/Job	$10896	$10896	$10896	$10896	$10896
Total Direct Jobs	63.7	68.2	64.3	68.3	66.2
Secondary Earnings	838534	898090	846272	899086	871216
Earnings/Job	$18599	$18599	$18599	$18599	$18599
Total Secondary Jobs	45.1	48.3	45.5	48.3	46.8
Total Jobs	108.8	116.5	109.8	116.6	113.0

Table E.3
RECREATION EXPENDITURES
By Species

Type of Activity	Expenditures Per Day
Big Game Hunting	
Deer	$18.39
Elk	26.93
Fishing	
Warm Water	$18.10
Cold Water	23.45
Other	
Pheasant	$17.99
Upland Game	20.90
Waterfowl	37.26
Average Values	
Big Game Hunting	$22.66
Fishing	20.78
All Recreation	23.29

APPENDIX F

Table F.1
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Existing

Plan	Number	Date	Target Species	Acres of BLM
Stump Creek	ID-3-WHA-T2	1980	Elk/Deer	3,002
Soda Hills	ID-3-WHA-T4	1981	Deer	15,115
Isolated Tracts	ID-2-WHA-T6	1981	All species	21,196
Fish Haven	ID-3-WHA-T5	1982	Deer	5,404
Schmidt Ridge	ID-3-WHA-T7	1983	Elk	3,566

Proposed

Plan	Target Species	Conflicts	Acres of BLM
East of Bear Lake	Deer/Sage Grouse	Major winter range, subdivisions, habitat loss to private brush control projects.	15,410
King Creek	Deer/Sharptail Grouse	Loss of habitat to private brush control projects, deer depredation.	5,210
Garden Gap	Elk/Sharptail Grouse	Proposed subdivision, high recreation use.	4,363
Oxford Slough	Sensitive birds/ Fisheries	Possible Whooping crane habitat, other species.	157
Oneida Narrows	Elk/Deer	Possible dam construction, depredation.	5,085
Cheatbeck Canyon	Elk/Deer	Noxious weed spraying, depredations on crops.	4,477
Wolverine Canyon	Elk/Deer	Depredations on crops.	7,770
Downey Front	Deer	Major winter range, crop depredations.	3,487

Table F.2
IDAHO FISH AND GAME POPULATION GOALS 1986-1990

Deer

Herd Unit	1985 Est.	1990 Goal	Incr.	% Winter Range on BLM 1/	Est. # animals on BLM 1/	Incr. to be supported on BLM 1/
66	1500	2300	800	0	0	0
66A	800	800	0	0	0	0
69	3500	4000	500	19	146	35
70	1800	1800	0	17	306	0
71	4000	4000	0	34	1360	0
72	1000	1000	0	56	560	0
73	12,000	12,000	0	1	120	0
74	5400	5400	0	28	1512	0
75	3600	3600	0	13	468	0
76	10,000	10,000	0	19	1900	0
77	2400	2400	0	14	336	0
78	3400	3400	0	11	374	0

Elk

66	1700	2100	400	0	0	0
66A	1000	1200	200	0	0	0
69	500	600	100	19	21	2
70	300	400	100	17	51	17
71	20	20	0	34	7	0
72	0	0	0	56	0	0
73	90	300	210	1	9	2
74	15	30	15	28	4	4
75	150	150	0	13	19	0
76	1800	1800	0	19	342	0
77	135	150	15	14	19	2
78	170	210	40	11	19	4

1/ This is BLM administered land within the planning unit boundaries

APPENDIX G

MINERAL POTENTIAL RATING GUIDELINES

Table. 4.1 in Chapter 4 attempts to qualify the level of geologic potential for each of the various mineral resources in the Pocatello Resource Area. The rating guideline used on Maps 9 - 12, is based on energy and mineral resource assessment criteria found in BLM Manual 3031. Resource information on hydro-carbon potential was directly obtained from oil and gas companies utilizing Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, Inc. and BLM format. Phosphate mineral potential is based on existing BLM classification data. Locatable minerals were evaluated using all available sources of geology, geophysical, and mineral potential information. Mineral materials were evaluated and rated as either high or low potential based on geologic data and existing development.

ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Classification Scheme

No	The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
Low	The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
Moderate	The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
High	The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

Level of Confidence Scheme

A.	The available data are either insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.
B.	The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.
C.	The available data provide direct evidence, but is quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.
D.	The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence in support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

Mineral Development Potential

Development potential has been shown for some minerals using the criteria outlined in BLM Manual 3031.

OIL AND GAS LEASE STIPULATIONS

Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species

The Federal surface management agency is responsible for assuring that the leased land is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities to determine effects upon any plant or animal species, listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. The findings of this examination may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallow use and occupancy that would be in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by detrimentally affecting endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

The lessee/operator may, unless notified by the authorized officer of the surface management agency that the examination is not necessary, conduct the examination on the leased lands at their discretion and cost. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resources specialist approved by the surface management agency. An acceptable report must be provided to the surface management agency identifying the anticipated effects of a proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

Erosion Control

Surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during muddy and/or wet soil period. This limitation does not apply to operation and maintenance of producing wells using authorized roads.

Controlled or Limited Surface Use Stipulation

A copy of the Standard Stipulations are located at the end of this Appendix. The standard stipulations may be modified by special stipulations or when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager of the BLM, with concurrence of the Federal surface management agency. Distances and/or time periods may be made less restrictive depending on the actual on-ground conditions.

When necessary, the lessee/operator is given notice that the lands within their lease include special areas, and that such areas contain special values, may be needed for special purposes, or require special attention to prevent damage to surface and/or other resources. Any surface use or occupancy within such special areas would be strictly controlled or, if absolutely necessary, excluded. Buffer zones for special areas include and restrictions apply to:

1. 100 feet from the edge of the rights-of-way of highways, designated county roads, and appropriate federally-owned or controlled roads and recreation trails.

2. 500 feet within the 100-year flood plain of reservoirs; lakes; ponds; intermittent, ephemeral or perennial streams; rivers; and domestic water supplies.

3. 500 feet from grouse strutting grounds. Special care to avoid nesting areas associated with strutting grounds will be necessary during the period from March 1 to June 30. One-fourth mile from identified essential habitat of state and federal sensitive species. Crucial wildlife winter ranges during the period from November 15 to April 30.

4. 300 feet from occupied buildings, developed recreational areas, undeveloped recreational areas receiving concentrated public use, and sites eligible for or designated as National Register sites.

When necessary, special stipulations would also apply for:

1. Seasonal road closures, roads for special uses, specified roads during heavy traffic periods, and on areas having restrictive ORV designations.

2. Slopes over 30 percent, or 20 percent on extremely erodible or slumping soils.

3. Federally owned or controlled springs, reservoirs, wells, or other water sources.

STANDARD STIPULATIONS
FOR OIL AND GAS AND GEOTHERMAL LEASES

1. All of the land in this lease is included in (recreation or special area, etc). Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described in this lease is authorized. The lessee, however, may exploit the oil and gas resources in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside this lease. If a proposed drilling site lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, a permit for use of the site must be obtained from the BLM District Manager before drilling or other development begins.

2. No access or work trail or road, earth cut or fill, structure or other improvement, other than an active drilling rig, will be permitted if it can be viewed from the (road lake, river, etc).

3. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of (legal subdivision) is allowed under this lease.

4. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within _____ feet of the (road, trail, river, creek, canal, etc). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

5. No drilling or storage facilities will be allowed within _____ feet of (live water, the reservoir, etc.), located in (legal subdivision). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

6. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in excess of _____ percent, without written permission from the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

7. In order to (minimize watershed damage, protect important seasonal wildlife habitat, etc.), exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from _____ to _____. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

8. In order to minimize watershed damage during muddy and/or wet periods, the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, may prohibit exploration, drilling or other development. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells.

9. The (trail, road) will not be used as an access road for activities on this lease.

10. To maintain esthetic values, all semi-permanent and permanent facilities may require painting or camouflage to blend with the natural surroundings. The paint selection or method of camouflage will be subject to approval by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-1
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Minerals (Solid Leasable)	Compliance with approved plan.	Lease	On-site Inspection.	Hours	At least once per month.	Variable	$3000
Range	Trend	Priority I allotments as needed.	Nested frequency plot method; Photo point.	Percent frequency of key species; percent ground cover; apparent changes.	5-10 yr. intervals or one grazing cycle for roation systems.	Change to downward trend.	$2800
	Utilization	Priority I allotments as needed; M and C allotments.	Key forage plant method.	Percent utilization of forage.	Annually for I allotments; others as conflicts arise.	Utilization greater than 50% on key species.	$2800
	Actual Use	I, M & C allotments as needed.	Actual grazing use reports submitted by livestock operators; Livestock compliance checks.	AUMs (Animal units and Use duties).	Annually in allotments showing high utilization.	Consider with climate to help determine why utilization is at monitored level.	$2800
	Climate	Resource Area Wide.	Nat. Oceanic Atmospheric Administration reports. 1/	Inches of precipitation; effective precipitation and degrees F.	Monthly; or as needed.	Consider with actual use to help determine why utilization is at monitored level.	$1400

1/ Portable weather stations and rain gauges as needed and availability allows.

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Range (cont.)	Condition	All allotments.	Range condition guide outlined in Nat. Range Handbook.	Percent composition of all plant species compared to expected potential plant community.	Whenever a significant change in vegetative composition has taken place; or at least at 10-year intervals.	A decline of one condition class.	$8400
Wildlife	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species	Throughout R.A.	Observe representative sites during key periods.	Occupied sites and population levels.	Annually	10% loss of occupied sites and/or numbers per site.	$2800
	Astragalus spatulatus, A. jejunus	Bear Lake Plateau	10m Sq. plots.	Number of plants.	Every 3rd year	30% decrease in numbers.	$700
	Salicornia rubra	Stump Creek	10m Sq. plots.	Number of plants.	Every 3rd year	30% decrease in numbers.	
	Elk	Browns Canyon, Slug Cr., Garden Gap calving areas.	On-the-ground surveys, forage/cover surveys.	Number of animals seen, Relative %.	Initially when logging is proposed in an area.	20% decrease in 60/40 ratio for unit.	?
		Summer/Fall	Wallows, rub areas, forage/cover ratio.	Number observed. Cover mapping.	Before and during logging.	25% decrease in use areas and when ratio approaches 60/40.	?

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Wildlife (cont.)	Big Game	Winter range.	Extensive browse survey technique.	Age & form class, utilization.	3 year cycle.		$1400
			Pellet transects.	Big game days/ acre.	Annually	25% decrease in numbers.	$2800
			Utilization of key species in key ranges.	%	Annually	Over 40% utilization prior to winter.	$1400
	Sage Grouse	Selected leks.	Observation	Number of males.	Annually	Population levels below 1986 levels.	$2100
		Wintering habitat.	Photo, toe-point transects.	% cover of sage and forbs.	3 year cycle.	20% decrease in key forbs and browse species.	$ 700
		Brood-rearing.	Photo, toe-point transects.	% cover of forbs and visual view of foliage height.	Annually	Any decrease in forb composition until areas are back in satisfactory condition.	$1400
		Nesting.	Photo, toe-point transects.	% cover of sagebrush and amount of nesting material available.	3 year cycle.	10% variation from sage grouse guidelines.	$ 700

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Wildlife (cont.)	Sharp-tailed Grouse.	Selected leks.	Observation.	Number of males.	Annually.	25% decrease from baseline year of 1986.	$1400
		Blackfoot River, Robbers Roost, Garden Gap, King Creek.	Livestock utilization.	% use.	Annually.	Utilization above 40%.	$1400
			Toe-point transect.	% cover.	3 yr. cycle.	Brush density over 30%.	$ 700
			Photo	Visual record of foliage height.	Annually.	Average grass height less than 4 inches.	$1400
	Waterfowl	Bear River	Nest search	Number of nests.	Annually	10% decrease from 1986 data.	$ 700
Recreation and Visual	Visitor Use	Resource Area	Observation, traffic counters and visitor questionaires.	Visitor Days	Annually	25% increase from anticipated levels.	$3000
	ORV	Pocatello SRMA and areas where problems could develop.	Observation, photography and erosion transects.	% ground cover affected and increases in soil loss.	Annually	50% increase in erosion rates and 10% difference from ORV designation.	$6000
Wilderness	Wilderness	Petticoat Peak and Worm Creek.	Observation photographs.	N/A	Monthly during accessible season.	Any surface-disturbing activity or use not consistent with the BLM's Interim Management Policy.	$3000

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Cultural	Large	Area wide.	Patrols, photo records, site	% of site disturbed/undisturbed.	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Active vandalism, illegal site excavation, litter accumulation, unplanned recreational or other use.	$ 250
	Large, open tool and flake scatters.	Area wide.	Patrols, photos, site record form comparison.	% of site disturbed/undisturbed.	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Increased site disturbance; vegetation changes/damage, new vehicle or livestock trails, intensive recreational or other use.	$ 450
	Rock art sites.	Area wide.	Patrols, photos and site record form comparison.	Any change from original recorded condition.	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Active, repeated rock art removal, attempted removal, or defacement.	$ 250
	Prehistoric rock structures or alignments.	Area wide.	Patrols, photos and site form comparison.	Any rock removal, displacement or other site alteration.	Annually, 3 or 5 year cycle.	Active, repeated rock removal, or displacement for any purpose or reason.	$ 175
	Small tool and flake scatters.	Area wide.	Patrols, photo and site record form comparison.	% of site disturbed/undisturbed.	As warranted, 3 or 5 year cycle.	Increased, active site disturbance, vegetation damage or removal, new vehicle or livestock trails, increased unplanned site use.	$ 275

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Cultural (cont.)	Historic sites and trails.	Area wide.	Patrol, photo and site record form comparison.	Overall site condition, % of site intact, remaining, or standing.	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Active vandalism, or increased, observed natural deterioration, increased unplanned use.	$ 675
Forest Management	Forest Insect & Disease Infestations.	Area wide.	Plot methods photos, aerial detection surveys.	Acres, extent severity.	Annually	Heavy infestation to epidemic conditions may warrant a change in HMP particularly in the Douglas fir timber type.	$5000
Riparian		Riparian Areas	Pfankuch (R-1) Water quality/ riparian monitoring will be consistent with RMP Water Quality/Riparain Monitoring Guidance document.	Score 0 - 115+	3-5 years	Going down a rating- Excellent to Good Good to Fair Fair to Poor Decline in Cover	$1000
Access	Road	T4S, R39R, S19 T7S, R46E, S22 T1S, R39E, S7 T7S, R35E, S14 T6S, R36E, S30 T7S, R35E, S14 T7S, R38E, S16 T8S, R34E, S30 T8S, R38E, S10 T9S, R38E, S22 T10S, R35E, S4 T6S, R44E, S29 T12S, R40E, S34	N/A	Miles of access	15 years	Increased public complaints about restricted access or impacts to private landowners too great.	$45,000 per mi

TABLE H-1 (cont.)
RESOURCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource	Item	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Information Warranting A Decision Change	Annual Cost
Access (cont.)		T10S, R39E, S22 T8S, R44E, S31 T9S, R37E, S9 T9S, R37E, S13 T6S, R34E, S32 T15S, R43E, S28 T11S, R41E, S4 T13S, R43E, S17 T13S, R45E, S18 T13S, R45E, S32 T9S, R36E,S20 T9S, R41E, S7 T11S, R43E, S32 T7S, R42E, S11 T5S, R35E, S30 T14S, R40E, S21					
Soils	Soil Erosion. 2/	Allotments on soils with erosion potential.	The 3-F Erosion Bridge (Spirit Level).	Tons/Acre/Year	Annually for upland stocking rates greater than 4 acres per AUM.	If soil erosion exceeds 5 tons per acre per year.	$2500
		Allotments on soils with high erosion potential.	The 3-F Erosion Bridge.	Tons/Acre/Year	Selected allotments as needed annually with upland stocking rate greater than 5.5 acres per AUM.	If soil erosion exceeds 5 tons per acre per year.	$3000

2/ Allotments to be monitored are: 4073, 4121, 4177, 4208, 4239, 4332, 4340, 4403, 4409, 4415, 4422, 6026, 6032, 6083, 6085, 6095.

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Statement Draft

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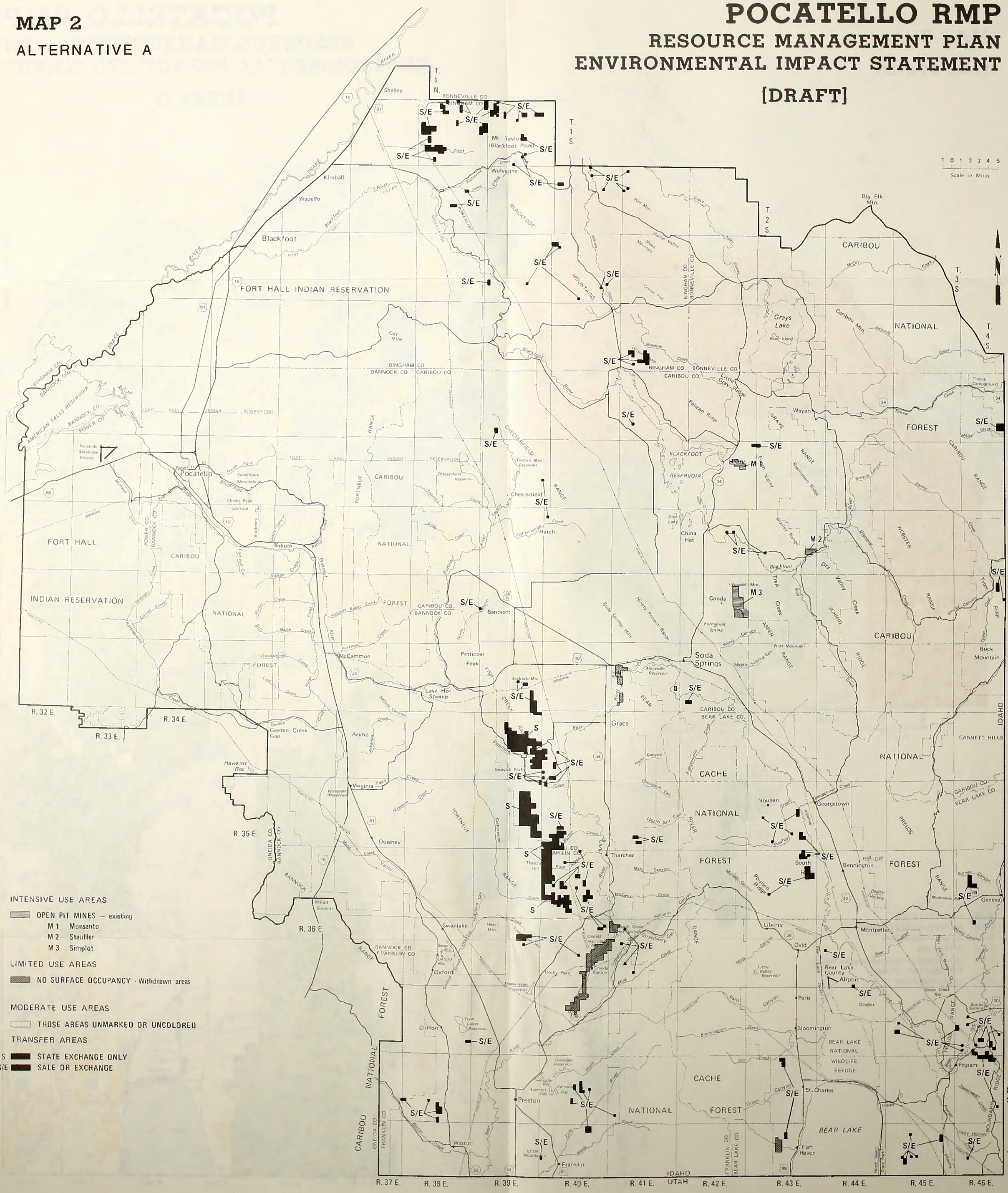
POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 2

ALTERNATIVE A



INTENSIVE USE AREAS

OPEN PIT MINES – existing

- M 1 Monsanto
- M 2 Stauffer
- M 3 Simplot

LIMITED USE AREAS

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY · Withdrawn areas

MODERATE USE AREAS

THOSE AREAS UNMARKED OR UNCOLORED

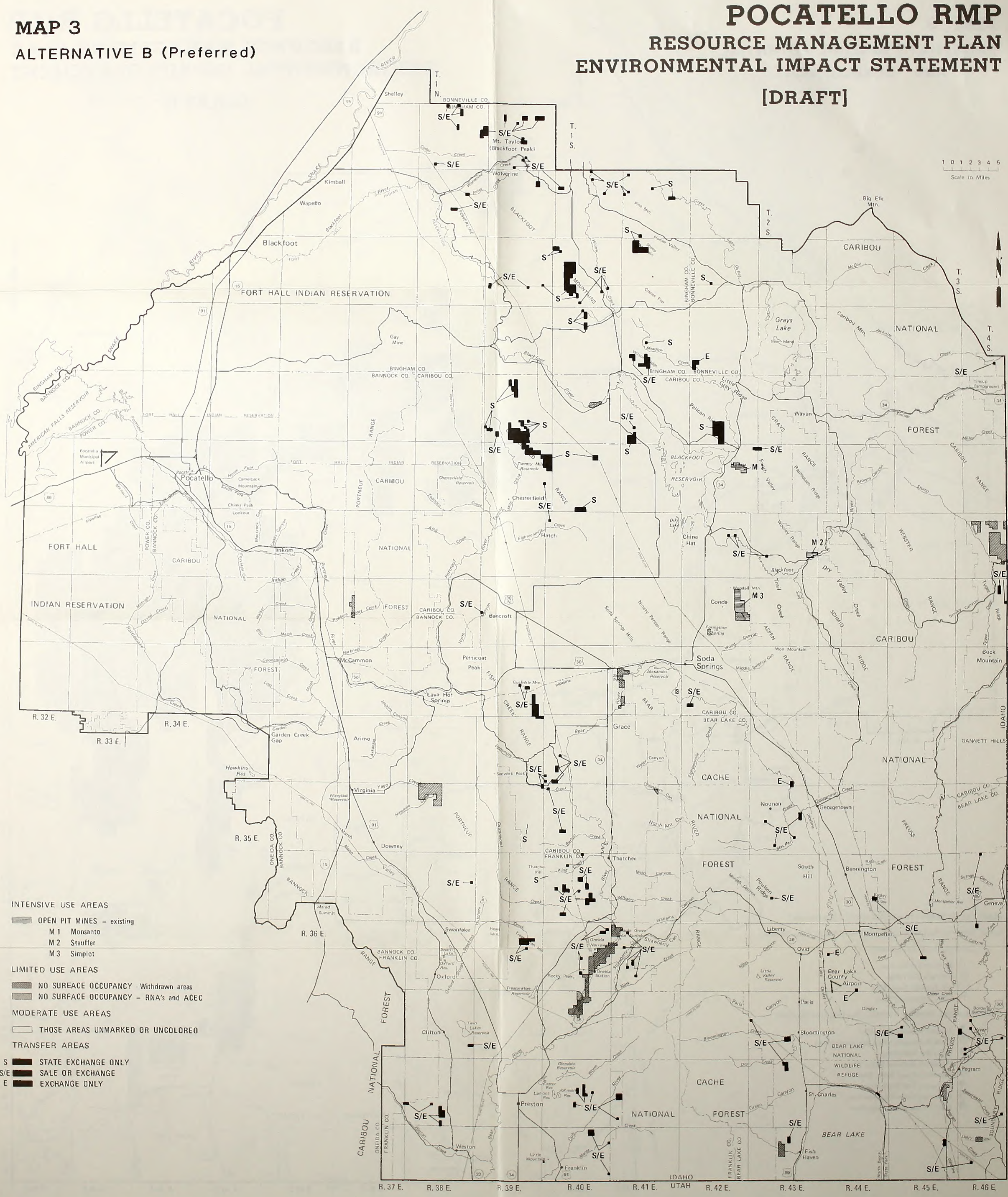
TRANSFER AREAS

- S STATE EXCHANGE ONLY
- S/E SALE OR EXCHANGE

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 3

ALTERNATIVE B (Preferred)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T. 3 S.
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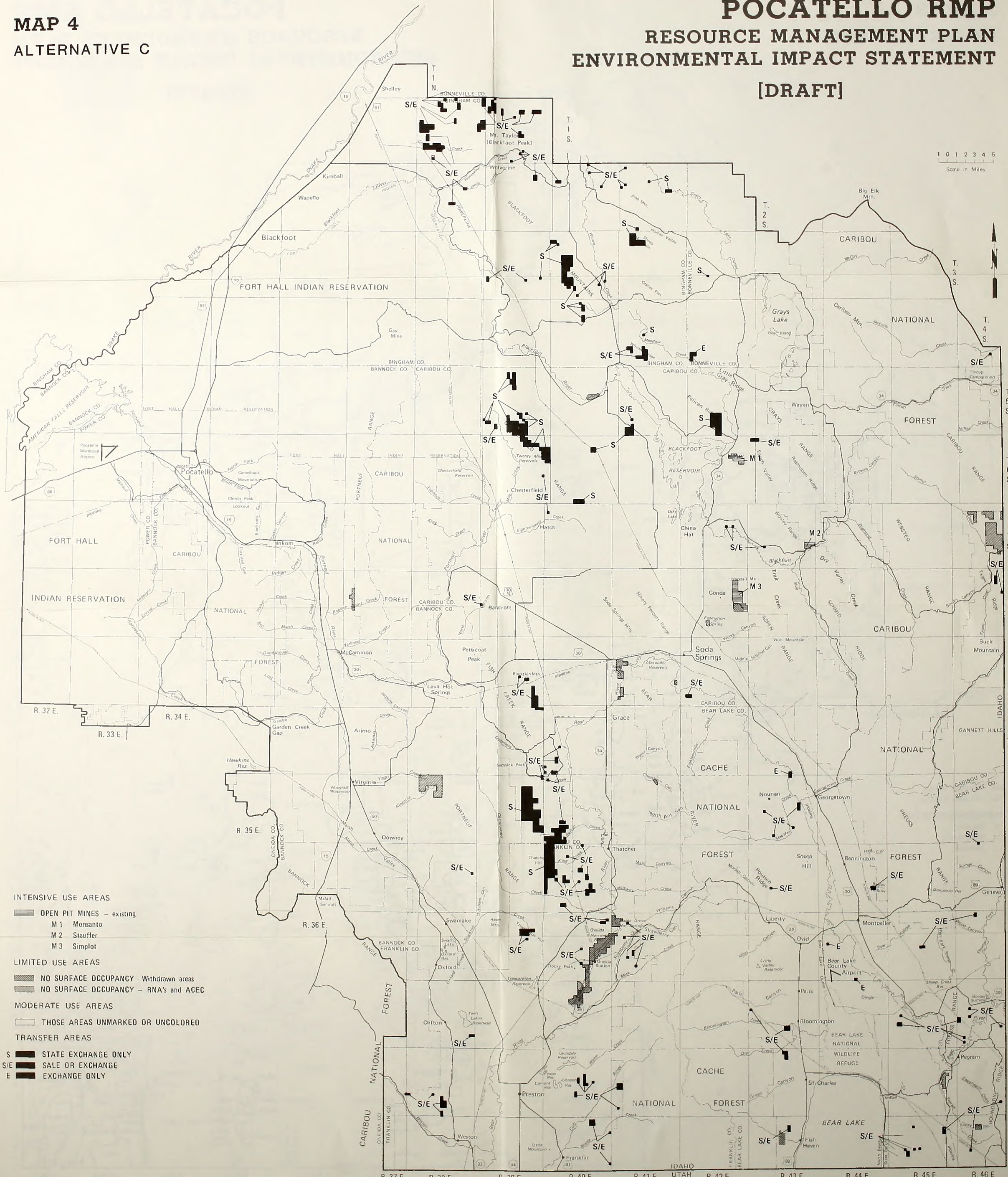
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
IDAHO
WYOMING
UTAH
FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION
Shelley
Kimball
Wapello
Blackfoot
Pocatello
Inkom
McCammon
Lava Hot Springs
Soda Springs
Grace
Preston
Downey
Thatcher
Chesterfield
Hatch
Bancroft
Oxford
Swanlake
Clifton
Weston
Franklin
Virginia
Arimo
Garden Creek Gap
Gay Mine
Petticoat Peak
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Wolverine
Big Elk Mtn.
Caribou Mtn.
Grays Lake
Wayan
Liberty
Paris
Bloomington
Georgetown
Nounan
Montpelier
Geneva
Bennington
Ovid
Conda
China Hat
Dike Lake
Blackfoot Reservoir
Twenty Mile Reservoir
Chesterfield Reservoir
Alexander Reservoir
Oneida Reservoir
Treasureton Reservoir
Oxford Res.
Twin Lakes Reservoir
Glendale Reservoir
Foster Res.
Lamont Res.
Johnson Res.
Little Valley Reservoir
Bear Lake County Airport
Pocatello Municipal Airport
Hawkins Res.
Wireplass Reservoir
Maleid Summit
Buckskin Mtn.
Wardell Mtn.
Sedwick Peak
Rocky Peak
Little Mountain
Tincup Campground
Sheep Creek Res.
Meadow Creek
Pine Mtn.
Pelican Ridge
Little Gray Ridge
Poulsen Ridge
South Hill
Buck Mountain
Wolf Mountain
Caribou Mtn.
Big Elk Mtn.
Ninety Percent Range
Soda Springs Hills
Ramussen Ridge
Woolley Range
Webster Range
Aspen Ridge
Schmid Ridge
Gannett Hills
Preuss Range
Boundary Ridge
Dry Valley
Homer Valley
Crane Flat
Little Gray Ridge
Pelican Ridge
Bear Island
Formation Spring
Dike Lake
Sulphur Can
Middle Sulphur Can
Alexander Reservoir
Twin Lakes Reservoir
Glendale Reservoir
Foster Res.
Lamont Res.
Johnson Res.
Little Valley Reservoir
Bear Lake County Airport
Tincup Campground
Sheep Creek Res.
Montpelier Res.
Dingle
Border Summit
Maleid Summit
Buckskin Mtn.
Wardell Mtn.
Sedwick Peak
Rocky Peak
Little Mountain

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 4
ALTERNATIVE C



INTENSIVE USE AREAS

OPEN PIT MINES – existing
- M 1 Monsanto
- M 2 Stauffer
- M 3 Simplot

LIMITED USE AREAS

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY · Withdrawn areas
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY – RNA's and ACEC

MODERATE USE AREAS

THOSE AREAS UNMARKED OR UNCOLORED

TRANSFER AREAS

S STATE EXCHANGE ONLY
S/E SALE OR EXCHANGE
E EXCHANGE ONLY

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 5
ALTERNATIVE D

1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Scale in Miles

INTENSIVE USE AREAS

OPEN PIT MINES – existing
- M 1 Monsanto
- M 2 Stauffer
- M 3 Simplot

LIMITED USE AREAS

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY - Withdrawn areas
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY – RNA's and ACEC

MODERATE USE AREAS

THOSE AREAS UNMARKED OR UNCOLOREO

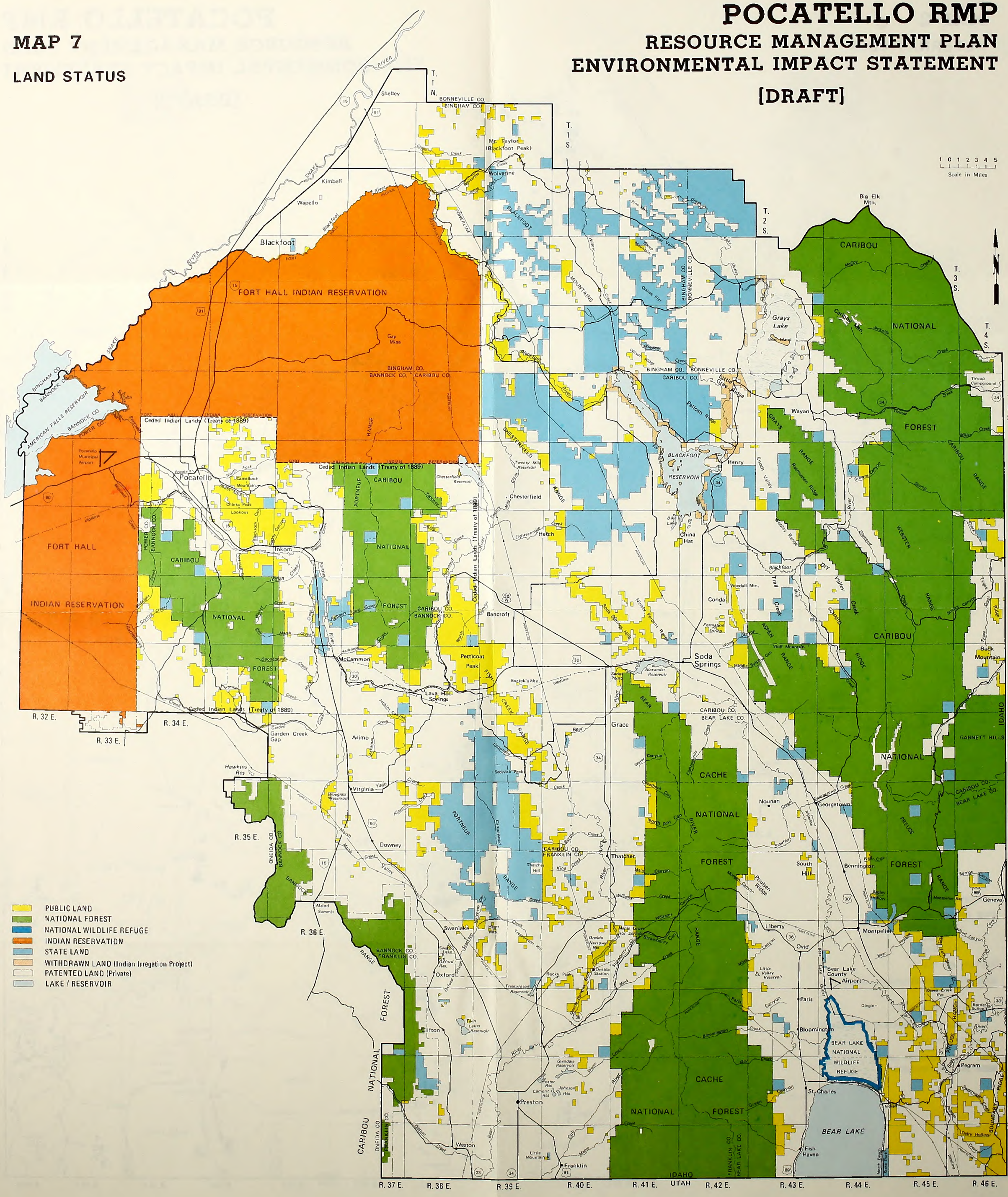
TRANSFER AREAS

S STATE EXCHANGE ONLY
S/E SALE OR EXCHANGE
E EXCHANGE ONLY

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 7

LAND STATUS


Scale in Miles
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T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
T. 5 S.
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
T. 10 S.
T. 11 S.
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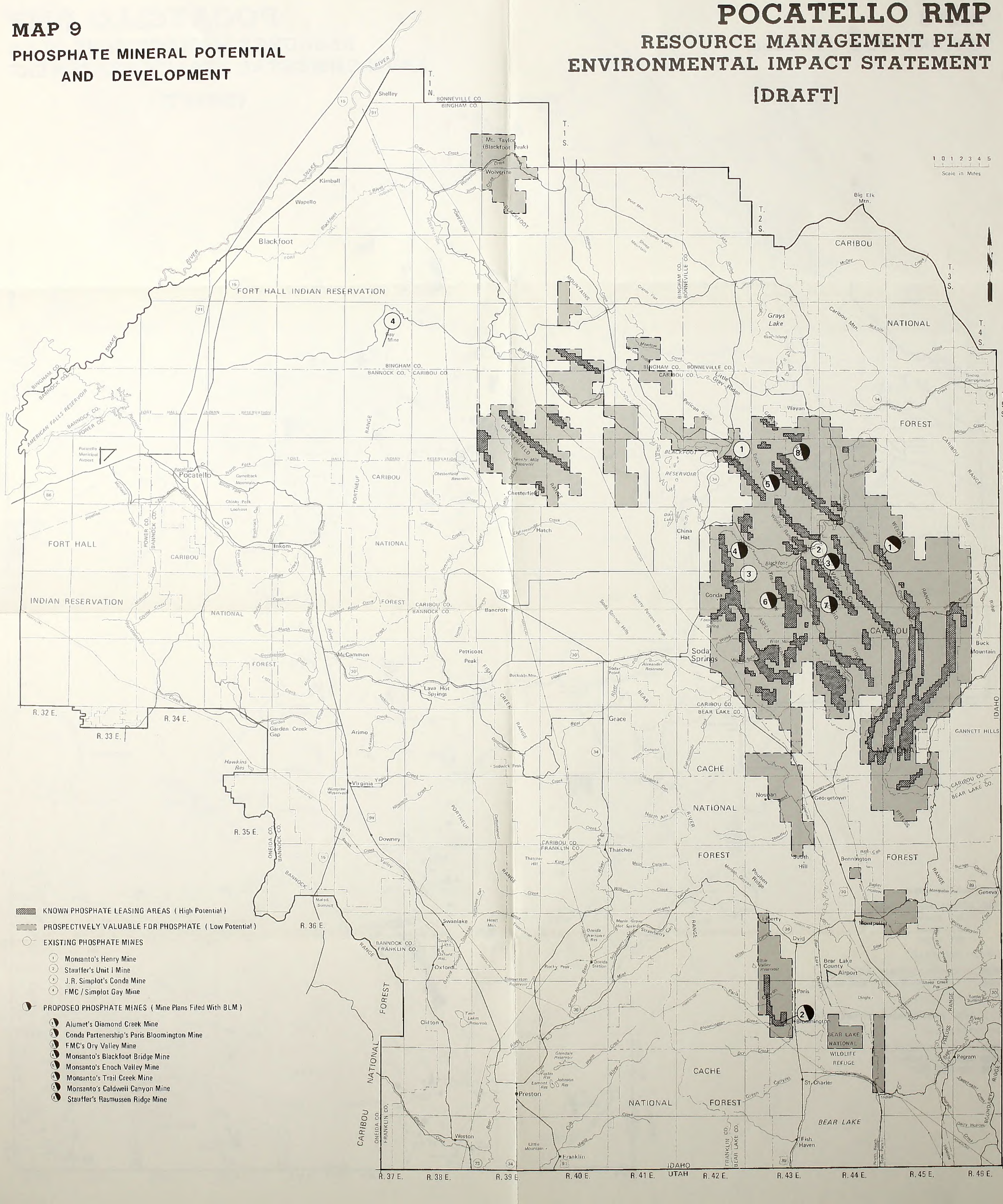
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION
Ceded Indian Lands (Treaty of 1889)
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
CACHE NATIONAL FOREST
BEAR LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
BEAR LAKE
BINGHAM CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
CARIBOU CO.
BANNOCK CO.
POWER CO.
ONEIDA CO.
FRANKLIN CO.
BEAR LAKE CO.
Shelley
Kimball
Wapello
Blackfoot
Pocatello
Inkom
McCammon
Lava Hot Springs
Arimo
Downey
Swanlake
Oxford
Clifton
Preston
Weston
Franklin
Chesterfield
Bancroft
Conda
Soda Springs
Grace
Nounan
Georgetown
Henry
Hatch
China Hat
Wayan
Grays Lake
Big Elk Mtn.
Caribou Mtn.
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Gay Mine
Petticoat Peak
Thatcher
Bennington
Montpelier
Ovid
Paris
Bloomington
Pegram
St. Charles
Fish Haven
South Hill
Poulsen Ridge
Liberty
Geneva
Dingle
Border Summit
Malad Summit
Oneida Narrows Res
Bear Lake County Airport
Tincup Campground
Buck Mountain
Wolf Mountain
Aspen Ridge
Pelican Ridge
Little Gray Ridge
Gannett Hills
Sedwick Peak
Thatcher Hill
Rocky Peak
Twenty Mile Reservoir
Chesterfield Reservoir
Treasureton Reservoir
Glendale Reservoir
Alexander Reservoir
Oxford Res.
Twin Lakes Reservoir
Lamont Res
Johnson Res
Foster Res
Sheep Creek Res
Dike Lake
Little Valley Reservoir
Hawkins Res
Wiregrass Reservoir
Malad Summit
Garden Creek Gap
Buckskin Mtn.
Woodall Mtn.
Formation Spring
Soda Point
Soda Springs Hills
Ninety Percent Ridge
Horse Valley
Pine Mtn.
Wolverine Creek
Jones Creek
Blackfoot River
Portneuf River
Bear River
Snake River
American Falls Reservoir
Indian Reservation
Powerline
Pipeline
Fort Hall Indian Reservation
Pocatello Municipal Airport
Chinks Peak Lookout
Camelback Mountain
Gay Mine
Ninety Percent Ridge
Soda Springs Hills
Big Elk Mtn.
Caribou Mtn.
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Buck Mountain
Wolf Mountain
Bear Lake
Bear River
Blackfoot River
Portneuf River
Snake River
Grays Lake
Oneida Narrows Res
Bear Lake County Airport
Tincup Campground

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 9
PHOSPHATE MINERAL POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT


Scale in Miles
Shelley
Kimball
Wapello
Blackfoot
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Wolverine
Big Elk Mtn.
CARIBOU
FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION
Gay Mine
Grays Lake
Caribou Mtn.
NATIONAL FOREST
Pocatello
Pocatello Municipal Airport
Chesterfield
Hatch
China Hat
Inkom
FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION
Conda
Soda Springs
Buck Mountain
McCammon
Bancroft
Petticoat Peak
Lava Hot Springs
Grace
Garden Creek Gap
Arimo
Virginia
Hawkins Res
Downey
Thatcher
Swanlake
Oxford
Clifton
Preston
Weston
Franklin
Paris
Bloomington
Liberty
Dvid
Bennington
Montpelier
Geneva
Nounan
Georgetown
Fish Haven
St. Charles
Pegram
Bear Lake County Airport
BEAR LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
GANNETT HILLS
SOUTH HILL
BLACKFOOT RESERVOIR
CHESTERFIELD RANGE
PORTNEUF RANGE
WOODLY RANGE
WEBBER RANGE
PREUSS RANGE
RIDGE
MOUNTAINS
BOUNDARY RIDGE
Twenty Mile Reservoir
Chesterfield Reservoir
Alexander Reservoir
Glendale Reservoir
Oneida Narrows Res
Treasureton Reservoir
Little Valley Reservoir
Montpelier Res
Sheep Creek Res
Lamont Res
Johnson Res
Foster Res
Oxford Res
Swan Lake
Twin Lakes Reservoir
Wiregrass Reservoir
Maple Grove Hot Springs
Rocky Peak
Sedwick Peak
Buckskin Mtn.
Little Mountain
Meadow Ridge
Pelican Ridge
Little Gray Ridge
Poulsen Ridge
Dike Lake
Tincup Campground
Soda Springs Hills
Ninety Percent Range
Pine Mtn.
Shoup Mountain
Homer Valley
Cranes Flat
Jacknife Creek
Bear Island
Meadow Creek
Browns Canyon
Stump Canyon
Miller Creek
Tincup Creek
Dingle
Fish Haven Canyon
Paris Canyon
Bloomington Canyon
Dry Creek
Indian Creek
Rapid Creek
Robbers Roost Creek
Goodenough Creek
Lost Creek
Garden Creek
Jenkins Canyon
Aspen Grove
Wolf Mountain
Ridge Trail
Caldwell Canyon
Enoch Valley
Trail Creek
Diamond Creek
Webber Canyon
Big Elk Creek
McCoy Creek
Jacknife Creek
Caribou Mtn.
Pelican Ridge
Little Gray Ridge
Meadow Ridge
Dike Lake
Tincup Campground
Soda Springs Hills
Ninety Percent Range
Pine Mtn.
Shoup Mountain
Homer Valley
Cranes Flat

MAP 13

GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

POCATELLO RMP

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

[DRAFT]

3805 Allotment Number

Allotment Boundary

MANAGEMENT STATUS CODE

M Maintain

I Improvement

C Custodial

1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Scale in Miles

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

MAP 16

RECREATION -- BY ALTERNATIVES

INTENSIVE USE AREAS

▲ RECREATION SITES (EXISTING)

R-1	Dike Lake	R-4	Cutthroat Trout	R-8	Caribou Ski Area
R-2	Goodenough Creek	R-5	Sagehen Flat	R-9	Nordic Ski Yurt
R-3	Graves Creek	R-6&7	Wolverine Creek		

△ RECREATION SITES (PROPOSED)

R-10	Upper Blackfoot River	R-17	Morgan's Bridge
R-11	Trail Creek Bridge	R-18	Black Canyon
R-12	Harkness Canyon	R-19	Fish Haven Creek
R-13	Blackrock Canyon	R-20	Moonlight Mountain
R-14	Chinc's Peak Hanggliding Access	R-21	Yago Creek
R-15	Blackrock Canyon Winter Trails	R-22	Left Hand Fork
R-16	Walker Creek Trail Access	R-23	Heart Mountain Spring

RECREATION SITE ALTERNATIVES

Alternative A sites R-1 thru R-9
Alternatives B & D sites R-1 thru R-16
Alternatives C & E sites R-1 thru R-23

·—·— SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS ALTERNATIVES B – E

LIMITED USE AREAS

▨ WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS ALTERNATIVES A – E

▭ AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) ALTERNATIVES B – E

A-1	Travertine Park	A-3	Downey Watershed
A-2	Stump Creek		

▭ RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNA) ALTERNATIVES B – E

RN-1	Robbers Roost	RN-5	Pine Gap
RN-2	Formation Cave	RN-6	Dairy Hollow
RN-3	Cheatbeck Canyon	RN-7	Travertine Park
RN-4	Oneida Narrows		

···· HISTORIC TRAILS ALTERNATIVES A – E

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY WITHIN 100 FEET OF KNOWN SEGMENTS

LT	Lander Trail
OT	Oregon Trail
HC	Hudspeth's Cutoff
UN	Utah & Northern Railway

1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Scale in Miles

N

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS
POCATELLO ORV PLAN BOUNDARIES
(Current Designation)

ALTERNATIVES A, C, & E: No designations other than those shown within Pocatello ORV Plan Boundary. Lands outside boundary would not be designated and open to all vehicle use.

ALTERNATIVE B: (Preferred) Pocatello ORV Plan designations plus additional numbered designations shown throughout remaining Resource Area.

ALTERNATIVE D: Same as Alternative B except, all unnumbered open areas would be designated as limited to existing roads and trails (③).

ORV DESIGNATIONS (Proposed)

UNNUMBERED AREAS ARE OPEN TO ALL VEHICLE USE

① Closed to all vehicles.
② Wheeled vehicles restricted to existing roads and trails, closed to oversnow vehicles.
③ Wheeled vehicles limited to existing roads and trails, open to oversnow vehicles.
④ All vehicles limited to designated routes.
⑤ Open to wheeled vehicles, oversnow vehicles restricted to designated routes.
⑥ Wheeled vehicles limited to designated routes, closed to oversnow vehicles.
⑦ Open to wheeled vehicles, closed to oversnow vehicles.
⑧ Wheeled vehicles limited to existing roads and trails, oversnow vehicles restricted to designated routes.
⑨ Vehicles over 40 inches wide restricted to designated routes, wheeled vehicles less than 40 inches wide limited to existing roads and trails, open to oversnow vehicles.

NOTE: NONE OF THESE STIPULATIONS WOULD APPLY TO STATE OR PRIVATE LANDS WHICH ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON MAP.